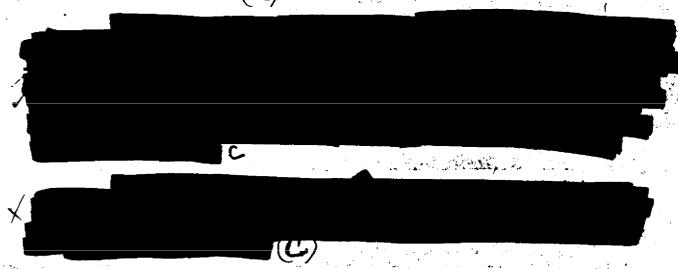
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National Convention scheduled for July, 1945. In this article she recommended that a Commission be set up to examine Communist work in the Negro Field with the aim of making a specific appraisal and study of work in Negro communities, especially presenting an analysis of the status of the Negro people in the "Black Belt", in industry, in consumer, industrial, and agricultural spheres, and in the trade unions.



JONES wrote an article in the "DAILY WORKER" for September 22, 1945 in which she eulogized City Councilman BENJANIN J. DAVIS, Jr. She said that DAVIS was a symbol of the New York people's unity.



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#### EARLY BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

"NEW MASSES" for May 16, 1939, page 11, column 2, contained several biographical sketches by JANES DUGAN on YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE Personalities:

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"Claudia Jones ... is a handsome, laughing Negro girl, who is New York State Chairman. Claudia went to Wadleigh High in Harlem from which she graduated in 1934. She has worked in a dress factory, a laundry, a millinery shop, and as a typist. In 1936 she met James ishford, a Negro YCL leader to whom belongs most of the credit for the strong organization in Harlem. Claudia joined the YCL after hearing Jimmie ishford's arguments. Now she does a good deal of work with members of the Harlem branch. Jimmie worked himself to death a couple of years ago."

#### NATURALIZATION STATUS

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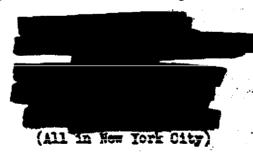
> A check of the records at the Bureau of Maturalization, 90 Columbus Avenue, failed to verify this information.

> At the Wadleigh High School, 7th Avenue and 114th Street, New York City, a search of records failed to disclose any individual identical with subject who graduated in 1934. One raduated in June, 1933. Personal history on her is as follows:

Born - Jamary 1, 1916; Father - who is listed as having lived at the following addresses at one time or another:

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Attended Junior Righ School No. 81. Entered Wadleigh High School on June 27, 1930. High School records sent to City College of New York in June, 1933, Lincoln Hospital in January, 1938, and the YECA Trade School in January, 1938. She was characterized as "well-behaved, quiet, pleasant."



The High School records also disclosed that one CLAUDIA VERA CUMBERANTE BATCH graduated from Wadleigh High School in June, 1935. Her personal history card revealed the following information:

Born - February 21, 1915; Father - CHARLES CUMPERBATCH, who lived at the following addresses at one time or another:

239 West 148 Street \*\*
20 East 117 Street
11 West 113 Street
128 West 115 Street
(All in New York City)

Attended Junior High School No. 136. Entered Wadleigh High School February 1, 1930. Left Wadleigh on April 3, 1933 for the Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, New York and was readmitted to Wadleigh on September 10, 1934. High School scholastic records were sent to City College of New York in September, 1935. She was characterized as "helpful, fine girl. Tried hard. Earnest. Hice personality."

A combarison of photographs of CIAUDIA JONES with photographs of and CIAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATON which appeared in the 1933 and 1935 High School yearbooks failed to reveal conclusive similarity between CLAUDIA JONES, the subject, and these other two individuals. An examination of the 1934 yearbook likewise was negative in identifying the subject with any of the photographed graduates.

MARITAL STATUS

BUSINESS ADDRESS

#### RESIDENCE ADDRESS

It was verified that subject continues to reside in Apartment 6-4, 504 West 143 Street, New York City, telephone Audubon 3-1381. Telephone number Audubon 3-1381 is listed in the New York City Telephone Directory to a Mrs. VERA SCHOLWICK, 504 West 143 Street, Manhattam. Mrs. VERA SCHOLWICK may or may not be identical with subject.

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AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

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Will ascertain whether Mrs. VERA SCHOLWICK, subscriber to Audubon 3-1381, 504 West 143 Street, New York City, is identical with subject.

Will check further to ascertain whether CIAUDIA VERA CUMPERBATCH, who graduated from Wadleigh High School, New York City, in June, 1935, is identical with subject.

Will follow and report subject's future activities.



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XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX SAC, New York

Mrector - FRI

CLAUDIA JONES SCHOLHICK, WAS

A review of the above individual's case file at the Bureau reveals that the last report submitted by your office was that of Special Agent dated December 14, 1945.

Inamuch as the above individual is a member of the Mational Committee of the Communist Party under the name of Claudia Jones, you are requested to submit a report in the near future incorporating her activities since the date of the above-mentioned report.

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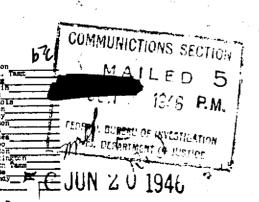
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Director, FEI

CLAUDIA JOHES SCHOLHICK, WAS INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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Reference is made to Durous letter dated June 5, 1944, with refere the above-captioned subjects

A review of the Bureau's file fails to reveal that you have conducted any investigation into this matter since December 14, 1945. Ascordingly, you are instructed to afford this matter immediate attention and to submit a

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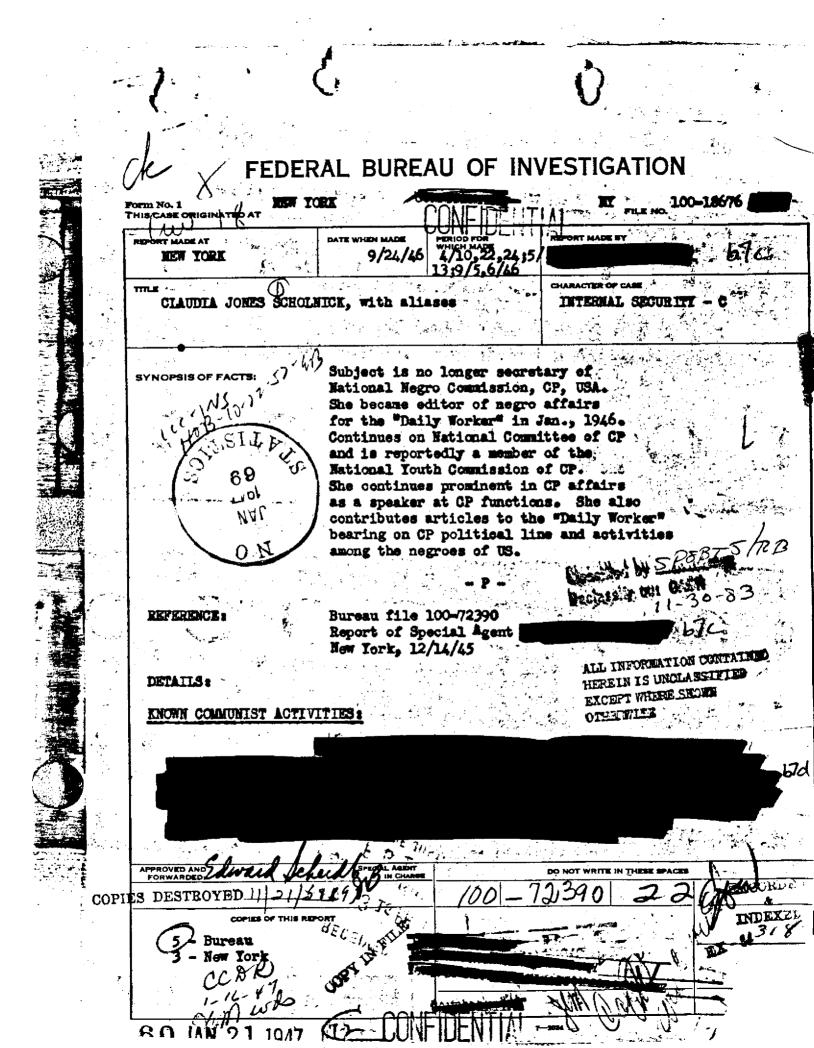
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the subject was listed on a handbill "throwsway" as a speaker at a Second Front rally known as "RALLY FOR A SECOND FRONT NOW" which was sponsored by the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE and was held at Madison Square Garden on October 2, 1942.

A winter term catalogue of the NEW JERSEY IABOR SCHOOL for 1945 listed the subject, CIAUDIA FONES, as being one of the lecturers in a course to be given that term by that school entitled: "THE ROLE OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE".

The "Daily Worker" for December 30, 1945, page 3, announced several changes and additions to the staff of the "Daily Worker" and the "Worker". It was stated that CLAUDIA JONES became a member of the editorial board of "FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, INC," as editor of negro affairs for the "Daily Worker".

The "People's Voice" of January 5, 1946 carried a picture of the subject and a story captioned: "CIAUDIA JONES, NEW DAILY WORKER EDITOR". This article announced that the subject had become an editor for the "Daily Worker" and, in a brief biography for the subject stated: "Claudia Jones, coming to the Worker from the post of being secretary of the Communist Party, has been active in the struggles of the negro people for the past ten years. She joined the youth movement when she was twenty and was elected to the National Committee of the Young Communist League at twenty-one.

"During her most recent years, she has been editor of "The Weekly Review", organ of the Young Communist League, and editor of the "Spotlight", published by the "American Youth for Democracy".

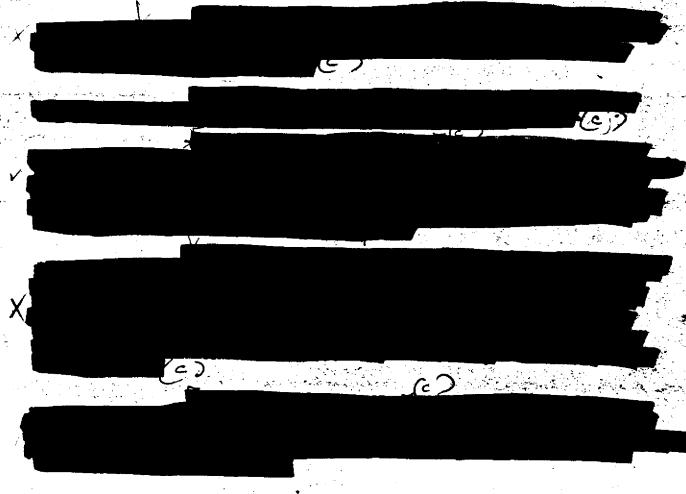
The Negro paper, "NEW YORK AMSTERDAN NEWS", carried an (New Paily Worker," CLAUDIA JONES, a long-time worker, both in the writing field and in the left-wing group, had been added as a member of the staff. This article stated that she is not quite thirty years old and is the youngest member of the editorial board and "very proud of it." This article stated that the subject was born in Trinidad, British West Indies, moved to the United States at an early age and went to school in New York. It stated that in her last year of high school, she got a job on a paper printed in the community and stayed until her graduation. It stated that many other positions opened up for the subject after a short term in college, among them being a position with the National Congress of Negro Youth.

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This article further stated that she was interested primarily in youth groups and activities and had edited the "SPOTLIGHT", published by the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY and the "MERKLY REVIEW", published by the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE. It stated that one of her earlier jobs was reporting for the "Daily Worker" and while so occupied took over the letter page and became editor of that feature. This article quoted the subject as stating she felt as though "I came home when I returned to the Daily Worker".

It went on to state that she was interested in expanding the "Daily Worker" and revealed that a branch office was to be reopened in Harlem to assist with the news coverage in the upper Manhatten area.



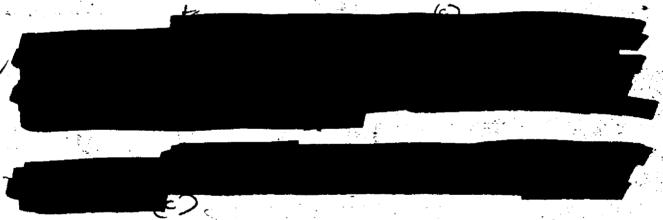
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She reportedly gave a long discussion on the inequality between negroes and whites and said that while the unity of the negroes and the whites on the picket line must be witnessed, this could not be separated from post war violations against negro veterans as well as the Fascist FEPC filibuster in Congress. She stated: "We wrge a strong fight against white chauvinism which must be reflected in our press, theoretical organs and above all, our struggle. We must seek greater gains and greater victories."

The "Daily Worker" of February 17, 1946 announced that the subject was to participate in a symposium-discussion on "MEW MOVELS ABOUT THE NEGRO" at the JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE on February 17, 1946.

The "Daily Worker" of February 26, 1946 announced that the subject was to lead a discussion at the Queens County Educational Conference On The Negro Question to be held at the Community Center, 45-09 Greenpoint Avenue, Long Island City, New York on February 27, 1946.



The "Daily Worker" for March 7, 1946 announced that the subject was to speak that night on "INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY" and the "FREEPORT AND COLUMBIA MURDERS" at the ALP Hall, 1723 Boston Read, in the Bronx.

During March, 1946, considerable agitation was prompted by the Communist Party concerning the death of two negroes at Freeport, Long Island, New York and the riots which occurred at Columbia, Tennessee. The subject was quite active in this matter, it having been reported by the "Daily Worker" on March 8, 1946, that she was to speak at a mass rally in

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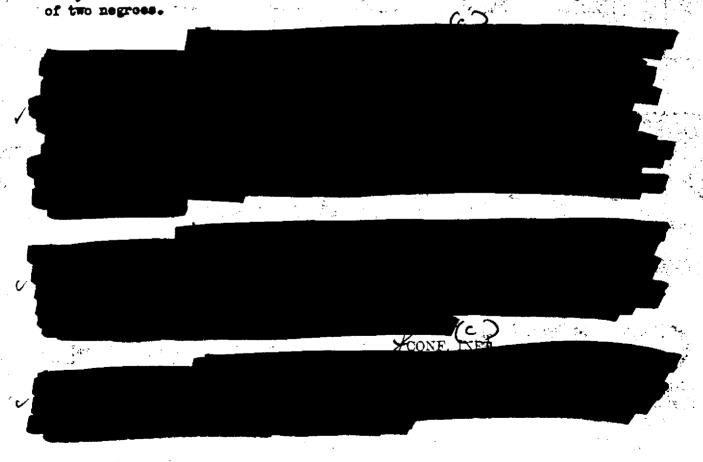


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protest to the lynch terror in Freeport and Columbia. This speech was to be given at Unity Centre of the Communist Party located in Harles.

The "PEOPLE'S VOICE" of March 16, 1946 announced that the subject was one of the leading figures in the delegation of one hundred fifty who marched on the Albany State Capitol protesting the Freeport killing



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According to these sources, the subject called for the removal of HERBERT HOOVER as a special appointee of the President in the food survey being conducted at that time and accused HOOVER of being one of the leaders of monopolistic capital.

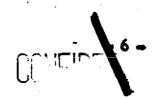
A review of the "Daily Worker" disclosed that the subject is a frequent contributor of articles to that paper. It is apparent that her articles follow the Communist Party line and are centered around the negro.

On March 18, 1946 she wrote an article entitled:
"NEGRO REACTION TO CHURCHILL: 'NO'". In this article she stated that
CHURCHILL'S Fulton, Missouri speech certainly made no hit with the negro
people. She charged that CHURCHILL had urged Britons and Americans to de
what HITLER's Germans were supposed to do.

On March 21, 1946 she wrote a review of the book, "MARCHING BLACKS" by ADAM CLAYTON POWELL and attacked the statement urging that the negroes move to the northern states, stating that this was no solution for the negro problem.

On April 7, 1946 she wrote an article entitled: "NECHO PEOPLE ARE JOINING THE PARTY THAT LEADS STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY". In this article she championed the Communist Party as being the Party for the negre people, stating that it was a Party for the oppressed people because the Communist Party is the Party not only of the negro people "but of all the oppressed", and went on to point out that the Communist Party had pioneered in bringing about equality between races in all phases of life.

The majority of her articles appearing in the "Duily Worker" concerned the negro.





MT 100-18576

#### BACKGROUND:

A check of the election records at the City Hall Lubrary in New York for the years 1944 and 1945 disclosed that one YVONNE CUMBERBATCH registered as a voter with the address 504 West 143rd Street. One ABRAHAM SCHOLNICK also of that address, registered as a voter in 1945.

A check of the records of the Board of Elections by
Special Agent disclosed that TYONNE CUMBERBATCH of 504 West
143rd Street was listed as a draftsmen. It will be noted that the subject
has been previously reported to have the correct maiden name of CUMBERBATCH.

In an effort to determine the birth and citizenship of CLAUDIA JONES, the records of the Immigration and Naturalisation Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, were checked by Special Employee Investigator It was determined from these records that one YVONNE CUMBERBATCH filed a Declaration of Intention to become a United States citizen on May 20, 1941 in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York. This declaration was number 488361. Her petition for naturalization was filed July 2, 1943, the number being 457354. She was admitted to citizenship December 16, 1943. Her address was given as 537 West 148th Street, New York City and she was also known as IRENE CUMBERBATCH. Her occupation was listed as draftsman, born July 27, 1917, at Trinidad, Port of Spain, British West Indies.

She was described as being a negre, with a brown complexion and brown eyes, having black hair. She was said to be five feet, four inches in height, and was said to weigh 160 peunds. Her marital status was given as single. Her last foreign residence was Pert of Spain, British West Indies and she immigrated from there, entering the United States at New York City February 9, 1924 on the SS VOLTAIRE, under the name of IREME CUMBERBATCH. Her father was CHARLES BERTRAM CUMBERBATCH and her mother was named SYBIL LOGAN. She had resided in New York City from February, 1924 until the date of her papers.

Witnesses to her papers were LOTTIE PEARL JONES, housewife, 162 West 116th Street, New York City and PERETTE KING, laborer, 162 West 116th Street, New York City. Her employers were listed as ATIAS CHIMA MANUFACTURING COMPANI, 27 West 21st Street, New York from December 8, 1941 to August, 1941 and the SUPER METAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Jersey City, New Jersey, assembler, riveter, February to June, 1940.



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Her AER number was 5034599 and she was also disclosed on these papers to have received a B.A. degree from Hunter Cellege in 1937. It will be noted that the subject, CIAUDIA JONES, has previously been reported as possibly being the daughter of an individual by the name of CUMBERBATCH. One source has advised that the subject, CIAUDIA JONES, was born February 15, 1905 at New York City, the daughter of CHARLES and SYBIL LEWIS, it not being known whether LEWIS was the maiden name of the subject's mother.

It will also that the subject has been reported to have been residing in Apartment 6A, 504 West 143rd Street, New York, about March, 1944 with her father, uncle and sister, since shortly before the previous Christmas. It was stated that the subject's husband was working on a farm in up state New York.

In view of the above information, it is possible that YVONNE CUMBERBATCH may be the sister of the subject or might possibly be identical with the subject. It will be noted that previously in this case the subject was reported in the NEW YORK NEW AMSTERDAM NEWS as having been born in Trinidad, British West Indies.



MY 100-18676

## CONFIDENTIAL

#### UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK

#### At New York, New York:

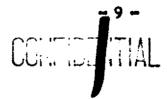
Will continue efforts to determine whether Mrs. VERA SCHOLNICK, subscriber to Audubon 3-1381, 504 West 143rd Street, is identical with the subject.

Will check further to ascertain whether CIAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH, who graduated from Wadleigh High School in New York in June, 1935 is identical with the subject.

Will continue investigation to determine whether the subject may be identical with or related to YVONNE CUMBERBATCH.

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Will follow and report the subject's further activities.





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SAC, New York City

Movember 1, 1946

Director, FBI

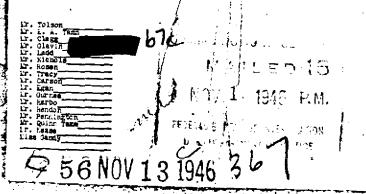
SCHOLNICK, with aliases INTERNAL SECURITY - C (New York file No. 100-18676)

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In continuing investigation of the instant case, every effort should be made by your office to obtain admissible evidence tending to prove:

- 1. Subject's Party membership or affiliation
- 2. Subject's knowledge of the Party's revolutionary aims and purposes

At such time as in your judgment a sufficient amount of evidence has been obtained, a report prepared in summary fashion should be submitted. The latter report should set forth, by witnesses, only the above referred to evidence. The details shall not reflect the identities of confidential informants but they shall be protected by temporary symbols.



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Director, FBI.

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DATE: March 18, 1947

3 FROM : 05

SUBJECT:

SAC, New York.

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CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK with aliases: Claudia Jones, Mrs. Nick Scholnick, nee Claudia Vera Cumberbatch INTERNAL SECURITY - C

INTERNAL SECURITY - C (Bureau File 100 72390)

Classified by SPERTIMES

Declassify on: OADR 11-30-83

Reference is made to the summary report from this office in the above case dated March 17, 1947, captioned as above. Reference is also made to the previous report from this office in this case dated September 24, 1946, captioned CIAUDIA JONES SCHOLNICK, with aliases.

The title in the summary report was not marked changed because of the administrative detail involved in explanation of this change. The following information is submitted to explain the difference in the titles in these two reports.

In order to determine the true identity of the subject, information was set out in the report of September 24, 1946, reflecting the subject to be the sister of one YVONNE CUMBERBATCH residing at the same address as the subject.

Your attention is called to the report of Special Agent dated December 14, 1945, setting out background information on one CIAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH whose identity with the subject could not definitely be determined at that time.

subject of this case is known as CIAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK as well as her common name of CIAUDIA JONES.

A check of the records of Junior High School #136 in New York City has disclosed the following information reflecting CIAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH and YVONNE CUMBERBATCH are sisters. They were both born in Trinidad, British West Indies, CIAUDIA having been born February 25, 1916. Both entered New York schools on February 18, 1924. Their previous attendance in school was in Trinidad, B.W.I. Both had a father by the name of CHARLES and both resided at the same addresses throughout their early school career.

This information combined with that previously reported seems to definitely identify the subject of this case as having been born CIAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH. Hence the change in title in the above referred to reports.

The next report from this office will reflect the title as changed and the reason therefor. RECORDED 1/20-7 7 3 9

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### Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO

Director, FBI

DATE: April 28, 1947

WTM FROM :

SAC, New York

SUBJECT:

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS INTERNAL SECURITY - C

(Bureau File #100-72390)

Re SAC Letter #44, Series 1947, dated April 14, 1947.

Subject, under the name CIAUDIA JONES, is a member of the National Committee, CP, USA; Secretary of the Women's Commission, CP, USA, and Negro affairs editor of the "Daily Worker". She is one of the most prominent of the younger leading Negro Communists.

In view of the foregoing important positions held by CIAUDIA JONES, the New York Office considers her to be a top functionary in the Communist Party, therefore, necessitating that continuous, active investigative attention be given this case.

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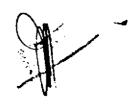
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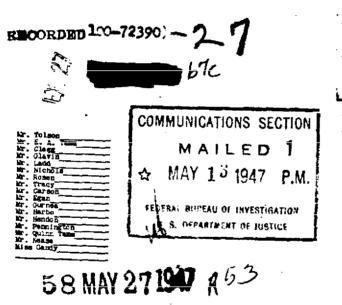


SAC, Hew York

Director, FMI

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, WAS. INTERNAL SECURITY - C (100-18676)

Reurlet April 28, 1947. Pursuant to your suggestion the Bureau approves the designation of the subject as a top functionary. In view of this he should be the subject of continuous, active and vigorous investigation of your office. The case should remain penting at all times and reports should be submitted to the Bureau on a periodic basis.



11-30-83 BY SPRBITS /20 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNPLUSSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

OTHERWISE

UREAU OF INVESTIGATION Claudia Jones, Mrs. Nick Scholnick, nee Claudia Vera Cumberbaten Subject, a Negro, was born Claudia VERA CUMBERBATCH, February 25, 1925, at Trimidad, British West Indies, and is indicated to have entered the United States, February 9, 1924 at New York City. Immigration records fail to reflect that the subject has become naturalised. Subject presently residing 504 West 143rd Street, New York City. She is commonly known as a CLAUDIA JONES. She is a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the COMMINISTRA PARIT, engaged full time in Communist Party work, **学表示** I. PARTY MEMBERSHIP OR APPILIATION HEREIR IS UNOLASSIFT EXCEPT WHERE SHOWS OTHERWISE. and the second s This magazine, which was the official organ of the YOUNG COMMUNIS LEAGUE, Stated at that time that CLAUDIA JONES was Chairman of the New York County TOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE and a number of the NATIONAL COUNCIL of the Co OUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE. Part of the second of the seco House Committee On Un-American Propaganda Activities in the U.S. (Dies Committee reports) WALTER S. STEELE, Chairman of the UN-AMERICIAN COALITICH COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, representing various organizations in testimony before the House Counittee on August 16, 1938, testified that CIAUDIA JONES wa member of the staff of the Daily Worker at that time.
On Saturday, October 7, 1939, the minutes of the NATIONAL RESIDENT BOARD meeting of the Young COMMUNIST LEAGUE, U.S.L. A Transfer



introduced before this Committee over the testimony of OLIVER KENNETH GOFF, In these minutes, it was stated that all districts of the Y.C.L. had begun work on the "Book Of International Fellowship". The subject was identified as being responsible for publicity in this matter in the Negro press as follows: "Claudia Jones Responsible For Publicity In The Negro Press".

The minutes of the NATIONAL RESIDENT BOARD meeting of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, U.S.A. of June 25, 1938, were introduced on the same day before the Committee over the testimony of OLIVER KENNETH GOFF. In these minutes, it was stated that a booklet project had been undertaken by the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE. CLAUDIA JONES was assigned to do a pamphlet entitled, "Miss America".

Young Communist League "Review", June 24, 1940, page 5, column 2

This issue of the "Review" indicated that CLAUDIA JONES was a leading member of the New York State YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE in June. 1940.

Young Communist League \*Review\*, December 9, 1940, page 8, column 1

This issue of the "Review" mentioned CIAUDIA JONES as a YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE director in New York as of December, 1940.

Young Communist League "Review", January 20, 1941, page 11, column 4

This issue of the "Review" stated that CLAUDIA JONES was elected a member of the NATIONAL COUNCIL of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE at the last session of a special convention held at New York City on December 21 and 22, 1940.

Young Communist League "Review", Merch 3, 1941

This issue of the "Review" identified CIAUDIA JONES as Educational Director of the New York State YOUNG COLMUNIST LEAGUE.

Young Communist League "Review", August 4, 1941, page 7, column 4

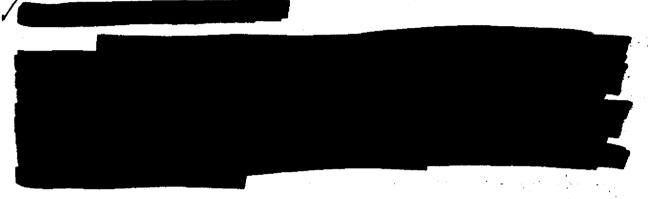
This issue of the "Review" identified CLAUDIA JONES as National Educational Director of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE at that time.





Special Agents and September 19, 1941

These agents were in attendance at a YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE rally, which was held at the ROYAL WINDSOR Auditorium, 66 West 66th Street, New York City, on September 19, 1941, at which time CLAUDIA JONES was introduced as Educational Secretary of the New York State YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE.



Young Communist League "Review", February 3, 1942, page 5, column 1

This issue of the "Review" stated that CLAUDIA JONES was appointed Associate Editor of the "Review" at that time. In a biographical sketch of the subject, it was stated that she joined the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE in about 1935. She had, at that time of the writing of the sketch, been a New York State Educational Director, New York State Chairman and Harlem Section Organizer of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE. At the time of this biographical sketch, she was stated to be a member of the NATIONAL COUNCIL of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE.

### Special Agents and April 20, 1942

These agents were present at the 20th anniversary "Win The War" celebration, held in the form of a rally by the Young COMMUNIST LEAGUE, U.S.A. at MANHATTAN CENTER, 34th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, on the evening of April 20, 1942, when they heard MICHAEL SAUNDERS, Executive Secretary of the New York State Young COMMUNIST LEAGUE, introduce CLAUDIA JONES as Associate Editor of the "Review".

Young Communist League "Review", June 16, 1942, page 7

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This issue of the "Review" stated that CLAUDIA JONES became Editor

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of the "Weekly Review" on June 1, 1942, replacing JOSEPH CLARK, former Editor who had been inducted into the United States Army.

Young Communist League "Review", January 26, 1943, page 7, column 4

This issue of the "Review" stated that at the "National War Service" conference of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, which was held in New York City on January 9 and 10, 1943, CLAUDIA JONES was elected to the NATIONAL COUNCIL of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE as well as to the "National War Service Council" of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE.

### bic Special Agent

CIAUDIA JONES was observed by this agent to be seated on the speakers platform at a mass meeting, sponsored by the COMMUNIST PARTY and the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, which was held at UNION SQUARE, New York City, between 5:00 and 7:30 P.M. on September 24, 1942. The purpose of this meeting was to demand the immediate opening of a second front in Europe. CLAUDIA JONES did not make a speech at this meeting.

CLAUDIA JONES was observed by this agent to officiate at a public rally which was held at MANHATTAN CENTER, 34th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, on the evening of October 15, 1943, opening the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE Convention. She opened the rally by greeting the delegates and visitors and introduced all subsequent speakers.

(0)

This source advised that CLAUDIA JONES was appointed a member of the Presiding Committee at the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE Convention, held on October 16 and 17, 1943 at the MECCA TEMPLE CASINO. Upon the dissolution of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE at this convention, she, together with MAX WEISS and FRANK SESTARE, officers of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE, was authorized to wind up the affairs of the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE within a period of thirty days.

At the succeeding AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACT Convention, continued on the same dates, CLAUDIA JONES was appointed a member of both the PRESIDING COMMITTEE and the CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE of the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY and was Chairman of the Press Committee of the Convention. Upon election of the NATIONAL COUNCIL of the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY on October 17, 1943, CLAUDIA JONES was elected a member. On this same date, she spoke in favor of the nomination of ROBERT THOMPSON as a

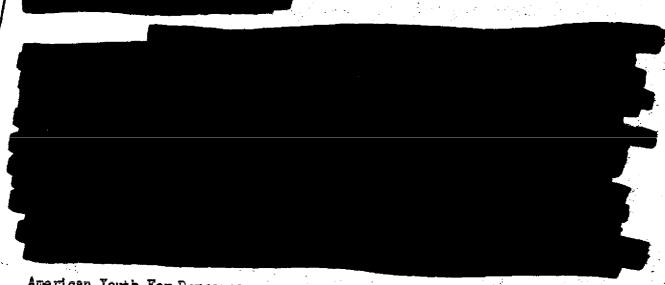




co-Chairman of the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY. Speaking before the Convention later as Chairman of the Publications Committee, she recommended that an official organ of the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY be established. She stated that a circulation of ten thousand should be sufficient to insure the publication's success.

American Youth For Democracy
"Spotlight". December. 1943

In the first issue of the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY "Spotlight" (official organ of the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY), which appeared in December, 1943, CLAUDIA JONES was listed as the Editor. The succeeding issues of the "Spotlight" continued to reflect CLAUDIA JONES as Editor and carried her picture on the editorial page with an editorial written by her entitled, "From The Editor."



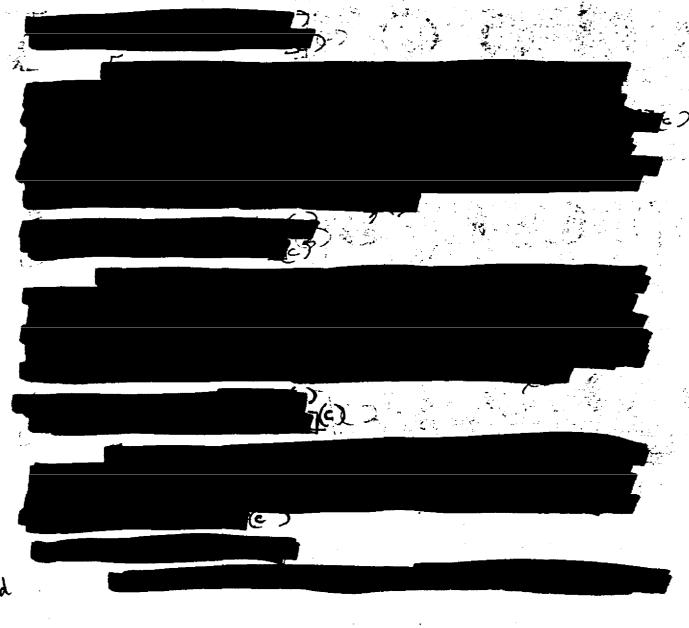
American Youth For Democracy "Spotlight", February, 1945

This issue of the "Spotlight", official organ of the AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY, carried a picture of CIAUDIA JONES with the following statement: "Claudia Jones, editor of the Spotlight since its first issue, has resigned her position on the magazine to take over a greater responsibility in the national leadership of the American Youth For Democracy."

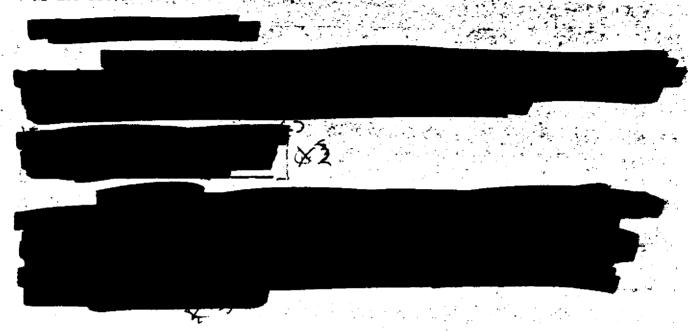
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"Claudia, in her new position, will devote herself to the educational and inter-racial, inter-faith work of AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY in addition to participating in the formulation of general policy. We, on the staff of Spotlight, regret to see Claudia leave though we know that her more active participation in the leadership of AYD will be invaluable to the organization."







#### II. KNOWLEDGE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY'S REVOLUTIONARY AIMS AND PURPOSES

"Political Affairs", Volume XXIV, No. 8, August, 1945

This issue of "Political Affairs", which is a "Marxist magazine devoted to the advancement of democratic thought and action", published by the NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS, INC. of 832 Broadway, New York, with EARL BROWDER as Editor at that time, carried an article by CLAUDIA JONES under the caption "Pre-Convention Discussion Articles". In this article, CLAUDIA JONES discussed the issue before the C.P.A. at that time, namely "revisionism". The following appeared in the article as a statement by CLAUDIA JONES:

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- It is extremely necessary to examine throughly how our revisionist conclusions, under the name of Marxist-Leninist science, affected our work in all fields, so that we may now draw the correct conclusions with which to arm the working class and all the oppressed in our country for full victory over reaction and fascism.
- I want to discuss in this article one aspect of the line we adhered to, namely Browder's thesis, contained in his article 'On the Negroes and the Right of Self-Determination', which was included in the Workers Library Publisher's pamphlet, Communists in the Struggle for Negro Rights.
- That this thesis was first put forth in October, 1943, and published in the January, 1944, issue of The Communist, is further evidence of what has already been noted by some contributors to these pages: that our revisionism was not something born overnight, but that it had a history, which must now be self-critically examined by each of us who shared in unquestioning and formal acceptance, without study, thought, or true conviction.
- I was one who accepted this thesis as part and parcel of our whole estimate of the relationship of forces on a world and on a national scale.
- The thesis on self-determination and the Negro people was thus presented by Browder:
- that the Negro people in the United States have found it possible to make their historic decision once and for all. Their decision is for their complete integration into the American nation as a whole, and not for separation....
- The decision of the Negro people, is therefore, already made. It is that the Negro people do see the opportunity, not as a pious aspiration for an indefinite future, but as as immediate political task under the present system of approximating the position of equal citizens in America. This is, in itself, an exercise of the right of self-determination by the Negro people. By their attitude, the Negro people have exercized their historical right of self-determination....



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- Browder bases his thesis, first and foremost, on the premise that this 'decision' had taken 'definite form which no forseeable development could now change.' But Comrade Foster's basic Marxist-Leninist analsis of the revisionist class-peace policy advocated by Browder is utterly upheld in this field by current developments. Witness the vehemence with which the permanent FEPC is being fought, and more recently the scandalous libel and lynch spirit of Senator Eastland's attack upon the 800,000 Negro troops, even before victory has been completely won, which signalize the attempts to rupture the war-time Negro-white relations.
- Where are the 'decisive forces' reputedly at work for 'Negro equality'? It is obvious that any such illusion could only disarm the working class which has not yet been advanced and united enough to compel anti-lynch legislation to be placed on the statute books of the land!
- On what was the premise that 'the Negroes had made their historic decision' based fundamentally? Was it based on a fundamental appraisal of the present economic, political and social status of the Negro people in the Black Belt, where (only) the question of self-determination holds?
- Was it based on the prospect of a long-term alliance of the working class and the Negro people to achieve the 'guarantees' of which Browder wrote: 'Guarantees that there will not be a disappointment such as was administered by the Republican Party after the Civil War'?
- Or was it based on a pious hope that the struggle for full economic, social and political equality of the Negro people would be 'legislated' and somehow brought into being through reforms from on top? (Some nine million Negroes live in the Black Belt under Jim Crow oppression. They are the mainstay of the source of cheap labor for monopoly capital in the United States. Their status is upheld and backed up by the Southern feudalists who are the foundation of monopoly capitalist oppression of the Negro people in the nation!)
- It cannot be denied, of course, that Browder's thesis was supported and accepted on such apparent evidences in our national life as the influence on the Roosevelt Administration, which removed to a material degree the deeply rooted official sanction of discrimination against the Negro people; on the growth of unity and political maturity of the Negro people, together with the progressive labor movement; especially as evidenced in the



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wfight for realizing the war-time FEPC; on the first election of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to the City Council of New York by the combined votes of Negroes and whites; as well as on the drive for abolition of the poll tax the touch-tone of political disfranchisement of ten million Negroes and poor whites in the South.

- Of course, the Negro people sought to achieve equality and to renounce their second-class citizenship status! Does this fact, however, have to lead to a fundamental reversal of the basic position of the Communists on the right to self-determination? Are the two concepts mutually exclusive?
- Definitely not: What is the right to self-determination? It is not basically determined by an 'attitude' of an oppressed people. It is a scientific principle that derives from an objective condition and upon this basis expresses the fundamental demands (land, equality, and freedom) of the oppressed Negro people.
- The weight of emphasis in Browder's thesis on 'the attitude of the Negro people' as the determining factor, and our acceptance of it, was a subjective and unscientific approach to the question. The end result of Browder's erroneous analysis, in my considered opinion (unless corrected now), would amount to this: If the Negro people made their historic decision for self-determination, through integration, and would inevitably receive freedom 'under the existing American system', what need to mobilize and heighten the fight against white chauvinist ideology? What need to mobilize independent and militant struggle against the Hitler-like discriminatory practices (including social exclusion) which still beset the Negro people, despite important gains registered especially during the last twelve years?
- Browder's harmful analysis led of necessity to the strengthening of bourgeois nationalism among the Negro people and to an undue reliance on Negro reformist leadership.
- Instead of fully utilizing the potential of an anti-fascist war of national liberation, which, as Browder correctly states, fired the political maturity of the Negro people, to root out determinedly the white chauvinist prejudices among the American people (and among new sections of our own membership), we did not take that initiative.



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It must be borne in mind that the gains referred to were fought for consciously by the Negro people and the advanced win-the-war forces in the labor movement. The very fact that each such gain was an incentive to press for new and greater ones should have shown us the temper of the Negro people, and should, likewise, have made us draw far different conclusions. than those we did. It was this conscious indignation and organized fight that forced changes from on top; they were not granted willingly, but were the 'logic' of such protests. That we spoke of the realization of some of these war-time gains as a 'military necessity' only, was in many cases closer to a true estimate than we realized, insofar as the commitment of bourgeois class forces was concerned. But that concept led to a weakening of the struggle for Negro rights; for we failed to criticize sharply the liberal-bourgeois policies of the Roosevelt Administration (as in regards to Jim Crow practices in the armed forces) and tended to 'put a wet blanket' on those win-the-war forces who aggressively sought to press the demands for Negro rights.

The trends for struggle among the Negro people were not fully evaluated by the C.P.A., or, when they were, the full conclusions were not drawn. In fact, many times as a result of an all too formal national unity policy in the day-to-day struggle for the special needs of the Negro people. we ignored and glossed over the deep concern of the Negro people for their postwar status and the shape of the postwar world. This concern was instanced in the Double V slogan (Victory abroad and Victory at home) raised in 1941 in the Negro press. While not applicable at all stages of that period, it was indicative of the instinctive anti-fascist, anti-imperialist sentiments of the Negro people. In the very pamphlet under discussion, in reprints from the Negro Digest debate, 'Have the Communists Given Up the Struggle for Negro Rights? leading comrades, Ford, Davis and Patterson, reflected, although to an insufficient degree, the deep postwar concern of the Negro people. The historic struggle of the Communists for Negro rights and the profound trust of the Negro people in our uncompromising fight are likewise evident in the question posed in that debate, despite its heavy load of Red-baiting opponents. The record negative vote of the Negro Digest readers shows this to be a fact beyond any doubt.

To heighten the fight for Negro rights becomes more important



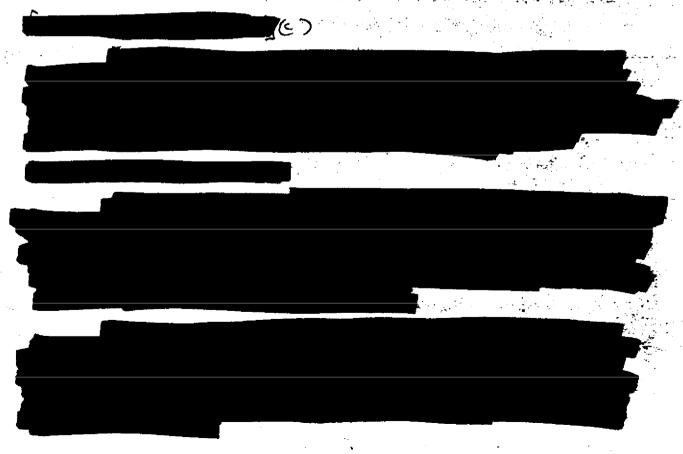
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"than ever today. It suffices but to mention the chauvinist ideology which still penetrates the core and culture of our national life, rendering many sections of the people susceptible to infection from this social disease.

- That Negro comrades accepted Browder's opportunist thesis makes the error all the more grave, because in effect we accepted the false and bankrupt logic of reformism as a solution to the problems of the Negro people. Not only that, we accepted a 'less than equal' status for the Negro people for 'generations to come' something 'approximating equality.'
- Only by sharply dealing with this major question shall we be able to overcome the serious errors of this period and fully explain to the Negro people and the white working class the source of our errors. This, too, is the way to guarantee continued enlistment of the strength and organic support of the Negro people to the common goal.
- I have one proposal, which I believe to be practical and necessary, to recommend to the National Board of the C.P.A. That is: to set up a Commission to examine our work in this field, with the aim of making a basic appraisal and study of work in Negro communities, especially presenting a factual study and analysis of the status of the Negro people in the Black Belt, in industry, in consumer, industrial and agricultural spheres, and in the trade unions.

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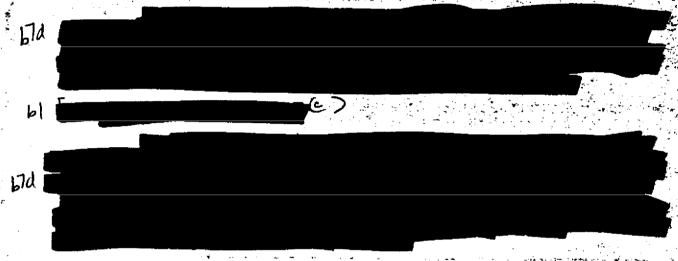
This source advised that CLAUDIA JONES was present at the Plenum of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the Communist Party, which was held at the HOTEL AIBERT in New York City on February 12 to 15, 1946. CLAUDIA JONES spoke at the afternoon session Plenum on February 13, 1946, at which time she gave a long discussion on the inequality between negroes and whites and said that while the unity of the negroes and the whites on the picket line must be witnessed, this cannot be separated from post-war violations against negro veterans as well as the fascist FEPC filibuster in Congress. She was quoted by this source as saying: "We urge a strong fight against white chauvinism which must be reflected in our press, theoretical organs, and above all, our struggle. We must seek greater gains and greater victories".



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#### "Daily Worker, April 7, 1946

This issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an article written by CLAUDIA JONES, entitled "Negro People Are Joining The Party That Leads The Struggle For Equality". In this article, JONES wrote that "Fifteen years ago, a small anguished Negro woman rushed out on the streets of Chattanooga. Tennessee asking everyone she met: 'Where is the Communist Party?'\* JONES stated that this woman found the Communist Party and it acted. She stated that this woman was Mrs. ADA WRIGHT, mother of the two "framed" Scottsboro boys. JONES went on to say her question was answered in a mistoric struggle by the Communist Party which made the Scottsboro case a world-wide cause. .... The Communist Party fought for the lives of those nine boys and won.... The Communists were the first to recognize that this case involved more than the persecution of nine ten-age boys, because this is the Party that carries forward the democratic heritage of the Abolitionists, against present-day semi-slave conditions of the Negro people. Then as today, the Communists led in the uncompromising demand for full punishment of the lynchers, because its principals inspire it to fight for the rights of all oppressed peoples. This is so because the Communist Party is the party not only of the Negro people, but of all the oppressed..... The Communist Party fights for the strengthened unity and alliance of Negro and white because it realizes that only thus can the common enemies of both be defeated. Its principles are ... based on the great truth enunciated by Karl Mark - "Labor in a white skim" cannot be free while labor in the black is branded". These are basic motives which have found the Communists in the forefront of the fight for full

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political, economic, and social equality for the Negro people. It is no humanitarian or paternalistic approach which governs its acts.

\*It was this Marxist-Leminist principle that the Communists brought to the labor movement, more than 25 years ago......It were the Communists who inspired this fight which led to organizing negro and white share croppers in Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama. They sought tirelessly to integrate the Negro worker in the labor movement.\*

She went on to say that "If today the unprecedented unity of negro and white exists in the wage struggles of labor, it is largely because the Communists pioneered and zealously supported the nation-wide agitation to organize the workers of basic industries into industrial unions."

The subject further wrote in this article, "If today, negro workers in packing, steel and other strike struggles are referred to as solid champions of labor's cause, not a small part of the answer is the pioneering work of the Communists.

"Nothing has so contributed to the political development of the negro people than the work of the Communists within the labor movement to secure for him a place of equal opportunity".

JONES went on to state that the "Negro no longer need, indeed he cannot now fight alone" but that he is part of an inseparable alliance of organized labor "and its Communist vanguard". She went on to state that that is why the "best sons and daughters of the Negro people have found their way into the Communist Party. They recognize that the Communist Party fights not only in the tradition of Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth, but that the Communist Party is a Party of a new type — a Party of the working class — a Party that is building the future of mankind — Socialism....The Communist Party is the conscious force that shows the negro and white workers that you cannot compromise with the Jim Crow system but must fight without quarter to destroy it.

"It is no wonder that the enemies of the Communist Party have charged in the past that it is the Party of the negro. We Communists say that the charge is true". She went on to state that the Communist Party is the one Party that is proud of being the party of the negro.

"Daily Worker", May 19, 1946

CLAUDIA JONES is credited in this issue of the "Daily Worker" with



an article, entitled "Michigan C.P. Wins & Tough Fight". In this article, she wrote of the "victorious campaign" of the Michigan Communists to regain their place on the ballot and championed the C.P. and its cause.

"Daily Worker", September 17, 1946

CLAUDIA JONES wrote an article in this issue of the "Daily Worker", entitled "The Negro People Are Aroused", which article stated that there was unrest among Negroes because of recent lynchings and other racial issues. She stated that "Pay day is coming...but will it mean a pay day based on heightened negro-white unity, a pay day based on a thunderous struggle needed to stop lynch terror?...Progessives, labor and especially Communists know that to reach that day involves cementing of the alliance of the Negro people and labor. Truly and justifiably, the Negro people are today measuring friends and allies in this wise - by those who come to their aid now".



#### III. QUESTIONABLE EVIDENCE

"Daily Worker", May 1, 1935

In an article appearing in this issue of the "Daily Worker", by JOSEPH NORTH, CLAUDIA JONES was identified as a member of the "Daily Worker" staff.

"New Masses, May 16, 1939, page 11, column 2

This issue of "New Masses" carried a biographical sketch of CIAUDIA JONES as a "Young Communist League personality", which was written by JAMES DUGAN. It stated, "Claudia Jones...is a handsome, laughing girl, who is New York State Chairman (of the YCL). Claudia went to Wadleigh High in Harlem from which she graduated in 1934. She has worked in a dress factory, a laundry, a millinery shop, and as a typist. In 1936, she met James Ashford, a Negro YCL leader wo whom belongs most of the credit for the strong organization in Harlem. Claudia joined the YCL after hearing Jimmie Ashford's arguments. Now she does a good deal of work with members of the Harlem branch.

"Daily Worker", February 6, 1941, page 5, column 5

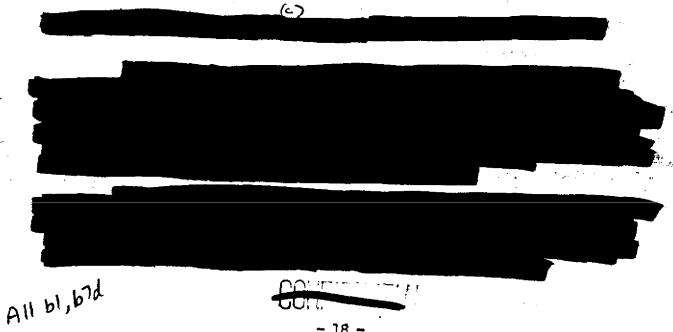
This issue of the "Daily Worker" stated that CIAUDIA JONES, as a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the YCL, attended a mass meeting at MECCA TE-PLE, New York City, on February 4, 1941, protesting the United States Supreme Court's position in upholding the sentence of EARL BROWDER.

"Daily Worker", December 30, 1945, page 3

In announcing changes in the "Daily Worker" staff, it was stated in this issue of the paper that CIAUDIA JONES became a member of the Editorial Board of the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, INC., as editor of Negro. affairs for the "Daily Worker".

The "People's Voice", January 5, 1946.

This issue of the "People's Voice", a Negro newspaper published in New York City, carried an article which stated in part - "Claudia Jones, coming to the Worker from the post of being Secretary of the Communist Party, has been active in the struggles of the negro people for the past ten years. She joined the youth movement when she was twenty and was elected to the National Committee of the Young Communist League at twentyone. During her most recent years, she has been editor of The Weekly Review", organ of the Young Communist League, and editor of "Spotlight", published by the American Youth for Democracy."



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"New York Amsterdam News", January 19, 1946

This publication, which is a Negro paper published in New York—City, carried an article which stated that CIAUDIA JONES had been added as a member of the staff of the "Daily Worker", and stated that she had been a long-time worker, both in the writing field and in the left-wing group, and that she was the youngest member on the Editorial Board of the "Daily Worker" and "very proud of it". This article went on to say that JONES was interested in expanding the "Daily Worker" and revealed that a branch office was to be re-opened in Harlem to assist with the news coverage in the upper Manhattan area.

#### "Daily Worker, February 26, 1946

An ad carried in this issue of the "Daily Worker" identified CLAUDIA JONES as editor of Negro affairs of the "Daily Worker" and as a member of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the Communist Party. It announced that she would lead the discussion at the Queens County Education Conference of the Communist Party on the Negro Question to be held at COMMUNITY CENTER, 45-09 Greenpoint Avenue, Long Island City, on Wednesday, February 27, and Wednesday, March 26, 1946. All members of the Queens Communist Party were requested to attend.

#### "Daily Worker, March 7, 1946

This issue of the "Daily Worker" carried an ad announcing that CIAUDIA JONES was to speak under the auspices of the EAST TREMONT SECTION of the Communist Party in the Bronx on March 7, 1946 at the A.L.P. HALL, 173 Boston Road, Bronx, on the topics, "International Women's Day" and the "Freeport And Columbia Murders".

#### "Daily Worker, March 8, 1946

This issue of the "Daily Worker" announces that the subject was to speak at a mass rally to be held in UNITY CENTER of the Communist Party in Harlem in New York City on "the lynck terror" in Freeport, Long Island, and Columbia, Tennessee.



#### "Daily Worker", April 30, 1946

This issue carried an ad announcing that CIAUDIA JONES was to be a guest at the UNITY CENTER of the Communist Party on the night of April 30, 1946, at a "Celebrate May Day" meeting.

#### "Daily Worker, October 8, 1946

This issue announced that the subject was one of several speakers to address an open-air election rally under the sponsorship of the Communist Party, to be held at Noon on October 8, 1946 at 38th Street and 7th Avenue.

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XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: March 17, 1947

FROM: 2 SAC, New York

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST FARTY, USA - BRIEF

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to your teletype dated March 1st, 1947, requesting a summary report to be submitted on Claudia Scholnick (Bureau File

#100-72390).

Accordingly, there are enclosed herewith five copies of this summary report as requested.

Encl. - 5

TOC-81752

CC: NY 100-18676

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TOCHERISE

torner General T. L. Caudle minal Division 7. 1947 Mroster, FRI CLAUDIA VERE SCHOLUICE, with aliance INTERNAL SECURITY - C BEROOM 100 - 72390 - 29 There is attached herete one copy of the summary report of Special bic Agent Agent Mew York, New York, dated March 17, 1947. Copies of all previous reports that have been received in this case have been forwarded to the Division of Records. The subject as Claudia Yera Cumberbatch was born on February 25, 1916. at Trinidad, British West Indies. Investigation conducted to date has failed to reflect that subject ever become a naturalised citizen of this country. As Claudia Jones she is a member of the Mational Committee of the Communist Party and as such is engaged full time in the work of the Communist Party. In view of the subject's activities, together with the fact that she is an alien, you are requested to advise whether there is some action that may be taken against ber. it te cha b7c ALL INFORMATION CONTAIN HEREIE IS MOLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHOLK SHOW OTHERWISE INCLASSIFIED 83BY 508BTJ CUMMUNICATIONS SECTION MAILED MAY 8 1947 P.M. GBERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION # II B. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNME The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation TLC: JBH: F : Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General, 375 lichols ... FROM 146-7-51-Criminal Division CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, with aliases Mr. Trecy .... Internal Security - 0 . Reference is made to your memorandum of May 7, 1947, and Mr. Mour

bic the attached summary report of Special Agent dated March 17, 1947.

The question of possible prosecution is under consideration Nesse..... in the Criminal Division and I will communicate with you further hims Gandy... an early date.

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Mr. Pennington ....

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	eport of SA		1/46, at New York.	
18	eport of SA	3/17	1/47, at New York.	:
			marked changed to re	
			et as CLAUDIA VERA her true married n	
<b>a</b> :	CLAUDIA VERA SC	HOLNICK.		
			on has been conduct	
			ne true identify of CLAUDIA JONES. Th	
	estigation has de	veloped an indi	cation that the sub	ject
1 1 1 6 6 7 1	as born in the Hr ame was CHARLES C	itish west Indi UMBERBATCH.	les, and that her fa	ther's
I	/ \ n ed eele 11 ele te	tad that the m	eport of Special Age	+ <b>(1)</b>
	dated De	cember 14, 1945	, sets out informat	ion
TION OF OLASSI			RBATCH, whose ident itely be determined.	
THE SECOND SECOND	nformation was ob	tained from the	records of Wadley	High Waster
FORMATICS UNIVERSITY OF STREET	chool, which rell	ected that CLAU	DIA VERA CUMBERBATO TRBATCH and had atte	H Was
	unior high school	#136 in New Yo	ork. The subject ha	s also
APPROVED MAD	een reported to h	ave been residi 	ing at 504 West 1432 to not write in these spaces	SE 40
2	JON,	100+7:	2390-31	RECORDED
copies of the	S REPORT (1)			&
G 5 - Bureau	ONIN ( TE	22	<b>B</b> 1	INDEXED
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[3  \ \( \lambda \) \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\		MI- II II-IV I IVI	- Will	
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NY 100-18676

with her father, sister, and husband.

Investigation disclosed that one IVONNE CUMBERBATCH of that address had entered the United States on February 9, 1924, under the name of IRENE CUMBERBATCH. Her father was listed as CHARLES BERTRAM CUMBERBATCH and her mother as SYBIL LOCAN.

above, furnished the following information from the school records concerning CLAUDIA VERA CUMBERBATCH. She stated that the records reflect that CLAUDIA CUMBERBATCH was born February 25, 1916, at Trinidad, British West Indes. She was first carried on the records of the Public School #136 as CLAUDE CUMBERBATCH. These records reflect that she entered the New York schools on February 18, 1924, in the 4th grade, and had previously attended school in Trinidad, British West Indies. She graduated from Public School #136 on January 31, 1930, and entered Wadley High School on February 1, Wadley 1930. The latest home addresses appearing on the school records for CLAUDIA CUMBERBATCH were 267 West 122nd Street and 2529 7th Avenue, Apartment 4. Her father was listed as CHARLES CUMBERBATCH.

These records also reflect that YVONNE CUMBERBATCH was born July 27, 1917, at Trinidad, British West Indies. She also entered New York public schools on February 18, 1924, as did CLAUDIA CUMBERBATCH. She previously attended school in Trinidad, British West Indies. The two latest addresses appearing on the school's records for YVONNE CUMBERBATCH were identical with those of CLAUDIA CUMBERBATCH. Her father was also listed as CHARLES.

Special Employee control obtained the following information from the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York City:

According to Manifest #7888, page 13, line 6, the SS Voltaire arrived in New York City from Trinidad, British West Indies, on February 9, 1924. The subject entered the United States under the name of CLAUDE CUMBERBATCH aboard this ship. She was accompanied by her Aunt, ALICE GLASCOW, age 30. She was also accompanied by three sisters, LINDSAY CUMBERBATCH, age 3; IRENE CUMBERBATCH, age 5; and SYLVIA CUMBERBATCH, age 9. It will be noted that IRENE CUMBERBATCH is here identified as YVONNE CUMBERBATCH, referred to above.

These records reflect that subject was listed as a female, a school girl, and that she was able to read and write English. Her nationality

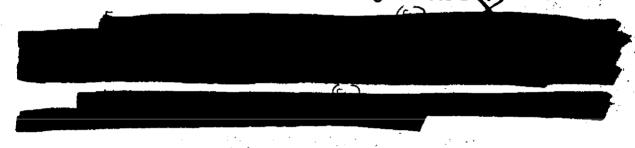


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NY 100-18676

was listed as British and her race African. Her last permanent residence was the Portofspain, Trinidad, British West Indies. She was coming to the United States from an Aunt, Mrs. F. ROBINSON of 13 Robert Street, Portofspain. Her final destination was New York City and passage was bought by her mother. She had never before been in the United States and was coming to her father, CHARLES CUMBERBATCH of 454 West St. Michaels Avenue, New York City. It was indicated in these records that she expected to remain in the United States permanently.

A check of the records of the Immigration and Maturalization Service under the name and all known aliases of the subject for a record as to possible naturalization was made with negative results.



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-PENDING-



#### NEW YORK

At New York, W. Y. - Will continue to follow and report the Communist activities of the subject as a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and one of the most prominent of the younger leading negro Communists.



### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1	Deleted under exemption(s)	with no segregable
	material available for release to you.	
	Information pertained only to a third party wi	th no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Y	Your name is listed in the title only.
		overnment agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to
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	Page(s) referred for consultation to the follow	ving government agency(ies);
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$\Box$	For your information:	

 $\begin{array}{c} XXXXXX\\ XXXXXX\\ XXXXXX\\ \end{array}$ 

Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle July 8, 1947 Director, FBI mm CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, With Aliases G. 1. R. -5 Reference is made to my memorandum to you of May 7, 1947, and your memorandum of May 22, 1947, your file: 146-7-51-1375. For your additional information, there is attached a copy of the report of Special Agent 67c at New York, New York. dated 3387 16, 1947, ALL INFORMATION-SONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED ELY de MINICATIONS SECTION MAILED JUL 8 1947 P.M. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 60 AUG 6-1947 EX.4468 **JUC 15** "

3.

## Office Memorandum • United States Government

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: July 15, 1947

FROM : Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General: 146-7-51-137

Criminal Division

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK

SUBJECT: CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK Internal Security - C.

CLAUDIA CUMBERBATCH

CLAUDIA JONES

There is forwarded herewith for your information, a photostatic copy of the subject's alien registration record. This was furnished by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

CLAUDIA SCHOLNICK

#237811

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No 100-2

-22390-332-16

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

#### ALIEN REGISTRATION FORM

				OFFIC
I ψ(a) My name is	Claudia	NONE	Schoinick	U
ψ(b) I entered the	United States under the name of .	Claudia Cumber	butch	
(include me	een known by the following names siden name if a married woman, names, na knames, and aliases):	Claudia Vera -c)	BAICH (profession pointck; Claudia Jo	nal na nes
表致(a) I live at	33 Fulton street	brooklyn	Kings N. Y.	
ਪੈ(b) My post-office	r address sa	Sume	erate.	
3 ជុំ(a) I was born on		Feb.	21 1915	
ਪੁੰ(b) I was born in	(or near) Port of S	pain Trinid	ad B. W. I.	
4.文 I am a citizen	or subject of	Great Britain		
\$ 会(a) I am a (check Mule : 1 公(c) My race is (ch		ly marital status is (aheck or ingle	man a series of the man and the	
L I am . 5., feet,	.7.1. inches in beight, weigh 120	pounds, have black	hair and .dk . browneyer	
7 thin) I last arrived to		is Island	2-3-1904	
द्र(a) I come in by	"Voltaire"	PTRAMMER COMPANY, OR OTHER MEANS	OF TRANSPORTATIONS	
%(e) I come as a (ci	hock one): Passenger E Cres	r member[]2 Stowaway	Cther	
Freaty merci	United States as a (cheek one). hent. []* Sreman . []* rnment official . []* Other	Official of a fureign 3000	Visitor . Student srnment Employee of 1	•
☆(e) I first arrived i	n the United ?ee on	February .	9 1304	
(a) I have lived in	the United States a total of	16	vente vente vente vente vente years.	
t:(b) I expect to rem	sain in the United States		ently worker	
			ion in Youth education	nel
t:(v) My employer (c	or re (istering parent or guardian) (	Young Consum	ist Lengue	
whose addres	a la 15 E. 12th St.	Bes York	City N. Y.	
and wines by	minem in	Lactivities of	young people	

/		$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{i}$ , $i$
10 / I am, or have been within the past 5 years, or intend to be a line addition to other information, list memberships or act	tivities in clubs, organizations, or acception	OFFICE
	Teesber for	( yrs)
/ Negro Congress Youth Council, 200	N. 185th St., N.Y., N	•¥ •
Autional wash for the wavencesen	t of Colored People, 8	)-5th Ave for 2 yrs.
icing Commist League, cb E. 12t	h bt., New York, N.Y.	continued)
11 My military of naval service has been RODE	elec eta i	
	From to	
Bass. # 4421115	(day	unknown)
12 11 44 VC applied for first citizenship papers in the	United States Date of application &	bout 12-1939
First citizenship jupors receivedQOL_yet	ATTS: CETTS	PATE
Eded perition for naturalization		STATE
13. I have the following specified relatives living in the United	States:	
Parentint Linking Husband or wife	husband Children	none
14 I let Ve Both here arrested as indicated for the	FEA 145 SHE	
Nature of offense Date of arrest	nvicted of any offense (or offenses). Thei Place of accest Disposi	r offenses are:
		1
15 Within the part 5 years 1 have not be	en affiliated with or active in in member	of, official of, a
norher for organizations, devoted in whole or in part to		,
influencing or furthering the political activities, public		
relations, or public policy of a foreign government.	***************************************	
Kin ise		
APPIDAVIT FOR PE	CRSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE A	
I have tend or have had rend to me	the above statements, and sffirmed.	ribed and sworm to (or, before me at the place and
do hereby swear for affirm: that there is complete to the best of my knowledge		ate here designated by the
10 1. 1.		P. C.
Claudia Sch	about the sta	Mallace
AFFIDAVIT FOR PARE	NT OR GUARDIAN ONLY	
Fam the	Print have address and business of Prince element tem approapit in 5(*), aboye.	
the shows a send to	Subscribed and sworn to (or	AND
the above named alien, who to the state of side on the and have made the above alien them for the state of side on the state of the sta	affirmed) before me at the place and	A S
and have made the above allegations for him or her. I have read or have had the same read to me, and do hereby swear	on the date here designated by the official post-office stamp at the	S COL
or affirm that they are true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.	right.	1347 00
* 9 A. C.		M.O

Additional Information

The information contained on this sheet, which I have read or had read to me, is additional to the information contained on my Alien Registration Form (AR 2), is made a part thereof and is included under my oath, or affirmation, to such registration.

Claudia Scholnick George P. Hallace



Proper AM-SII COPPLE R 1989 126624

#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET ALIEN REGISTRATION FORM

Use this aftert only if there is not enough space to complete the answers to any of the questions on Form AR 2. Indicate on Form AR 2 that the answer is continued on Form AR 2s, then complete the answer on this sheet and attach it to Form AR 2s.

Signature of registrant, or of person registering the alien, and official stamp must be properly entered on the other side of this abeet

My name is

Claudia

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Additional Information

(continued)

Young Communist League (continued)
member from 1326 to present
at present: State Education Director
formerly: State Chairman
also member of National Council

Paragon Tennis & Social Club (on of existence) Pres.1914-26

African Patriotic League, 125th St. & 6th Ave., New York, W.Y

member from 1916-28- newspaper writer of "Harlem pulletin".

Ansterdam News Associated Clubs of Harlem) 7th Ave. and 172nd St. - member for 1 yr.

Harlem Youth Congress, 1.5th St. & 7th ave., Mex Tork, M.Y.

Carribbean Union, 114 W. i31 St., New York City, M.Y.

St. Warks Catholic Church (youth group) 138th St. & 7th See. New York, N. Y. -member from 1985-87

rederated Youth Clubs of Harlem, 2122-7th Ave., Mew York, N.Y member for 22 yrs.

l'alberts Negro Choir Group, (aduress unknown) member 1 yr.

Urban League Dramatic Group, 202 W. 136 ot., New York, N.Y.

Y.W.C.A, 138th St. Branch, New York, M.Y. ("ix O'Clock Circl

member from 1376-1378

(OVER)

Assistant Attorney General T. L. Caudle Criminal Division

July 18, 1947

Mrector, FM

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, with aliases INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to my memorandum to you of May 7, 1947, and your memorandum to the Bureau of May 22, 1947, your file 146-7-51-1375.

It would be appreciated if you would advise me if you contemplate taking any action against the Subject.

100-72390

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EX-57 CON JUNE 1947 CM JUNE 1947

### Office Memorandum . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

7.7

The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE:

August 19, 1947

FROM .

T. Vincent Quinn, Assistant Attorney General,

TVQ:JBH: VDg

SUBJECT:

Criminal Division
Claudia Vera Scholnick, with aliases
Internal Security - C

Reference is made to your memorandum of July 18, 1947, in the above captioned case.

In reply to your inquiry, this is to advise that the Criminal Division does not contemplate any action against the subject at this time.

RECORDED

100-7238 BI

a AUG 20 1947

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SAC, New York

August 19, 1947

Director, 731

CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLWICK, with alies INTERNAL SECURITY - 6 (100-18676)

The Bureau files reflect that the last report submitted by your office setting forth evidence of activities on the part of the subject in connection with the Communist Party is the report of Special Agents. New York City, dated March 11, 1947. On April 28, 1947, you recommended that the subject be designated as a top functionary. The Bureau approved of this designation and you were so advised on May 12, 1947.

In view of the length of time that has elapsed since the last report was submitted in connection with this case, you are requested to submit another report bringing the subject's activities up-to-date.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NO. 100-18676 MVK THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT . NEW YORK DATE WHEN MADE REPORT MADE AT 8/29/47 8/6,7/47 NEW YORK INTERNAL SECURITY CLAUDIA VERA SCHOLNICK, JONES, Secretary of National Jomen's Commission, CP, USA, active in Congress of American Women. Classified by -Doclassify on: UADA: Bureau File 100-72390 REFERÊNCE: Report of SA 6/16/47 Eprk. Clear Cail Ly Bautoni have Go DETAILS: Date of Deve In the "Daily Worker" on April 25, 19h7, it was Tounced that CLAUDIA JONES, as secretary of the National Women's Commission of the Communist Party, USA, would speak to the Women of the Bronz en April 25, 1947, at a reception and tea at Crestmor Mansion, 107 East Burnside Avenue, Bronx. DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES KTHRNAL SECONIA ALL INFORMATION CONTAIN /5 - Bureau OGPY IN MILE PIP HERE IN IS UNCLASE EXCEPT WHERE SHOW 3 - New York otherwise

#### CONFIDENTIAL

In the "Daily Worker" on March 16, 1947, there appeared an announcement that CLAUDIA JONES, RELIA V. DODD, and JAMES FORMEY would on March 17 appear at the Hotel Diplomat, 138 W. 43rd Street, and address and open meeting sponsored by the Culinary Section of the Communist Party.

All bld

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### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
₫	Deleted under exemption(s) 61 157d with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.
	Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
ď	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: $100 - 12390 - 31 - 3$

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### CONFIDENTIAL

In the "Daily Worker" of June 23, 1917, there appeared an announcement that the Communist Party in Brooklyn in the Brownsville Section would hold a meeting entitled "Crisis in Palestine."

The date of the meeting was given as June 26 and the place the Empire Mansion, 70 Thatchford Avenue, Brooklyn, admission free. The speakers were listed as A. BITTIEMAN, National Committee, Communist Party, USA, CLAUDIA JONES, National Committee Communist Party, USA, C. SULLER, School for Jewish Studies, and CARITYEDRO, Chairman, Kings County Communist Party.

The Eastern Regional Conference of the CAW, scheduled for June, 1947, was given much publicity by CIAUDIA JONES through the medium of the "Daily Worker."

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