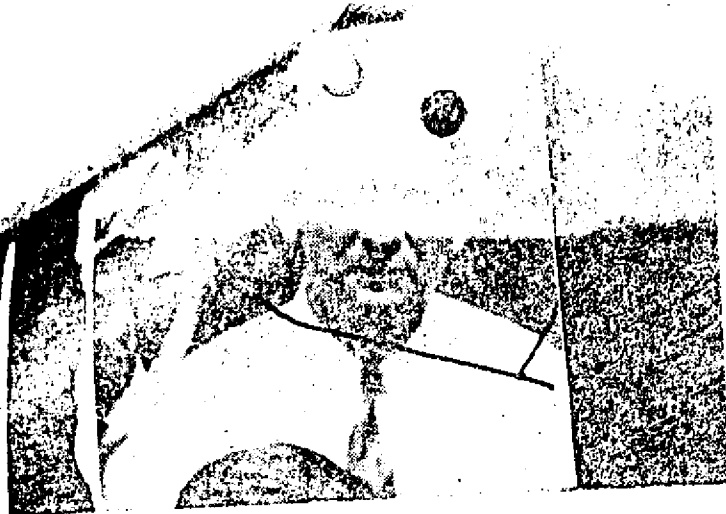


Reports from Chicago state that there were 250 to 300 in column Number 1 due to arrive on the 23rd. They will be joined by 225 more from Chicago. They will be accompanied by some women, but the number is not known. The five to six hundred augmented group was to leave on November 24.

Reports from New York indicate that the hunger marchers will number between 400 and 500, not including the Ex-service Men's League and farmers' organizations. Children are to be used with these delegations as shields against possible police attacks on the hunger marchers.

There was previously transmitted to the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Department and Captain F. J. Gault of the United States Capitol Police information furnished the Bureau by the New York Police Department in regard to one Larry McQuestion and George A. McQueen alias George Queen, who are supposed to be in Washington in connection with Hunger March activities. There are transmitted herewith five copies of the photograph of McQuestion furnished to the Bureau by the New York Police Department.

These reports have been received by the Bureau from various sources, the reliability of which is in many cases uncertain.



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U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

November 23, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Supplementing previous memoranda, this Bureau is just in receipt of telephonic information from its Philadelphia Office to the effect that a group of children numbering twenty, left Philadelphia at 2:30 this afternoon. About two-thirds of these children were colored. They left in a 1929 Chevrolet truck bearing 1932 Pennsylvania license S-68540. There also accompanied the truck a Chevrolet touring car bearing 1932 Pennsylvania license #218P5. The children were headed by Miss Jenny Hurd and Ernest Rymer. Five other adult persons accompanied them. Their first stop will be Baltimore, Maryland.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

FEB 4 1933

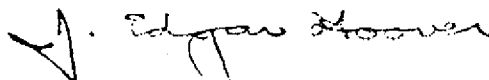
U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

November 23, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DODDS.

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Very truly yours,


Director.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

November 23, 1932

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

With further reference to the so-called "Children's Hunger Delegations", said to be planning demonstrations in Washington on Thanksgiving Day, there is transmitted herewith a memorandum of additional information received.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

Enclosure #640294

REC-4

NOV 27 1932
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED

INCLOSURE
No. 640294

FROM

Department of Justice.

7-849

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

CHILDREN'S HUNGER DELEGATIONS.

Reports from Los Angeles dated November 17th state that spokesmen for those who are promoting the hunger march demonstrations have estimated that nearly 1000 children will arrive in Washington on the evening before Thanksgiving Day. Application will be made to the police for a permit to parade, and an attempt will be made to march to the White House and down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol. The reliability of these reports is unknown.

Reports from Chattanooga, Tennessee, dated November 19th, state that the Children's March was unsuccessful there and efforts were then being concentrated by the same leaders on the National Hunger March.

An article in the Daily Worker, Central Organ of the Communist Party, U. S. A. (Section of the Communist International), dated at New York City, November 21st, states that the Young Pioneers of America, 35 East 12th Street, New York City, one of the organizations sponsoring the Children's Hunger Delegations which will march on Washington on Thanksgiving Day, released a statement November 20th "answering the attack made on the delegation by Elmer W. Brown, Superintendent of Police in Washington and declared that the plans of the delegation will be carried out". This article states that the children will demand:

- "1. Our parents to be paid by the government and the bosses.
Until this is established:
 - a) Immediate relief for the winter months in the form of \$50 for our jobless parents and \$10 extra for every child.
 - b) Immediate setting aside of sufficient money to establish federal relief stations all over the country. These to provide every unemployed workers' child with a quart of milk daily, one hot meal daily, free medical aid, carefare and school books.
- "2. That there be no discrimination against any Negroes, foreign-born or youth in the giving of relief.
- "3. Complete doing away of all child labor under 14 years of age. Government to support all children now forced to work under that age.
- "4. Against the closing of any public schools and for the immediate establishment of a fund by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation-

tion for the building of new schools in working-class neighborhoods. In this way to do away with the present crowded conditions and fire trap schools and provide work for our parents.

- "5. That all state vagrancy laws be abolished. That the federal government shall provide funds to feed, clothe and house the 500,000 homeless youth and children who are now forced to roam the country."

Reports from Philadelphia, November 21st, indicate that a meeting was to be held on November 19th for the purpose of choosing children to go to Washington on Thanksgiving Day. One Joseph Posetti, a minor, was arrested for soliciting funds for a children's march to Washington on Thanksgiving Day.

Reports from Pittsburgh, November 21st, state that a meeting was held on November 19th, when it was decided to start a march on Washington with an expectancy of about 27 children from Pittsburgh, 8 from South Side Pittsburgh, 16 from the Hill District, Pittsburgh and 3 from the South Hills District, Pittsburgh. It was planned to leave Pittsburgh November 22nd, at 8 p.m., and travel by truck all night, arriving in Washington, D. C., some time on November 23rd. This report, the reliability of which is unknown, states that it is expected about 1000 children in all will mobilize at Washington and march on Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House, as well as the Capitol.

Reports from New York dated November 21st indicate that on November 23rd about one p.m., a delegation of 15 or 20 children were to arrive in New York City from New England, and proceed to the headquarters of the Young Pioneers of America, 35 East 12th Street, where they were to meet another delegation of about 35 or 40 children. About 3 or 4 p.m. they are to leave via automobile-trucks or automobiles, proceed to Baltimore and remain there for the night. Other delegations from Philadelphia and cities in Western Pennsylvania are also to proceed to Baltimore. The entire delegation of about 100 children will leave at some unknown time in the morning of November 24th and proceed to Washington, D. C. Ernest M. Rymer of the National Committee of Young

Pioneers of America, is now in Washington, D. C., endeavoring to make an appointment with President Hoover for Thursday's interview. After the interview, the committee intends to hold a mass meeting at some undetermined hall in Washington, to remain overnight, and to leave here Friday morning and return to their starting points.

Reports from Philadelphia, received November 23rd, state that at a meeting on November 22nd plans were made for the assembly of approximately 25 children at 1 p.m., November 23, at 1208 Tasker Street, Philadelphia, to leave for Washington in privately-owned cars. The children present at the meeting were instructed in the details of the trip by various individuals and a girl named Jenny Hurst. She told the children to wear their oldest clothes and to write a petition to be presented to the President, reading as follows:

"My father is not working and we are very cold at night. The thing that would make me happy is for my father to get a job and then I would get some nice clothes."

Subsequent information was obtained from Ernest Rymer, according to the reports, to the effect that the plans had been changed; that the children would not leave at one p.m.; that they were awaiting further instructions from Baltimore, and that they might not leave until six p.m. on the 23rd.

These reports have been received from various sources, the reliability of which in many cases is uncertain.

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

November 23, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DODDS.

With further reference to the so-called "Children's Hunger Delegations", said to be planning demonstrations in Washington on Thanksgiving Day, there are transmitted herewith two copies of a memorandum of additional information received.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

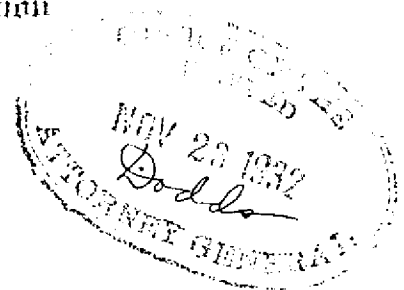
Enclosure #640296

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

November 22, 1932.



MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

There is transmitted the following data received from this Bureau's Philadelphia office relative to the so-called Children's March expected to arrive at Washington on Thanksgiving Day. This is supplemental to memorandum of November 21, relative to the same subject.

One Ernest Rymer, Secretary of the Young Pioneers of America, Philadelphia Branch, 219 South 5th. Street, affords the following information. He states that there are at present enroute to Washington about 150 children from the textile centers of Massachusetts, from New York City, New Haven and Bridgeport, Connecticut, from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and from Wilmington, Delaware. The delegations from other than Philadelphia and Wilmington are supposed to have already started for Washington in privately owned cars, or whatever transportation was obtainable, some of them probably coming by truck. The children are supposed to be accompanied by women nurses. The children are especially picked from the various schools throughout the eastern section as examples of under-nourished children. The parents are supposedly unemployed and each seven of these children are alleged to represent 100 under-nourished children in their community. The first contingent from the New England States it is said will pass through Philadelphia some time Wednesday, November 23. They will proceed to Wilmington, Delaware, where they are to pick up some delegates at the headquarters there. They will then proceed on to Washington where they are to be met by delegates at the headquarters of the National Hunger March, 1311 G Street, between one and two o'clock on Thanksgiving Day. They expect to call at the White House to demand that their parents be paid by the Government and by their parents' bosses, to demand immediate relief for the winter months in the form of \$50.00 a month for the jobless parents and \$10.00 additional for each child, and to demand that the Federal Government set aside sufficient money to establish Federal relief stations all over the country in order to provide every unemployed worker's child with a quart of milk daily, a hot meal daily, free medical aid, carfare, school books, etc; to demand that there be no discrimination between colored, foreign born and other children and to demand the abolition of child labor on the part of children under fourteen years of age.

It is further reported that seven colored children will be sent from Philadelphia, these children having been selected at mass meetings held for that purpose. It is said that the worst examples of under-nourished children have been chosen in order that the desired impression may be made.

It is further reported that there is to be held at Washington, D. C., at 1311 G Street, on Thanksgiving night a "National Conference of Child Misery". This conference is to be headed by Herbert Benjamin, Secretary of the field organization of the National Hunger March. It is alleged that some of the children will speak there.

The police at Philadelphia have arrested a sixteen year old boy named Joseph Pacetti for soliciting funds for the children's hunger march. He was arrested Saturday evening last, held at the House of Correction but has been released and is said to be coming to Washington.

One Jessie Field is said to be coming to Washington with these children. The Field woman is a member of the Communist organization in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
November 22, 1932.

NOV 23 1932

RECEIVED

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DODDS.

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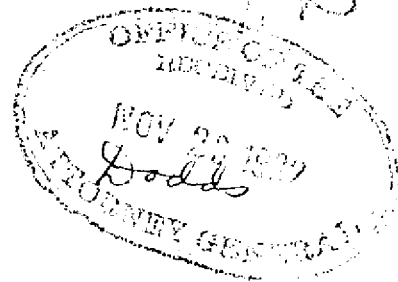
The police at Philadelphia have arrested a sixteen year old boy named Joseph Facetti for soliciting funds for the children's hunger march. He was arrested Saturday morning last, and is now in custody at the Philadelphia Police Station.

One Jessie Field is said to be working in the streets with these children. The Field woman is a member of the Communist Party in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
November 22, 1932.



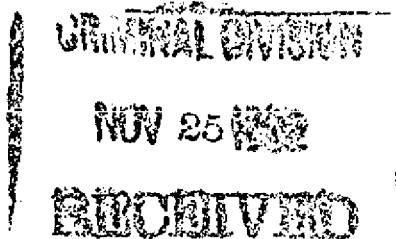
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

With reference to the so-called "marches" on Washington, for the purpose of demonstrations at the time of the opening of Congress, there is transmitted herewith a memorandum containing information received from various sources.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

Encl. #640261.



ENCLOSURE

No. 640261

FROM

Department of Justice.

November 21, 1932.

MARCHES ON WASHINGTON
AND DEMONSTRATIONS SCHEDULED FOR THE OPENING OF CONGRESS

Reports indicate that on October 11 and 12, 1932, the enlarged national committee of the National Unemployed Councils met in Chicago and drafted plans for the unemployed hunger march to Washington, D. C., in December. These plans were similar to those used last December. They contemplated that beginning the first of November local Communist groups would begin agitation for the march. This would take the form of local marches to City Halls, County Bur- eaus and State Capitols, where demands would be made for the support of the National Hunger March. It was first planned for about 2,000 official delegates from the forty-eight states, apportioned according to distance and population. The march was to originate in eight remote cities, the columns to merge as they approached Washington, until there would be only three separate columns entering Washington, from the north, south and west.

The starting points were to be--No. 1, Seattle; No. 2, San Francisco; No. 3, Los Angeles; No. 4, Sioux City; No. 5, New Orleans; No. 6, Tampa; No. 7, Buffalo, and No. 8, Boston. Columns No. 2 and No. 3 were to merge at Kansas City; column No. 1 and No. 4 at Pittsburgh, and all four of these western columns, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, at Cumberland, Maryland. Columns No. 5 and No. 6 were to merge at Richmond, Virginia, and No. 7 and No. 8 at Baltimore, Maryland. These were the main columns, and at the various major cities on the route lesser columns leaving the surrounding territory were to merge with the main division.

The National Committee was to be in full charge of all arrangements in the matter of preparations en route to and in Washington. In financial matters and matters affecting food, lodging, et cetera, the Workers International Relief was to share the responsibility.

Each column was to elect its own leadership. The unit of organization was to be the individual automobile or truck, and

the marchers on each truck or auto were to elect one of their group as captain. The truck captains would constitute the leading committee of the territorial division and elect one of their members as territorial captain and another as assistant captain. The captains of the territorial divisions were to be the leading committee of the column. They were to, likewise, elect a column captain. The various committees were to hold daily meetings.

When two columns merged, the leading committees of both columns were to also merge and elect a leader of the combined column. Each division was to organize a campaign defense squad under the leadership of the division captain.

All columns were to enter Washington on December 1, 1932, and on that evening there was to be held the first session of the "National Convention".

Demands were to be presented to Congress on the 5th of December, and after the presentation of these demands the "National Convention" was to be reconvened. Departure from Washington was to take place on December 6, 1932, in the same formation as upon entering, using the same routes in order to capitalize upon the sympathy and propaganda developed at meetings held during the trip to Washington. The various delegates were to make reports at mass meetings.

The so-called veterans' bonus march was to arrive in Washington about December 2 or 3, 1932, to be on hand when the hunger marchers arrived. The bonus demands were to be presented by the veterans with the demands of the unemployed delegates.

The "Farmers National Relief Conference" was to immediately follow the veterans and unemployed, being scheduled for December 6, 1932. This conference, according to reports, is being organized under the direction of Lem Harris, who is acting as National Secretary. These reports state that Harris is a young Harvard graduate, who was formerly a correspondent for the Moscow Daily News in Russia.

These reports indicate that when picketing was inaugurated by members of the "Farmers Holiday Association" in Iowa and adjacent states, members of the "Communist Agrarian Association", the "United Farmers League", and the "Unemployed Councils" became active in the picketing movement. On September 9, 1932 a conference of farmers was held in Sioux City, Iowa, with representatives from ten states, and it was here that plans were drawn for the Washington Conference. As an indication of the participation of Communists in this movement, the report quotes the Daily Worker (central organ of the Communist Party, United States of America, section of the Communist International; printed in New York City), as follows:

"The Communist Party stands ready to give all possible help to the Farmers National Relief Conference. In all party sections where there are farmers, party members should help farmers to organize meetings and elect farmer delegates and first of all to initiate local movements. Meetings have the right to send one voting delegate for every 25 farmers present at the meeting. Party members and party organizations should extend aid to the fullest possible extent to delegates on their way to Washington. In this way the Communist Party will help to make into a reality the third plank in its election platform which reads as follows:

"Emergency relief for impoverished farmers without restriction by the government and banks; exemption of impoverished farmers from taxes and no forced collection of rents or debts."

"But this national conference will really have deep significance only if the Communist Party is able to help the toiling farmers to organize mass movements in every village, before and after the national conference, and bring about solidarity action between farmers and city workers, especially with the unemployed."

Prior reports from St. Louis, Missouri, dated September 23, 1932, state that an organizer, Eli Illijevich, was confident that there would be representatives in Washington of at least one million members and sympathizers, from all over the United States, and that by cooperation and organization the Washington Bonus Marchers would be 100,000 strong.

These reports further state that one George Benz, who was active in the movement, was at liberty on appeal. The nature of the charges are not given.

Reports from St. Louis, Missouri, dated October 14, 1932, indicate that at a meeting of the "Workers Ex-Servicemens League", William Guest, Secretary, reported on the conference held in Cleveland, Ohio, September 23-26, 1932, and that some of the members present at the meeting asked Guest if guns and ammunition would be available for the march on November 25, 1932, as they did not like to fight with bare hands and brickbats. Guest did not respond to these queries; however, he stated they did not have authority to move them, as he was instructed. The reports state that some of the members present had experience in the previous Bonus Army march to Washington, D. C.

These reports, the reliability of which is not known, state that William Guest is an ex-convict and now on parole from a fifteen-year sentence for murder in Mobile, Alabama, and was arrested on the morning of October 12, 1932 on suspicion of highway robbery, being released for lack of evidence.

Reports from St. Louis, Missouri, dated October 20, 1932 indicate that one William Guest, who was active as an organizer for the "Workers Ex-Servicemens League", is instructing that organization "to speed up the organization of ex-service men in rank and file." Another individual mentioned as active in St. Louis was Eli Illijevich, alias George Shaw. The reports speak of activities in organizing delegations for the bonus and farmers' demonstrations at Washington, as well as the hunger march.

An article in the Post-Dispatch of St. Louis, Missouri, November 6, 1932, under a New York date line, states that Herbert Benjamin, Secretary of the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils, announced that he had cabled W. A. L. Hannington, leader of the British hunger march, inviting him to speak "at a giant send-off mass meeting to American hunger marchers." Benjamin stated that this was to be held November 29th in New York, and included marchers from New England and New York.

Reports indicate that at a meeting on November 8, 1932, in Youngstown, Ohio, the statement was made that the March would take place soon, there being nine columns marching to Washington, one of which would pass through Youngstown with over one thousand delegates. It is further indicated that the following statement was made at this meeting: "This is what Youngstown has to do--arrange a conference on Nov. 23rd, elect 32 delegates to go from Youngstown; get three (3) trucks with food and clothing, and collect \$320.00."

Reports dated November 9, 1932 indicate that about three hundred marchers were expected to leave Kansas City on the morning of November 27, 1932. These reports indicate that the column was moving in trucks and expected to forage subsistence along the route. Between twenty and thirty members were expected to join the marchers in Kansas City.

Reports dated November 9, 1932, indicate that the first of the three concentration movements on Washington, that is, ex-service men, unemployed and farmers, was to be the ex-service men's group. The reports stated that this was operating under the title of "Veterans Central Rank and File Committee", being actually under the "Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League" which is directed by functionaries of the Communist Party. The reports, the reliability of which is not known, state that these veterans were to be in Washington the third of December, and act as a body guard for the

hunger marchers when they arrived on the fourth of December. Both were to present demands to Congress on December 5, 1932, immediately following which was to be held the "Farmers National Relief Conference". These reports also state that former delegates to the "Farmers National Relief Conference" would be picked up in many instances and brought along with the hunger marchers.

Reports received November 11, 1932, indicate that an advance guard of one hundred fifty persons, who were to make preparations for the Hunger March had been ordered to Washington, for the week beginning November 7, 1932.

Reports dated November 14, 1932 indicate that meetings were being held to demand shelter and food for the marchers when they would come through Youngstown, Ohio, November 30, 1932. These reports state that one Conan, believed to be Claire Biscow Conan of Cleveland, Ohio, would meet the unemployed marchers, and that another man was to be picked to lead the Ex-Servicemen's League.

Reports dated November 16, 1932, state that information at Youngstown, Ohio, indicated that the whole communist organization was very much "wrought up" over the publicity given the Hunger March by officials of the District of Columbia, a leak being suspected. The reports, the reliability of which is not known, state that the national office is afraid that this publicity will cut down the number of marchers due to fear of running into the State Police of the different states and the National Army when they get to Washington. It was said to have already had an effect on the children's demonstration for the Thanksgiving Day demonstration, as parents are afraid to allow their children to participate. The reports mention two individuals who are now refusing to join the March.

These reports further quote what appears to be a circular entitled "A Call for Immediate Support for the National Hunger Marchers and Sending of Youngstown Delegation, United Front Conference, Wednesday Nov. 23rd at 7 PM", as

stating, "On Nov. 30th, 1150 unemployed delegates of Column No. 1 of the National Hunger Marchers will arrive in Youngstown, Ohio."

Information was received from the Radical Squad of the New York City Police Department, that one Larry McQuestion and George A. McQueen, alias George Queen, who were actively engaged with the Marine Workers Industrial Union, in company with a number of other individuals, had left New York at midnight on November 10, 1932, for Washington, D. C., to lay plans for the housing and parking of the hunger strikers. The New York City Police Department suggested that all precautions should be taken with McQuestion because of the fact that he was known to carry a gun at all times and was a great trouble maker.

A circular entitled "Rank and File Veterans March to Washington, to arrive at opening of Congress December 5th, 1932", has been received. It states that the march is to be led by rank and file veterans. It states, "This time we will have fighting leadership that won't sell us out". The circular further states that "City rank and file committees representing the various groups and organizations of veterans should meet to carry out the program of Central Rank and File Committee elected by the Cleveland Conference of the Rank and File Veterans." This occurred September 23-26, 1932. The demands of the veterans are described, but are not repeated because they are already well known. The circular states that it is issued by the Veterans Central Rank and File Committee, Post Office Box 36, New York City.

Reports received from Charlotte, North Carolina indicate that one Bennie B. Sprouse was apparently the leader of the North and South Carolina contingents of the previous Bonus Expeditionary Force, but that he is not now active in Charlotte. The reports indicate that there are two or three ex-service men in Charlotte, whose names are unknown, who are endeavoring

to start a Bonus March, but have apparently made no progress to date.

Reports received from Michigan indicate that the National Hunger March was to be composed of approximately 3,000 delegates. The following table shows the approximate number of delegates expected from each state and section, according to these reports:

Washington	30 delegates	Ohio	250 delegates
Montana	20 "	Pennsylvania	300 "
Wyoming	10 "	(Pittsburgh area)	
California	50 "	Pennsylvania	400 "
New Mexico	5 "	(Philadelphia Area)	
Colorado	30 "	New York	150 "
S. Dakota	20 "	(Buffalo area)	
Iowa	50 "	New York	400 "
Texas	20 "	(New York City)	
Oklahoma	30 "	Delaware	10 "
Arkansas	10 "	Maryland	100 "
Missouri	50 "	Washington, D. C.	50 "
Louisiana	10 "	New Jersey	200 "
Tennessee	30 "	Connecticut	50 "
Mississippi	10 "	Massachusetts	50 "
Alabama	30 "	New Hampshire	10 "
Georgia	20 "	Vermont	10 "
Florida	30 "	Maine	10 "
N. Carolina	30 "	Michigan	200 "
S. Carolina	10 "	Oregon	20 "
Virginia	50 "	Idaho	10 "
West Virginia	50 "	Nevada	10 "
Kentucky	50 "	Arizona	20 "
Wisconsin	75 "	Utah	30 "
Illinois	250 "	N. Dakota	20 "
Indiana	150 "	Minnesota	100 "

These reports indicate that in the election of delegates consideration was given to the following qualifications:

- (a) Activity in struggles against unemployment;
- (b) Age and ability to stand strain of march;
- (c) Capacity to participate in the many activities connected with the march itself and with the mobilization of workers for support of the struggles that will arise during and after the march.

All delegates to the Hunger March were to be registered and registrations were forwarded to the National Committee.

These reports indicated that arrangements were to be made to include at least one good automobile mechanic in each column. Special scout cars were to accompany each column to arrange for the arrival of the columns in each city, and a medical squad was to accompany each column.

These reports state that the ex-servicemen and farmers expect to bring approximately 8,000 or more to Washington on December 5th and 7th, and that the Unemployed Council and its affiliated groups estimate a crowd of 10,000 or more will invade the capitol under their direction.

Reports from Ohio indicate that children are to participate in the National Hunger March to Washington, D. C., December 5, 1932. Delegates to the March were to be elected from 33 cities in Ohio, many of them in the heart of the steel, mining and railroad centers.

Reports from Cincinnati, Ohio state that a conference was held November 19, 1932 by the City Manager and Safety Director of Cincinnati, with representatives of the "United Front Hunger Marchers Committee". The purpose of the conference was to demand from the city of Cincinnati housing facilities, food, and bedding for approximately 300 marchers who are expected to arrive November 29, 1932 en route to Washington, D. C. At the conference it was stated by the

representatives of the workers that they would be joined by a few hundred unemployed persons who would continue the march East, making a total of five or six hundred who might be expected to leave Cincinnati. The workers' representatives further stated that possibly delegations additional to the 300 expected would arrive en route to Washington, but the numbers and where they were to come from were uncertain. The City Manager stated that the city was in no position to care for these people. These reports indicate that the columns of marchers are scheduled to pass through the following indicated cities on the dates mentioned:

Boston	Nov. 26	New Haven	Nov. 28
Chicago	Nov. 23	New York	Nov. 29
Cincinnati	Nov. 29	Peoria	Nov. 14
Cleveland	Nov. 29	Pittsburgh	Dec. 1
Columbus	Nov. 29	Philadelphia	Dec. 1
Cumberland	Dec. 3	Providence	Nov. 27
Davenport	Nov. 23	Scranton	Nov. 30
Detroit	Nov. 27	Syracuse	Nov. 27
Erie	Nov. 29	St. Louis	Nov. 26
Indianapolis	Nov. 27	Toledo	Nov. 28
Milwaukee	Nov. 22	Utica	Nov. 28

Reports from Detroit, Michigan indicate that two boys, Nick and Peter Dopolous, ages 12 and 14, respectively, members of the "Young Pioneers Organization", received information regarding the National Hunger March which is leaving Detroit on November 27, 1932, and present indications are that approximately sixteen boys, ranging in age from twelve to fifteen years, will be delegates in this March.

These reports indicate that information was given Special Agents by Police at Lincoln Park, Michigan that John T. Pace, said to be a notorious Communist, was recently arrested at Lincoln Park on a charge of assault. It is said that he will evidently take the leading part in Detroit.

It appears that he was tried at Lincoln Park and convicted on November 10, 1932, and was sentenced to serve sixty days in the Detroit House of Correction, but has appealed the case. He served five days for contempt of court. It is believed that he will be at liberty on bond and will, therefore, have an opportunity to be in Detroit on the night of November 26, 1932 when the National Hunger March delegation arrives, and to depart with them on the morning of November 27th.

These reports indicate that approximately 800 delegates will come into Detroit, where they will be joined by about 160 or 170 from that area.

The Police at Lincoln Park, Michigan, while referring to John Pace, stated that they had received information that he has in his possession a considerable amount of dynamite. The reliability of this information is unknown, and efforts are being made to verify it.

These reports indicate that there would be from 2500 to 5000 marchers from all parts of the country. It is stated that the delegates must be composed of twenty per cent. negroes, ten per cent. women, ten per cent. youth, and ten per cent. of the entire body must be Communists. It was stated that there would be approximately 100 delegates from Detroit, and from 50 to 100 from the remainder of the State of Michigan.

These reports further state that word has been received from Washington that no food or shelter accommodations will be available. Each group is, therefore, making its own arrangements for such.

Reports from Birmingham, Alabama indicate that the leader of the group of the Hunger March movement there is one Jim Allen, alias Sol Koran, former editor of the Southern Worker. It further appears that an agitator claims that 3,000 are to assemble at Chattanooga on November 29, 1932, while the Police of Chattanooga believe the number

will be about 300. At the time of the transmittal of this information, November 20, 1932, only three automobiles had been tendered for transportation by local people.

Reports from San Francisco, California, indicate that a delegation left that district November 15, 1932 for Washington, estimated at between 40 and 50, including two women and no children. One Walter Linbert is reputed to be the leader.

Reports from Chicago, Illinois indicate that there are 200 delegates in the Hunger March from Chicago, and 436 from the entire district of which Chicago is the center, and that the total estimated in the Hunger March from all over the United States is 15,000.

Reports from Portland, Oregon indicate that a group of 35 members of the Ex-Servicemens League left Seattle, Washington, and 15 members of the same organization left Portland the beginning of the week of November 14, 1932, traveling by automobile and freight for Washington, D. C., via Billings, Montana, Fargo, Minneapolis and Chicago, but had not been seen at Billings by November 19th. This group was known as Column No. 1, and similar groups are said to have left simultaneously from Los Angeles and San Francisco, California. The Portland group is headed by one Foxxo Berglund and John Crowley, the latter believed to be one John Francis Crowley, who was arrested by Portland Police February 20, 1929, on a charge connected with bad checks. He is said to have a Spokane Police record. One Dirk DeJonge and Louis Olson are said to be known in Portland, Oregon as Communist leaders and agitators. They are reported to be advocating a further hunger march on Washington after the outcome of the present efforts. Information, the reliability of which is unknown, is to the effect that these leaders are claiming that there will be some 300,000 to 500,000 who will assemble in Washington, 500 to go from Portland via San Francisco. No dates or other details for such an additional movement have been obtained,

and the figures are probably exaggerated.

Reports from Salt Lake City, Utah indicate that about November 15, 1932 approximately fifty men and six women, whose spokesman was a small, heavy-set man from San Francisco, appeared before the City Commission at Salt Lake City and demanded lodging, meals, oil and gasoline for themselves and groups of 400 to 600 who were nearing Salt Lake City, and for additional groups expected to pass through Salt Lake City during the coming months. This group cites as its objective payment of the bonus, farm relief and unemployment insurance. Their request was denied, and they departed eastward. It appears that the individuals were poorly dressed and apparently without a real purpose.

These reports further state that it is understood that groups from Seattle joined a group at San Francisco, and proceeded to Salt Lake City by rail and automobile, being due to arrive at Salt Lake City November 19th or 20th, to be joined there by a group probably headed by alleged Communists named Rolf and Oscar Larson.

From Los Angeles, California, reports have been received that a group left there November 14, 1932, consisting of eleven marchers under one J. C. Britton. The reports state that eight marchers from San Diego and twenty-five from San Francisco comprise the balance of the California groups.

Reports from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma state that about thirty unemployed delegates are expected on November 13, 1932, the leaders of which are said to be one Ben Von Huber, J. I. Whidden and H. A. Bosley.

Reports from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania indicate that about 1,200 members of the National Hunger March Association from Pennsylvania and elsewhere are to congregate in Wilmington, Delaware, led by one Joe Green. This association is to wear a white button containing red lettering. Green

appeared before the Delaware legislature this month requesting an appropriation of \$13,000,000 for the unemployed, and that the Wilmington Council feed and furnish lodging over night for marchers en route to Washington, D. C.

The foregoing reports were received by representatives of this Bureau in the field and at the Seat of Government from sources the reliability of which is, in many cases, uncertain.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

February 23, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARKER,
ACTING CHIEF OF THE CRIMINAL DIVISION

There is transmitted herewith a copy of a letter addressed to Major Ernest A. Kern, Superintendent, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., relating information received from a source, the reliability of which is not known, indicating that Herbert Brown, said by this source to be a well known Communist, is touring the country for the purpose of organizing another Bonus March to Washington to take place Saturday, March 4, 1933.

S. A. G.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

Director.

Incl. #209432

RECEIVED

MAR 1 1933

RECEIVED

ENCLOSURE

No. 200432

FROM

Department of Justice.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

February 22, 1933.

Major Ernest W. Brown,
Superintendent,
Metropolitan Police Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Advice has been received from a source, the reliability of which is not known, that Herbert Benjamin, said by this source to be a well known Communist who participated in both the Bonus March and National Hunger March on Washington, D. C., is travelling through the country for the purpose of organizing another march to Washington, D. C., to take place, Saturday, March 4, 1933.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director.

CC - J. Edgar Hoover, Director of
Federal Bureau of Investigation

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

February 20, 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PARRISH, ACTING HEAD OF THE
CRIMINAL DIVISION.

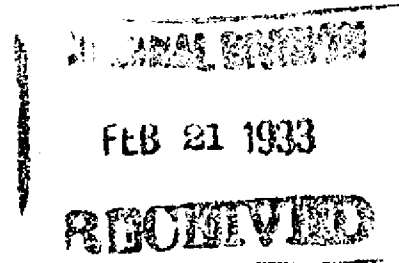
In accordance with advice received from you, there has been transmitted to Major and Superintendent Ernest W. Brown, of the Metropolitan Police Department, a copy of a postal card received by the National Republic Magazine, stating that a call has been sent to the organizers of the so-called "Purple Shirts", the "Mystic Multitudes" and 333,000 delegates of the oppressed people of the Nation, to come to Washington on March 3, 1933. A copy of this is enclosed herewith.

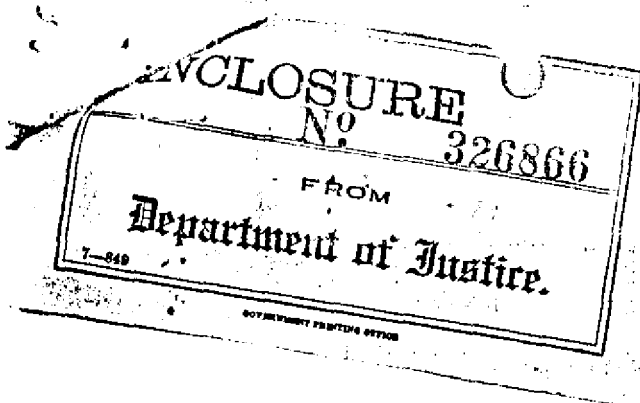
Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Enclosure #326366.

*File
Camp*





"Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1933, 10:30 P.M.",
The National Republic Magazine, Washington,
it)."

Feb. 14, 1933.

I have sent out a Call to organizers of The People's Party
(The Purple Shirts' Populists) of America; and am also calling upon
The Mystic Multitudes (a secret organization, with a membership
hundreds of thousands strong), to come with 125,000 delegates of
the oppressed People of the Nation, to the National Capitol, Mar. 3,
(3:30 P.M.), and demand the setting up of a benevolent dictatorship
by Technocrats (under Ergatocratic control) on behalf of the War
Veterans, tenant farmers, middle-class elements and unemployed;
and, incidentally, while here, to investigate and inspect the nice
new riot tank in front of the State Department!

Ed. Jas. Irvine

(U. S. Presidential Candidate: People's Party - 1933, and
Founder of: The Purple Shirt Movement in America.)

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

February 18, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL CODDS.

Attention Mr. Parrish

For your information, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a letter addressed to Superintendent of Police Brown, transmitting information which appears to concern possible activities in connection with the Inauguration.

This was done in accordance with a statement of Mr. Parrish to Mr. Appel that the Department had agreed to advise the Washington Police of any information of this kind received.

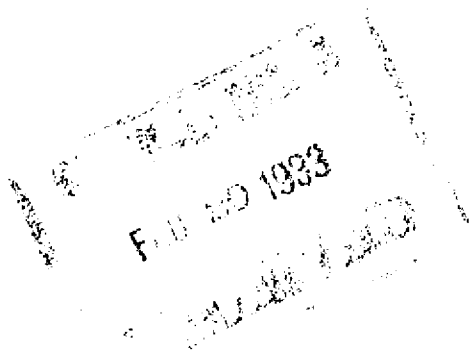
Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

Director.

Enclosure #326361

File
Camp



CONFIDENTIAL
N^o 32061
FROM
Department of Justice.

February 18, 1933

Major Ernest P. Brown,
Superintendent, Metropolitan
Police Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your information, it is understood that certain letters found in Lakewood, New York, have been turned over by police to the Secret Service, one being from Jamestown, New York, dated December 2, 1932, and the other from Chicago, Illinois, without date.

The Jamestown letter is understood to refer to a meeting, and stated there would be 473,000 trained men ready to take action in the Spring; that they now have available 115 airplanes and 123 machine guns; that at the present time, 158 members are employed in the Capitol; that the members know the objective and they are to have "just determined action without bloodshed, permit the inauguration, but to watch the outcome and at the first intervention of politics they are to act". This communication is said to have further stated: "All Post Armories and Federal Army Posts have been taken care of - all members are at the present time in possession of the code which they are to memorize and destroy and that the first test which can be received on short wave sets will be sent out on December 15, 1933, and these tests will last until the Spring". This communication is said to have borne the name of no association, but was signed "Divisional Commander" with no name.

The Chicago letter appeared to be a report of a meeting and advised its members "that it was ascertained that Communists had joined the ranks and immediate action should be taken to expel them at once"; further, that "one Nicholas (uncertain spelling) had been observed copying orders of the Divisional Captain - taken out for such members and remove them; that four had already been observed and that said four, through the action of the association had mysteriously disappeared".

The above information was received from the Police Department at Jamestown, New York, and is transmitted for what value it may have.

Very truly yours,

Director.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

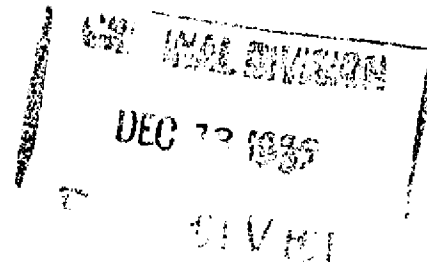
December 12, 1932

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FORD

With reference to alleged plans for ex-service men to come to Washington, D. C., in the near future for the purpose of advocating the payment of the bonus, information has been received, the reliability of which is unknown, that about 3500 men were to leave Los Angeles between December 3 and 15 for Washington, D. C., under the command of one Edward J. Kelly, publisher of the Veterans Bulletin, 751 South Vermont Street, and Lieutenant Roy L. Hollyn, 5172 South Vermont Street, Los Angeles, California, Chief of Staff. It is stated that these individuals have endeavored to induce the United War Veterans to join them, in that the present Force has not been incorporated under the name of the Veterans Legislative Army; that they have plenty of money, trucks, and two aeroplanes, and that a meeting, the date of which has not been set, is scheduled to be held at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, prior to their departure for Washington. It is stated that the United War Veterans decline to join this group.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

December 3, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DOBBS.

With reference to the so-called marches on Washington, there are transmitted herewith two copies of a memorandum containing additional information received.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. #640230.

CRIMINAL DIVISION

DEC 5 1932

RECEIVED

ENCLOSURE
No. 40280
FROM
Department of Justice.

Memorandum

MARCHES ON WASHINGTON AND DEMONSTRATIONS
SCHEDULED FOR THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

Reports from Charlotte, North Carolina indicate that there were eighteen marchers who arrived at Charlotte on December 2nd and ten left, en route to Greensboro, Danville, Richmond and Washington. This delegation was met at the city limits by police, and because of advice that they would not be permitted to go through Charlotte, half of the group is believed to have detoured through Winston-Salem. The name of the individual who is leader has been ascertained to be Leo Laisher instead of the name previously given. He is from Temple, Texas, and was also the advance agent in Asheville. One Kenneth Kottger, from Niagara Falls, and his wife were arrested by police in Charlotte for inciting a riot, and have been committed without bail.

Reports from Florida indicate that there were sixteen longer marchers en route from Jacksonville to Washington, they being from the southern portion of the State, on December 2nd, and that four persons at Jacksonville will probably join the group there, which is designated as Column Nine.

Reports from Philadelphia state that 1150 marchers arrived in Philadelphia about ten a.m., December 2nd, in forty automobiles, this being Column Eight from New England. 225 persons were recruited in Philadelphia. About 1200 individuals altogether left Philadelphia and went to Chester, Pennsylvania, later proceeding from Chester toward Wilmington, where they were to spend the night of December 2nd, and then proceed to Baltimore December 3rd. Previous information as to the leader of this group, who was described as the "column marshal", has been corrected. The name is Carl Reeves, and he is from Boston, Massachusetts. He is in a Peerless automobile instead of a Chrysler, bearing Maine license #32-137. The license numbers of some of the other automobiles in this group are given as follows:

1932 Pennsylvania license #V-12-542 (truck marked "Ed's Express").

1932 Pennsylvania license #V-21-169 (truck).

1932 Pennsylvania license #Y-14-202 (this truck also bears New Jersey license #X-79608).

1932 Pennsylvania license V-11599 (Diamond P. truck marked "Garber & Son").

1932 Pennsylvania license #Y-11-178 (International truck).

1932 New York license #S-63-540 (Hupmobile sedan).

1932 New Jersey license #2-34148 (Ford sedan).

1932 New York license #5-V-2904 (Chevrolet cabriolet sedan, marked "W.I.R. Medical Aid").

1932 New Jersey license #34148 (Ford).

1932 New Jersey license #13486 (Ford).

1932 New York license #4 N 83-70 (Ford sedan---newspaper reporter).

1932 New York license #3-T-145.

1932 New York license #6-N-57-25 (Ford sedan).

1932 Pennsylvania license #16-235 (truck belonging to "Weinstein, 840 N. Marshal Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.").

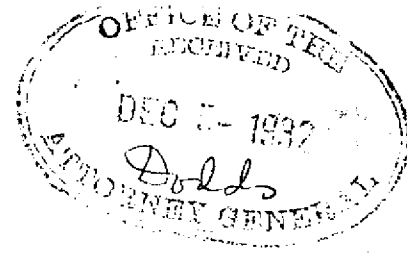
There are fifty-two cars altogether.

The group previously reported as being in Allentown, Pennsylvania now appears to be a part of the Buffalo delegation, which came through Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, and went from Wilkes-Barre to Allentown, where they were joined by thirty-six men. This group left Allentown on December 2nd, arriving in Reading, Pennsylvania on the afternoon of that day. They total approximately 180. They are to remain at Reading over night and go to Baltimore on December 3rd. The leaders of this group are said to be Morris Raport and H. H. Powers. Reports are to the effect that this group was locked in a hall in Reading by police, it being unknown when they will be released.

These reports have been received by the Bureau from various sources, the reliability of which is, in many cases, uncertain.

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

December 3, 1932



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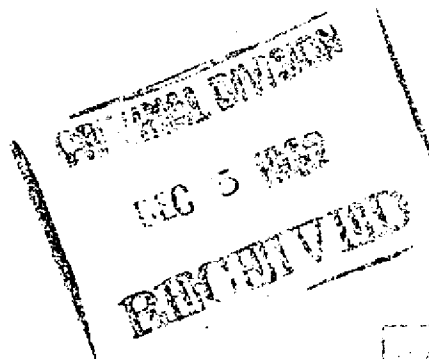
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

With reference to the so-called marches on Washington, there is attached hereto a memorandum containing additional information received.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Incl. #235100



ENCLOSURE

No. 235100

FROM

Department of Justice.

7-3418

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

MARCHES ON WASHINGTON AND DEMONSTRATIONS
SCHEDULED FOR THE OPENING OF CONGRESS

Reports on the New England-New York group, Column 8, indicate that this group spent the night of December 2 in Wilmington. There was a small disturbance and six were arrested. The group consists of 800 to 1200 persons. Because of the disturbance it is believed that they will be compelled to leave Wilmington at least by eleven A. M. December 3 for Baltimore, where they expect to arrive by the afternoon of December 3. Previous reports have listed certain of the license numbers of the trucks and automobiles used. There is given below a more complete list, obtained at the time of the passage through the Holland Tunnel, which also shows some of the car owners:

- #1 - License 32137 Maine, owner and operator David Helpner, 43 Beckett Street, Boston, Maine.
- #2 - License LY-5284, owner and operator Frank Guecio, 1673 84th Street, Brooklyn, New York;
- #3 - License 357-304 New York. Owner, Gene Eddie, 5921 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, operator, William Kerby, 5921 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, License #497046.
- #4 - License 368-069, owner, Gene Eddie, 5921 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, chauffeur, Eugene Tomic, 5921 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, License 401058.
- #5 - License 393-731, owner, G. F. Whitehead, 455 36th Street, Brooklyn, New York, chauffeur, Clarence Whitehead, 455 36th Street, Brooklyn, New York, License 385796.
- #6 - License IN-1695 New York, owner, Ernest Hauss, 4802 48th Street, Woodside, Long Island.
- #7 - License 484-186 New York, owner S. Simon, 114 Suffolk Street, operated by S. Lishman.
- #8 - License #28151, New York, owner John Chenowitz, 413 East 15th Street, operator the same.
- #9 - License 393181 New York, owner Frank Nickotts, 5122 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, operator same.

- #10 - License 374462 New York, owner Thomas Bell, 341 46th Street, Brooklyn, New York, operator same.
- #11 - License 348-135, New York, owner Frank T. Gurth, White Plains, New York, chauffeur, Frank Van Coupe, White Plains, New York. License #155900.
- #12 - License 371-462 New York, owner Jacob Goetz, 4010 Govoner Avenue, City, Chauffeur, A. Gisler, 1490 Crotona Park East.
- #13 - License 471-273 New Haven, Connecticut, owner A & B Storage Company, 271 Oak Street, New Haven, Connecticut.
- #14 - License 20-320 New Hampshire, owner Arvo Eurvine, 7 Ellicott Street, Penacook, New Hampshire, operator same.
- #15 - License Y K 172 Connecticut, a Ford coupe.
- #16 - License 19009 Connecticut, owner and operator, David Brooks, 37 Spruce Street, New Haven, Connecticut.
- #17 - License 19638 Connecticut S. & B. Trucking Company, 274 Oak Street, New Haven, Connecticut, operated by Isador Spector, 274 Oak Street, New Haven, Connecticut.
- #18 - License B.56359 Massachusetts, also License Y-2097 Vermont, owner and operator Bromick Brothers.
- #19 - License X-16187 Rhode Island, owner and operator, Jack Kistler, 132 Orme Street, Providence, Rhode Island.
- #20 - License C-20385 Maine, owner and operator, Nelson Kulhajian, 35 Shute Street, Boston, Maine.
- #21 - License 341-730 New York, owner James Hall, 6 Carlisle Street, Yonkers, New York, chauffeur, Joseph Rasmeyer, 34 Manhattan Avenue, Schenectady, New York.
- #22 - License 452-018 New York, owner and operator, Joseph Dudley, 5 West 134th Street.
- #23 - License S. C. 466 Connecticut, Chevrolet Coach.
- #24 - License 6H-5072, owner and operator, Graham Lulov, 1416 Stebbins Avenue, Bronx, New York.

With reference to the so-called Column #4, there is given below a list of license numbers:

- #1 - Ford Truck, Indiana License T 54732
- #2 - Ford Truck, Illinois license A 55-259
- #3 - Chevrolet Truck, Illinois license A 73-864
- #4 - Ford Truck, Ohio license T 86-364
- #5 - Ford Truck, Nebraska License 70 T-430
- #6 - Buick (home-made truck body) Louisiana license 201-963.
- #7 - Chevrolet truck, Indiana license T 15-433
- #8 - Chevrolet Coupe, Ohio license 422-191
- #9 - Ford Touring Car, Ohio license 7411-229
- #10 - Chevrolet Sedan, Illinois license 131-537
- #11 - Brock Coach, Iowa license 77-19581
- #12 - Buick Roadstar, Illinois license 1-265-311
(occupants introduced selves to police as newspaper men)
- #13 - Nash Sedan, Kansas license 1-15426
- #14 - Federal Truck, no license, sign says from Davenport, Iowa "Truck 4 of Column 4"
(judging from difficulty in negotiating a short grade this truck will never reach Washington.)

The combined columns 1 and 4, that is, the contingents from Seattle, Chicago, and the Middle West, Omaha, Davenport, and Indianapolis, were at Uniontown December 2, the best estimate being that there were from 1150 to 1500 individuals and approximately 200 cars and trucks. They are to leave Uniontown the morning of December 3 for Cumberland, Maryland, where they are to spend the night of December 3. There is given below a list of the license numbers of automobiles in this group:

- Ohio license 358332
- Wisconsin License #40803
- Michigan license 827131
- Pennsylvania license S78607
- Michigan license 410203
- Michigan license 276926
- Ohio license A31437

Washington license 378674
Minnesota license D150482
Michigan license 1016944
Michigan license Z 87302
Wisconsin license 15206 D
Michigan license 1544735
Michigan license 687535
Indiana license T 136487
Michigan license 176166
Michigan license 294377
Ohio license T151018
Michigan license 410831
Indiana license T133569
Indiana license 679465
Illinois license 1095169
Ohio license 687439
Illinois license A47645
Illinois license 1265811
Illinois license A73864
Ohio license 354469
Michigan license 1515493
Pennsylvania license GV 268
Ohio license T 60321
Pennsylvania license X 1675
Michigan license 1-643-903
Michigan license 122625
Illinois license A63832
Ohio license A43750
Minnesota license E 151131
Washington license 142919
Wisconsin license 516048
Michigan license 1038955
Pennsylvania license R17173
Michigan license 1547663
Illinois license 940300
Pennsylvania license G128 F
Michigan license 20539
Ohio license 354469
Michigan 356299
Ohio license G12579
Illinois license A64732
Illinois license A71859
Ohio license 258774
Ohio license 544982
Illinois license 1146952
Illinois license 1119202
Pennsylvania license S73607
Kansas license 115826
Michigan license T13433

Ohio license T60321

Washington, Big truck, no license

The groups called Columns 2, 3, and 5, that is, those from California, Denver, Texas, and Kansas City are apparently those which stayed in Parkersburg, West Virginia, last night, leaving at about nine o'clock December 3rd for the Maryland State line. At that time they numbered about 154 and were traveling in about twenty-five trucks and cars. The State Police and Militia of Maryland were waiting at the State line with possible intentions of attempting to disburse the groups. They also are to go to Cumberland.

There are transmitted herewith photostatic copies of a circular which purports to be issued by the International Labor Defense and to be instructions as to how to act in case of arrest.

These reports have been received by the Bureau from various sources, the reliability of which is, in many cases, uncertain.

HOW TO DEFEND YOURSELF IN COURT

IF YOU ARE ARRESTED FOR A MARCH OR DEMONSTRATING OR FOR ANY OTHER CLASS-WAR ACTIVITIES

DEMAND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

1. NO INFORMATION TO THE ARRESTING OFFICER OR DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Give no information of any kind, either about yourself or your fellow workers or any organization which you belong to. No names or details. If you are a foreigner, give no information about name of boat or date you came. Give no information but your name.

2. GIVE ONLY YOUR NAME. If you are in danger of losing your job or facing deportation or have any personal reason for not wishing to be identified, give another name. If necessary, to give an address, give only the address of the headquarters of the I.L.D. It will be known as the leader of the march. Then give your own name. At this point will be given against you. USE YOUR COMMON SENSE.

3. TELEPHONE FROM JAIL. Even if you have no money, demand that you be allowed to phone from the jail. Insist upon this right. In conversation on the phone, tell only your name and in what jail you are in and the charges against you and the bail required. If you are a stranger and cannot find the phone of the I.L.D. listed, you must demand that you be taken by the police to the I.L.D. Rucker March headquarters so you may secure proper defense, or return to the jail to await action. Ask for the I.L.D. list, that you must have proper defense and that they cannot legally force you to sign anything.

4. DON'T TALK ABOUT YOUR CASE TO OTHER PRISONERS. If there are to be spies. Even walls have been known to have ears in jail.

5. SIGN NO STATEMENTS. ANSWER NO QUESTIONS. You cannot be forced to do either of these but if you do - then anything you do say may be used against you at the trial. Refuse to sign anything because the police can substitute above your signature what they never had.

6. PLEAD "NOT GUILTY". No matter what the charge is - REMEMBER - even though you may be guilty of breaking a capitalist law or have committed what their courts call a crime - you are not guilty. You have broken no law against the working class. Even if it is to you that you are technically guilty it is possible to use a defense and win the trial. NEVER PLEAD "GUILTY". Be careful not to be tricked into answering "yes" and then be entered as "Guilty".

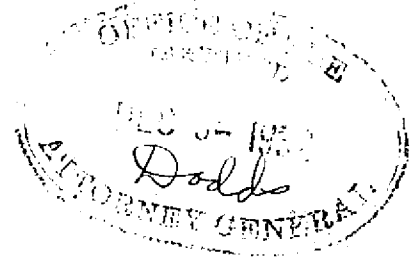
7. If another workers is arrested you must notify the I.L.D. Give name and address of witnesses. Follow to see to which jail the worker is taken. ROUSE MASS PROTEST, Pack the Court room.

JOIN. BUILD. THE WORKERS' DEFENSE ORGANIZATION! The I.L.D.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE (I.L.D.)

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.



December 2, 1932

*File
VP*

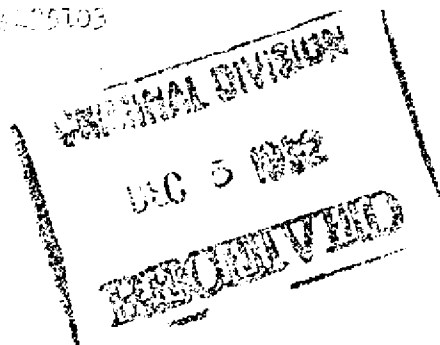
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

With reference to the so-called marches on Washington,
there is attached hereto a memorandum containing additional
information received.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. 1-235103



ENCLOSURE
No. 235103
FROM
Department of Justice.
 7-849

MEMORANDUM

REPORTS ON WASHINGTON AND DEMONSTRATIONS
SCHEDULED FOR THE OPENING OF CONGRESS

Reports indicate that the Column 7 and 8 groups left Elkhart en route for Baltimore at about two o'clock P. M. December 3 in thirty-five trucks and thirty passenger automobiles. The group at that time numbered about 1700.

Reports state that the leader, John Pace, left Detroit at about one o'clock A. M. December 3 in a Ford Roadster, Michigan license #382-213, with a man named Dienesk. He is known to one Martin Kelly, a patrolman of the First Precinct. The State Prosecutor at Lincoln Park, Michigan, has asked that if for some reason John Pace is arrested in Washington that fingerprints be taken and forwarded to him. He desires this to use as evidence on a violation of probation.

Reports from Pittsburgh state that there is a rumor that ammunition and rifles are being carried in a 1929 Model Ford Sedan, which on December 2 was on a farm near Lemont, Pennsylvania. The reliability of this information is unknown.

Reports from Kansas City state that messages have been received from George Anthony, the National Field Commander of the Bonus Expeditionary Force, ordering that this group march to Washington December 3. These same reports state that there is a rumor that in the latter part of October some 75 "automatic pistols" were stolen from the National Guard Armory at Kansas City, Kansas, by leaders of the Bonus marchers in that vicinity, and that these arms, with 2000 rounds of ammunition also stolen, are now in their possession. The rumor connects the name of Harry Wesley Smith with this theft. He is said to be the leader of a contingent from the Missouri district. He has a police record, having been received at the Leavenworth Disciplinary Barracks in 1917 on a charge of disrespect to the President and the Flag. He is described as being 36 years of age, 5 feet 10 1/2 inches in height, weighing 124 pounds, of medium build, chestnut hair, light brown eyes, and having tattoo marks as follows: Crossed letters "U.S.A." and "U.S.N." on the forearms, crossed flags, and a hand holding five playing cards on the forearm. The reliability of this information is unknown.

Of the group from Buffalo, reports state that 100 returned to their homes from Wilmington.

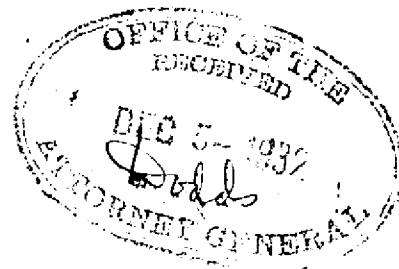
These reports have been received by the Bureau from various sources, the reliability of which is, in many cases, uncertain.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

December 3, 1932.

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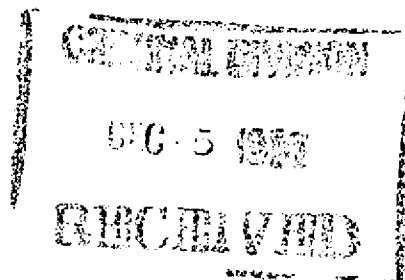
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

With reference to the so-called marches on Washington, there is attached hereto a memorandum containing additional information received.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. #640249.



INCLOSURE

No.

6340279

FROM

Department of Justice.

7-849

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Memorandum

MARCHES ON WASHINGTON AND DEMONSTRATIONS
SCHEDULED FOR THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

Reports from Charlotte, North Carolina indicate that there were eighteen marchers who arrived at Charlotte on December 2nd and ten left, en route to Greensboro, Danville, Richmond and Washington. This delegation was met at the city limits by police, and because of advice that they would not be permitted to go through Charlotte, half of the group is believed to have detoured through Winston-Salem. The name of the individual who is leader has been ascertained to be Lee Leisher instead of the name previously given. He is from Temple, Texas, and was also the advance agent in Asheville. One Kenneth Koller, from Blakely, Fla., and his wife were arrested by police in Charlotte for inciting a riot, and have been committed without bail.

Reports from Florida indicate that there were sixteen hunger marchers en route from Jacksonville to Washington, they being from the southern portion of the State, on December 2nd, and that four persons at Jacksonville will probably join the group there, which is designated as Column Nine.

Reports from Philadelphia state that 1150 marchers arrived in Philadelphia about ten a.m., December 2nd, in forty automobiles, this being Column Eight from New England. 225 persons were recruited in Philadelphia. About 1500 individuals altogether left Philadelphia and went to Chester, Pennsylvania, later proceeding from Chester toward Wilmington, where they were to spend the night of December 2nd, and then proceed to Baltimore on December 3rd. Previous information as to the leader of this group, who was described as the "column marshal", has been corrected. The name is Carl Reeves, and he is from Boston, Massachusetts. He is in a Peerless automobile instead of a Chrysler, bearing Maine license #32-127. The license numbers of some of the other automobiles in this group are given as follows:

1932 Pennsylvania license #V-12-542 (truck marked "Ed's Express").

1932 Pennsylvania license #V-21-169 (truck).

1932 Pennsylvania license #Y-14-202 (this truck also bears New Jersey license #X-79608).

1932 Pennsylvania license V-11599 (Diamond P. truck marked "Garber & Son").

1932 Pennsylvania license #Y-11-178 (International truck).

1932 New York license #S-63-540 (Hupmobile sedan).

1932 New Jersey license #X-34148 (Ford sedan).

1932 New York license #5-V-8904 (Chevrolet convertible sedan, marked "N.I.R. Medical Aid").

1932 New Jersey license #24148 (Ford).

1932 New Jersey license #13486 (Ford).

1932 New York license #4 N 88-70 (Ford sedan---owned by reporter).

1932 New York license #3-T-145.

1932 New York license #6-M-57-25 (Ford sedan).

1932 Pennsylvania license #16-235 (truck belonging to "Weinstein, 840 N. Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.").

There are fifty-two cars altogether.

The group previously reported as being in Allentown, Pennsylvania now appears to be a part of the Buffalo delegation, which came through Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, and went from Wilkes-Barre to Allentown, where they were joined by thirty-six men. This group left Allentown on December 2nd, arriving in Reading, Pennsylvania on the afternoon of that day. They total approximately 180. They are to remain at Reading over night and go to Baltimore on December 3rd. The leaders of this group are said to be Morris Rapov and M. H. Powers. Reports are to the effect that this group was locked in a hall in Reading by police, it being unknown when they will be released.

These reports have been received by the Bureau from various sources, the reliability of which is, in many cases, uncertain.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

December 3, 1932

1-11/12
NR

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DODGE

With reference to the so-called marches on Washington, there are transmitted herewith two copies of a memorandum containing additional information received.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. #235101

Dec 4 1932

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

December 3, 1932

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DODDS

Handwritten: 12/3/32
NP

With reference to the so-called marches on Washington, there are transmitted herewith two copies of a memorandum containing additional information received.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. #235102

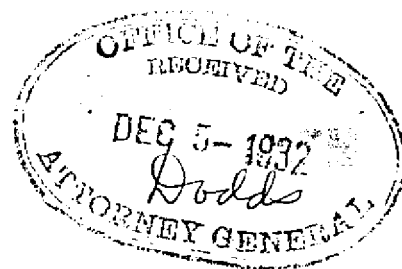
DEC 4 1932

12/3/32
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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.
December 2, 1932.



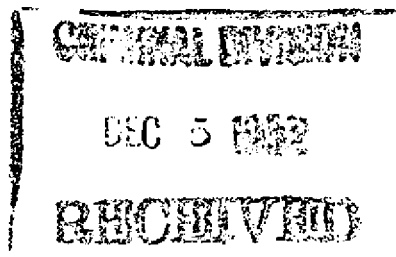
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

With further reference to the so-called marches on Washington for the purpose of demonstrations at the time of the convening of Congress, there is transmitted herewith a memorandum containing additional information received.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. #640194



INCLOSURE

Nº

40194

FROM

Department of Justice.

7-843

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

MEMORANDUM

ON AND DEMONSTRATIONS
OPENING OF CONGRESS.

With reference to Column One, reports indicate that this group left Youngstown at 10:00 A.M., December 1st, in 65 cars and trucks. The total at that time was approximately 640 people, including 50 women. There were no small children. One Fred Martin is a leader and a woman Communist of Youngstown named Mae Blumenthal joined the group at that point as a leader. The man John Pace, who was given a sentence of 60 days at Lincoln Park, Michigan, appealed and was placed on one year probation, the terms of which require that he get a job and comply with other restrictions, including that he shall stay in Michigan. It appears that he promptly left, and police are now seeking him in order to determine whether he has violated his parole. It is believed that he joined the groups of Column One as a leader.

Reports from Cincinnati state that five trucks and thirteen passenger automobiles, bearing 130 marchers, left Cincinnati at 8:00 A.M. on December 2nd. They bear placards indicating that they are Columns Two, Three and Five, although Column Five was previously supposed to have been the one leaving New Orleans. These are the groups from San Francisco, Denver, Texas, and South and West points. They are going to Parkersburg, West Virginia. The leader is Charles Gwynn of Denver. One car joined the group in Cincinnati, which is included among the total given.

With reference to the group from New Orleans and vicinity, which went through Chattanooga and was previously called Column Five, reports from Charlotte indicate that probably because of the arrests at Chattanooga, it was considerably broken up. Only eighteen or twenty persons in one truck arrived at Asheville at 3:00 A.M., December 1st. There were no children, but there were two women and four negroes. They left Asheville at 9:00 A.M. for Charlotte. There were no meetings and it appears that the group is considerably disorganized. At Charlotte, the police are to refuse permission to travel through the city. Charlotte police accompanied the group during part of the trip. One Lee Leisler was an advance agent.

With reference to Column Eight, reports from Philadelphia indicate that 25 vans and from 12 to 15 passenger automobiles left Trenton, the group comprising 700 or 850 people. Among the leaders

are Orlando Startaco, 540 Clinton Street, Trenton, New Jersey, and Frank Cannizzaro, 410 Hudson Street, Trenton, New Jersey. When they arrived at Trenton, the number was counted as 476, although police estimated 1,000. 15 to 20 per cent are colored. They were to leave Trenton at 9:11 A.M., December 2nd, were to be at Chester at noon and go on to Wilmington. It is possible that they will reach Baltimore December 2nd. Another leader, Carrol Reeves, of Boston, is traveling in a Chrysler coach, Maine license plate 32-137.

Reports indicate that Column Seven from Buffalo and Scranton is composed of 15 cars, of which 3 are trucks, which left Scranton December 1st. They number 97 persons, 39 of whom are colored and 10 women. This group carries moving picture cameras for the purpose of taking pictures of police interfering with the march. Several of these were taken away by police. They are to go to Reading and Lancaster December 2nd. Some of the license numbers of the cars used by the Scranton group are as follows:

Pierce-Arrow truck, New York license #169-501
Pierce-Arrow sedan, New York license #H 3770
Chevrolet sedan, New York license #5-B-4392
Chevrolet sedan, New York license #8-M-38-10
Plymouth sedan, New York license #8-M-1702
Chrysler sedan, New York license #2-E-9939
Buick sedan, Pennsylvania license #95 E 35
General Motors truck, New York license 121-691
Buick sedan, New York license #A-M-3215
Chevrolet sedan, New York license #4-E-6298
Ford truck, New York license #171-198
One truck, District of Columbia license #C-9139

Reports from Philadelphia indicate there is a group of about 100 in Allentown, Pennsylvania. It is not known what connection this group has with any of the columns.

These reports have been received by the Bureau from various sources, the reliability of which, in many cases, is uncertain.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.
December 2, 1932.

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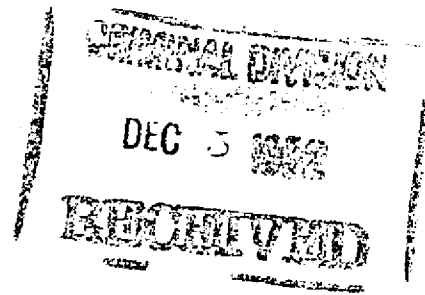
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DODDS.

With further reference to the so-called marches on Washington for the purpose of demonstrations at the time of the convening of Congress, there are transmitted herewith two copies of a memorandum containing additional information received.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. #640195



Department of Justice.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

~~CONTROLLED FOR THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.~~

1. James C. Thompson, 1111 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
2. John J. Thompson, 1111 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
3. John J. Thompson, 1111 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Reports indicate that Column Seven from Buffalo and Scranton is composed of 15 cars, of which 3 are trucks, which left Scranton December 1st. They number 97 persons, 39 of whom are colored and 10 women. This group carries moving picture cameras for the purpose of taking pictures of police interfering with the march. Several of these were taken away by police. They are to go to Reading and Lancaster December 2nd. Some of the license numbers of the cars used by the Scranton group are as follows:

- Pierce-Arrow truck, New York license #160-501
- Pierce-Arrow sedan, New York license #H 2770
- Chevrolet sedan, New York license #5-B-4392
- Chevrolet sedan, New York license #3-M-38-10
- Plymouth sedan, New York license #2-M-1702
- Chrysler sedan, New York license #2-E-6939
- Buick sedan, Pennsylvania license #15 L 35
- General Motors truck, New York license 121-631
- Buick sedan, New York license #4-M-3215
- Chevrolet sedan, New York license #4-E-6293
- Ford truck, New York license #171-198
- One truck, District of Columbia license #C-9139

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MEMORANDUM

MARCHES ON WASHINGTON AND DEMONSTRATIONS
SCHEDULED FOR THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

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Pierce-Arrow truck, New York license #163-501
Pierce-Arrow sedan, New York license #E 3770
Chevrolet sedan, New York license #5-E-1392
Chevrolet sedan, New York license #6-M-11-10
Plymouth sedan, New York license #3-L-1712
Chrysler sedan, New York license #2-E-1131
Buick sedan, Pennsylvania license #25 L 35
General Motors truck, New York license 151-641
Buick sedan, New York license #4-M-3215
Chevrolet sedan, New York license #7-E-6203
Ford truck, New York license #171-132
One truck, District of Columbia license #C-1132

Reports from Philadelphia indicate there is a group of about 100 in Allentown, Pennsylvania. It is not known what connection this group has with any of the columns.

These reports have been received by the Bureau from various sources, the reliability of which, in many cases, is uncertain.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

December 1, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DODDS.

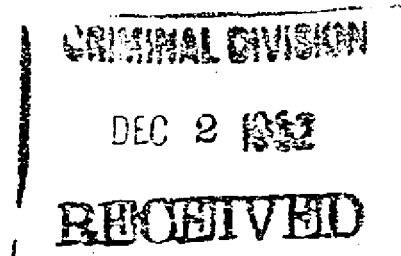
With reference to the so-called marches on Washington, there are transmitted herewith two copies of a memorandum containing additional information received.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Enclosure #235033

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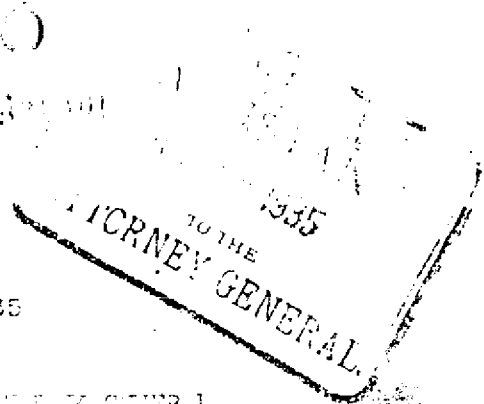


Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

May 31, 1935



MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY.

Information has been received by the New York City Office of this Bureau, from an individual who refused to disclose his identity, concerning a contemplated bonus march on Washington, D. C.

The unknown informant advised that a bus was scheduled to leave Union Square, New York City, at noon of May 28, 1935, loaded with bonus marchers. He stated that a similar bus left New York City on May 18, 1935, and that another would leave June 1, 1935. He alleged that many of the marchers are armed with pistols and that there are two armored trucks at Hornell, New York, which are loaded with machine guns. These trucks, it was stated, will leave for Washington to participate in the bonus demonstration.

The informant stated he is a salesman, could give no further details, and had secured this information by mingling with people loafing in Union Square, New York City.

These data are submitted for your information.

Please be advised that the above information has been transmitted to Major Ernest W. Brown, Superintendent, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., and Mr. W. H. Moran, Chief, Secret Service Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

May 31, 1935

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 27, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNAN.

For your information this Division is in receipt of a communication dated November 12, 1934 from Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, 1734 New York Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., transmitting a confidential report concerning "a proposed demonstration of unemployed organizations on November 24, 1934", in a nation-wide demonstration to be held later in the winter when delegations from these organizations expect to visit Washington. The aforementioned report, in substance, contains information to the effect that on September 16-17, 1934 a delegation composed of twenty-two persons from various parts of the country held a conference on unemployment in the Chicago Commons, 955 West Grand Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at which time plans were made for the nation-wide unemployment demonstration for November 24, 1934, preparatory for a subsequent demonstration to be held in Washington, D. C. about the time Congress convenes in 1935.

Quoting from the aforementioned report, it is stated that

"Among the principal speakers were the following: Arnold Johnson and Anthony Damuglia who came from Columbus, Ohio, and who represented 156 locals in Ohio, 62 locals in Western Pennsylvania, 22 locals in North and South Carolina and one each in Gulfport and Biloxi, Miss. The name of their organization is the National Unemployed League (do not confuse with National Unemployed Council, which is a communistic group).

Another speaker, Miriam Silvis, head of the Eastern Federation, who had with her a Mr. Devon, delegate representing the unemployed groups in Maryland and Baltimore (and who was overheard to say to another man that he 'dealt with the Public Relations in Baltimore'), and another man who was selected as chairman of the conference and who represented the locals of New York City, seemed to tacitly admit that Damuglia's organization was greater and had been in existence longer than any other in the country, but questioned that any group should be given any preference because of its length of existence or size of membership. She stated, among other things, that the unemployed movement, despite the fact that it was five years old, is still in its infancy and that national unity had not yet been accomplished. Silvis and Damuglia each strove for domination of the conference. The result brought about election of the New York man, Silvis' man, as chairman of the conference. Later, Damuglia (on Sunday)

11/27/34.

remained as an 'observer' only in the discussion of 'national organization'.

Another frequent speaker who entered all discussions was Paul Rasmussen, a young man of about 24, blond, about 5' 7" or 8" tall, weight about 135 or 140. He with another delegate represented Illinois Workers' Alliance - a federation - of which the Chicago Workers' Committee is known merely as Local #61. The headquarters of this outfit are said to be in Springfield, Ill.

An infrequent speaker was Simon Trojer (Chicago Workers' Committee).

Another infrequent speaker was Frank McCullough of the Chicago Workers' Committee.

Rasmussen stated that he had received a communication from the Florida group and one from the Missouri group to the effect that they could not attend the conference, but were anxious and willing to concur in anything that would be agreeable to Rasmussen.

Another infrequent speaker was Mr. Bowman, who with another delegate represented Wisconsin.

Another infrequent speaker was a chap whose name was not learned who stated that he represented 22 locals, all in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana. (Indiana was not otherwise represented)

All the rest of the delegates were listeners only, contributing no voice, but voted on motions, etc.

It was agreed upon by the conference that whatever action taken would be subject to ratification by the rank and file of each group there represented.

After much discussion it was agreed that a demonstration and march would be held locally at each of the relief offices in the towns and States represented at the conference, in November, and that such demonstrations would be held on the same day and at the same hour. The date could not be agreed upon and was tabled for later discussion.

Then followed discussions, motions, and agreements as to the purpose of the conference and its platform, policies, etc.

11/27/34.

The local demonstrations scheduled for November are to be used as a 'buildup' for a national demonstration in Washington, to be held in January, preferably at the time Congress convenes, when another conference is to be held in Washington.

It was decided that ratification of the action of this conference be completed not later than October 15.

The following demands, to be publicized in the New York press by the chairman and in the Chicago press by Mr. Trojer, were agreed upon. They were only arrived at after lengthy discussion, elimination, substitution, etc.

1. The unemployed are now facing the sixth winter of unemployment. A year and a half of the New Deal has not lessened the number of unemployed. Since there is much agitation afoot to reduce present relief standards and since a crisis in unemployment situation is expected this winter, the following demands are made:

A voluntary constructive works (public) program to provide work for all unemployed, which shall pay \$30 per week for a 30-hour week as a minimum, except where rates for skilled workers are higher, then those rates to prevail. Constructive work shall consist of building of bridges, housing projects, road building, beautifying and enlarging parks and playgrounds, etc., and such work shall not include the building of battleships, war craft, or any militaristic occupations.

The richest nation in the world can easily provide these things so that each family may have a decent living.

Representation and recognition of the right of collective bargaining of the unemployed on work relief projects and public works projects.

2. Cash relief of \$10 per week for one person; \$15 for two, and \$4 additional for each dependent.

3. That all unemployed groups support the Lundeen unemployment insurance bill (which though not satisfactory nor acceptable to the unemployed, does partly meet their needs.)

11/27/34.

(The opinion prevailed that unemployment insurance 'is a long way off' because of the time necessary to build up reserves for its accomplishment.)

4. Recognition before the Federal Relief Administration and by each local relief board, including representation on such boards.

5. That the unemployed continue to have their right to vote and that this right be restored to them in New Hampshire where they are now disenfranchised.

(The CCC was discussed, but later tabled, as were many other subjects, since it was decided that the demands must be made few and simple and as appealing as possible.)

Later, it was decided that November 24th at 10 A. M. local time be fixed as the date of the local demonstrations.

An arrangements committee was elected with power to 'do whatever may be necessary in conducting and planning the Nov. 24 demonstrations.

A provisional committee was set up whose duty it will be to arrange for the mass demonstration in Washington and for the conference at Washington to be held at the same time.

Several recommendations were made to these committees, one of which was that in the Washington demonstration unemployed from districts in and about that city would be used to march under banners from the more distant cities because of the inability of large numbers of unemployed to travel the long distance in mid-winter.

It was the opinion and expectation of the conference that the authorities in Washington would provide food and housing for the visiting unemployed, as has been done by other cities in the past on such occasions.

One of the duties of the provisional committee is to preclude from this demonstration any political group, Communistic group - particularly the National Unemployed Council.

Another job given this committee is to set up and determine upon

11/27/54.

the location of the national headquarters and arrange to bring together at the Washington conference all delegates for discussion of and preparation of a constitution, by-laws, etc.

It was decided that the national body would be of the federation type - not the direct representative type.

The Washington demonstration is to depend upon the program made by January by the provisional committee in the convening of the rank and file of the unemployed in regard to the national federation, since it was decided that the resources of the unemployed are not to be wasted in the campaign involved in the Washington demonstration unless the national federation is realized, so that the demonstration will be a demonstration of the federation.

All of the above is being done in the most efficient manner possible and it is hoped that the demonstration will be a success. The plan is being carried out in the most efficient manner possible and it is hoped that the demonstration will be a success.

The sponsors feel that the plan is perfectly legitimate and that no violence will attend the demonstration. However, I understand the fact that the plan is being carried out in the most efficient manner possible and it is hoped that the demonstration will be a success. The plan is being carried out in the most efficient manner possible and it is hoped that the demonstration will be a success.

A copy of my letter to Mr. Hopkins under date of November 23, 1954, is transmitted herewith. No investigation is being conducted relative to this matter by this Division.

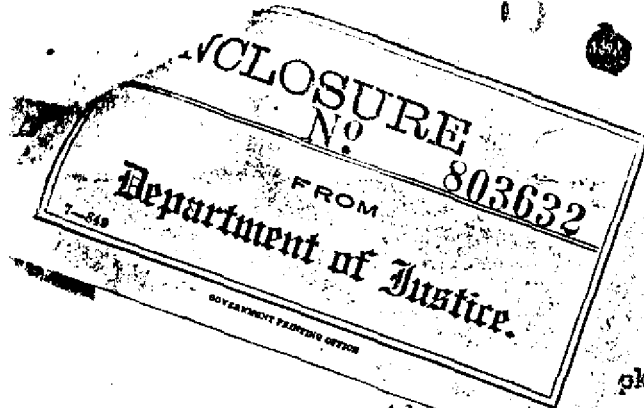
Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Incl. #803652

November 27, 1934.



Mr. Hopkins,

Admin. Emergency Relief Administration,
Federal Emergency Relief Administration,
1734 New York Avenue, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

I have your confidential communication dated November 12, 1934, transmitting a confidential report on the proposed demonstration of unemployed organizations on November 24, 1934 and the nation-wide demonstration to be held later in the winter when delegations from these organizations expect to visit Washington, possibly when Congress convenes. You are advised that the contents of the reports have been examined by me and have been referred to the Criminal Division of this Department for appropriate attention.

Your courtesy in referring this matter to this Division is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 16, 1934.

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1934
CRIMINAL DIVISION

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KERNAN

There is attached hereto typed copy of an anonymous communication received in this Division, advising that one Mike Thomas is now in New York endeavoring to recruit a new Bonus Army. This communication is forwarded as of possible interest to you.

A copy of the attached communication is being forwarded to the Superintendent of Police of the District of Columbia for his information.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Encl. #685253.

*File
Kernan*

Copy for shift 7 file

May 1, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I am transmitting attached hereto a clipping from the Washington Daily News of April 28th, relative to a conference alleged to have been held at the White House on April 27th between Harold B. Foulkrod, legislative agent of the Bonus Expeditionary Force, and Colonel Louis Howe, Secretary to the President. For your information, the following data are reflected in the files of this Bureau relative to one Harold B. Foulkrod:

The records of the Police Department at Los Angeles, California, reflect the aliases of Harold Barnes Foulkrod to be: Harold Foulkrod, Bert Seligman, Bert Harrison, H. R. Barnett, Harold R. Barnett and Bert Seligan.

The police record of one Foulkrod in the files of the Identification Division of this Bureau is as follows:

From Washington State Reformatory:

"As Bert Harrison, alias Bert Johnson, Washington State Reformatory #1517, sentenced Spokane County, Washington, August 25, 1914, charge forgery first degree; sentence 6 months to 20 years, paroled July 28, 1915, violated parole September 8, 1915, reinstated on parole June 1, 1916; final discharge October 12, 1918."

From California State Prison:

"As Harold R. Barnett, #29325, received California State Prison, San Quentin, California, February 12, 1916, from Los Angeles County; crime - fictitious check; sentence 2 years, 6 months; paroled August 13, 1917; discharged February 12, 1918."

From Los Angeles Police Department:

"As Harold Barnett, #17631, arrested Police Department, Los Angeles, California, February 10, 1920, charge - suspect, burglary; disposition - plea of guilty - surrendered to United States Army."

May 1, 1933.

The Washington, D. C. Police Department files contain a wire from the Philadelphia Police to the effect that one Harold B. Foulkrod was arrested at Philadelphia on April 7, 1932, on charges of unlawful assembly and inciting riot, making and using vile and slanderous comments against the Government. He was discharged on the same date by a Magistrate and was not photographed. His fingerprints were taken but as no former police record existed there, both the prints and the negative were destroyed, in conformity with the State law.

The records of the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, indicate that one Harold Barnes Foulkrod enlisted in the United States Army at London, England, March 4, 1918, and was honorably discharged upon his return to the United States in June, 1919; that he re-enlisted in the United States Army at Fort McDowell, California, October 16, 1919, deserted on November 7, 1919, from that post, returned July 21, 1920, and was not tried for the desertion but was dishonorably discharged effective August 30, 1920, at Fort MacArthur, California, because of imprisonment imposed by civil courts on burglary charges at Los Angeles, California.

One Harold B. Foulkrod was prominent in agitation during the appearance of the Bonus Expeditionary Force in Washington in the Spring and early Summer of 1932.

The Bureau obtained a photostatic copy of an application for the Order of the Purple Heart, executed May 10, 1932, by one Harold Barnes Foulkrod, 19 Second Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C. The signature on this application and the signature appearing in the files of the War Department of the Harold Barnes Foulkrod recorded there, appear identical. They have been submitted to Dr. Souder of the Bureau of Standards, who is of the opinion that they appear identical; that, however, in the absence of further specimens he would not advance a formal opinion.

It should be noted that the fingerprints of the Harold Barnett arrested at Los Angeles, California, were compared with the fingerprints of the War Department by the Identity Section of that Department and found to be identical. It should also be noted that the application for the Order of the Purple Heart contains Army serial number 242025, which is the same as that appearing in War Department records as that of the Harold Barnes Foulkrod there. It should also be noted that seven persons were shown a photograph of the Foulkrod covered by the fingerprint record specified in the foregoing and identified said photograph with the Foulkrod who was in Washington last year with the Bonus Expeditionary Force and who is now in Washington.

May 1, 1933.

It is the policy of this Bureau to refrain from making an official identification of any individual unless said identification can be based upon the infallible data presented by identical fingerprints. No fingerprint record was, of course, taken of the Foulkrod who represented the Bonus Expeditionary Force last year and who is now said to represent that organization in Washington. The Bureau, therefore, has refrained, in the absence of this final link in the fingerprint chain from making a positive identification of the Foulkrod appearing here as the one possessing the criminal record. All of the links in this chain, however, are presented in this memorandum, inasmuch as it is considered practically certain that the Foulkrod now in Washington and who represented the Bonus Expeditionary Force in 1932, is identical with the Foulkrod whose criminal and Army records are recorded in the foregoing.

Respectfully,

Director.

Enclosure #332362.

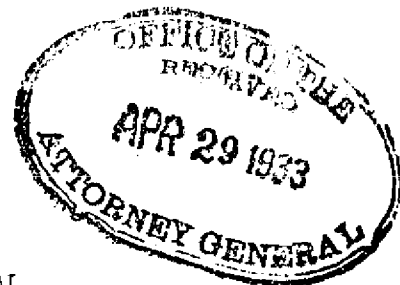
No copy of enclosure retained in Bureau.

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 23, 1933.



MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I am transmitting attached hereto a clipping from today's Washington Daily News, relative to a conference alleged to have been held at the White House yesterday between Harold B. Foulkrod, legislative agent of the Bonus Expeditionary Force, and Colonel Louis Howe, Secretary to the President. For your information, the following data are reflected in the files of this Bureau relative to Harold B. Foulkrod:

The records of the Police Department at Los Angeles, California, indicate the aliases of Harold Barnes Foulkrod to be: Harold Foulkrod, Bert Seligman, Bert Harrison, H. R. Barnett, Harold R. Barnett and Bert Seligan.

The police record of Foulkrod in the files of the Washington State Reformatory is as follows:

"As Bert Harrison, alias Bert Johnson, Washington State Reformatory #1517, sentenced Spokane County, Washington, August 25, 1914, charge forgery first degree; sentence 6 months to 20 years, paroled July 23, 1915, violated parole September 3, 1915, reinstated on parole June 1, 1918; final discharge October 12, 1918."

The records of the Identification Division of this Bureau contain the following:

"As Harold R. Barnett, #29225, received California State Prison, San Quentin, California, February 12, 1916, from Los Angeles County; crime - fictitious check; sentence 2 years, 6 months; paroled August 13, 1917; discharged February 12, 1918.

"As Harold Barnett, #17631, arrested Police Department, Los Angeles, California, February 10, 1920, charge - suspect, burglary; disposition - plea of guilty - surrendered to United States Army."

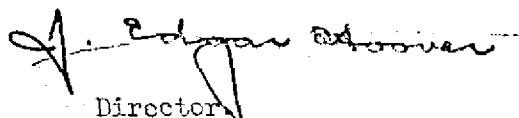
The Washington, D. C. Police Department files contain a wire from the Philadelphia Police to the effect that one Harold B. Foulkrod was arrested at Philadelphia on April 7, 1932, on charges of unlawful assembly and inciting riot, making and using vile and slanderous comments against the Government. He was discharged on the same date by a Magistrate and was not photographed. His fingerprints were taken but as no former police record existed there, both the prints and the negative were destroyed, in conformity with the State law.

The records of the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, indicate that Harold Barnes Foulkrod enlisted in the United States Army at London, England, March 4, 1918 and was honorably discharged upon his return to the United States in June, 1919.

He re-enlisted in the United States Army at Fort McDowell, California, October 16, 1919, deserted on November 7, 1919, from that post, returned July 21, 1920, and was not tried for the desertion but was dishonorably discharged effective August 30, 1920, at Fort MacArthur, California, because of imprisonment imposed by civil courts on burglary charges at Los Angeles, California.

Harold B. Foulkrod was prominent in agitation during the appearance of the Bonus Expeditionary Force in Washington in June and July, 1932.

Respectfully,



Director

Enclosure #332362.