FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1386039-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 7
Page 6 ~ b3;
Page 7 ~ b3;
Page 8 ~ b3;
Page 29 ~ b3;
Page 30 ~ b3;
Page 31 ~ b3;
Page 77 ~ b3;

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JAN 30 1951 Vulgar or Tumultuous OIE

FORM DS-668
3-22-48

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION DATA

THIS FORM TO BE USED FOR INCUMBENT EMPLOYEES AND APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT WHERE INVESTIGATION IS TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AS REQUIRED IN SEC. 1001, PUBLIC LAW 402, 80th CONGRESS

1. FULL NAME (initials and abbreviations of full name are not acceptable)	MR ~~MRS~~ ~~MISS~~ IRWIN (First)	J. (Middle) (NO NAME, INITIAL ONLY)	SCALL (Maiden, if any) (Last)
2. PLACE OF BIRTH: NEW YORK, NEW YORK			DATE OF BIRTH: NOVEMBER 25, 1924
3. CITIZEN: ☑ YES ☐ NO	IF NATURALIZED: DATE OF NATURALIZATION —		PLACE OF NATURALIZATION —

4. EDUCATION (Circle highest grade completed): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 (12)

MARK (X) THE APPROPRIATE BOX TO INDICATE SATISFACTORY COMPLETION OF: ☐ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ☐ JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ☒ SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

(A) GIVE NAME AND LOCATION OF LAST HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDED: SAMUEL J. TILDEN H.S. BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

(B) SUBJECTS STUDIED IN HIGH SCHOOL WHICH APPLY TO POSITION DESIRED: HISTORY, ECONOMICS

(C) NAME AND LOCATION OF COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	MAJOR AND SPECIALTY	DATES ATTENDED FROM	DATES ATTENDED TO	YEARS COMPLETED DAY	YEARS COMPLETED NIGHT	DEGREES CONFERRED TITLE	DEGREES CONFERRED DATE	SEMESTER HOURS CREDIT
BROOKLYN COLLEGE, BKLYN, N.Y.	HISTORY	1942	1944	2				
RUSKIN COLLEGE, OXFORD UNIV, OXFORD, ENGLAND	ECON., POL. SCI.	1948	1950	2		OXFORD U. DIPLOMA	JUNE '50	

5. COMPLETE EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

DATES	TITLE OF POSITION	EMPLOYER	ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER
NOV. 1950 TO PRESENT	EDUCATION DIRECTOR, EASTERN OUT OF TOWN DEPARTMENT	INTL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION, AFL	1710 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.
SEPT. 1949 TO DEC. 1949	REGIONAL DIRECTOR, WASH.-BALTO. AREA	JEWISH LABOR COMM. 175 E. B'WAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.	175 E. B'WAY NEW YORK, N.Y.
SEPT. '47 TO JUNE '48	FIELD REP. MICH.-OHIO AREA	WORKMENS CIRCLE	175 E. B'WAY NEW YORK, N.Y.
MARCH '46 TO AUG. '47	ORGANIZER	SEAFARERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, AFL	51 BEAVER ST NEW YORK, N.Y.
JULY '44 TO OCT. '45	NATIONAL FIELD REP.	SOCIALIST PARTY, U.S.A.	303 FOURTH AVE. NEW YORK, N.Y.

15

6. DATES AND PLACES OF RESIDENCE FOR LAST 10 YEARS

DATE	STREET	CITY	STATE OR COUNTRY
NOV. 1950-PRESENT	1548 PRESIDENT ST.	BROOKLYN, NEW YORK	NEW YORK
OCT. '48-SEPT. '49 JAN. '50-AUG. '50	RUSKIN COLLEGE	OXFORD	ENGLAND
1940-OCT. '48	1548 PRESIDENT ST.	BROOKLYN, N.Y.	NEW YORK

SE 8 | V B' 8550-1

JAN 31 1951 93

RECORDED

FEB 6 1951 to photostat

(OVER)

FORM DS-668 3-22-48 PAGE 2

7. REFERENCES: LIST FIVE PERSONS [redacted]ING IN THE UNITED STATES OR TERRITORIES [redacted] THE UNITED STATES WHO ARE NOT RELATED TO YOU AND WHO HAVE DEFINITE KN[redacted]LEDGE OF YOUR QUALIFICATIONS AND FITNESS F[redacted] THE POSITION FOR WHICH YOU ARE APPLYING. DO NOT REPEAT NAMES OF SUPERVISORS.

FULL NAME	PRESENT BUSINESS OR HOME ADDRESS (Give complete current address, including street and number)	BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION
NY MILTON ZATINSKY	128 W. 13 ST., NY., N.Y.	EDUCATION DIRECTOR, AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD, CIO
DANIEL BELL	9 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, N.Y., N.Y.	LABOR EDITOR, FORTUNE MAGAZINE
GEORGE NOVICK	51 BEAVER ST., N.Y., N.Y.	EDITOR, SEAFARER'S LOG
BEN HOROWITZ	150 E. 52 ST., N.Y., N.Y.	DIRECTOR, CITY OF HOPE
JULIEN STEINBERG	[redacted]	AUTHOR

b6
b7C

8. IMMEDIATE RELATIVES:

NAME	RELATION	ADDRESS
NY ABRAHAM SUALL	FATHER	[redacted]
BERTRAM SUALL	BROTHER	" " " " "
WF SARAH ELIZABETH SUALL	WIFE	[redacted]

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b7C

9. ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH AFFILIATED OTHER THAN RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS OR THOSE WHICH SHOW RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, SEAFARER'S INT'L UNION, AFL

	YES	NO.
10. (A) WERE YOU EVER IN THE UNITED STATES MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE?		✓
(B) IS THE WORD "HONORABLE" OR THE WORD "SATISFACTORY" USED IN YOUR DISCHARGE OR SEPARATION PAPERS TO SHOW THE TYPE OF YOUR DISCHARGE OR SEPARATION?		
(C) WAS SERVICE PERFORMED ON AN ACTIVE FULL-TIME BASIS, WITH FULL MILITARY PAY AND ALLOWANCES?		

(D) DATE OF ENTRY OR ENTRIES INTO SERVICE	DATE OF SEPARATION OR SEPARATIONS
BRANCH OF SERVICE (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, etc.)	SERIAL NO. (If none, give grade or rating at time of separation).

11. LIST IN DETAIL ANY PRESENT OR FORMER FOREIGN CONNECTIONS:

WIFE IS BRITISH SUBJECT, RESIDED IN ENGLAND 1948-50 WHILE STUDYING AT OXFORD

12. RELATIVES NOW RESIDING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

NAME	ADDRESS
SARAH E. SUALL	[redacted]

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b7C

RECEIVED F B I
JAN 31 11 13 AM '51
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SECTION
RECEIVED
FEB 5 1952
SECTION

DEC. 17, 1950
DATE

[signature]
SIGNATURE

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

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. 123-8550

Date: February 8, 1951

AIR MAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY

To: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

From: J. Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: IRWIN J. SUALL
SPECIAL INQUIRY, STATE DEPARTMENT
Public Law 402, 80th Congress
VOICE OF AMERICA

You are requested to conduct an investigation of the above named individual. The instructions contained in Section 103, Volume 3 of the Manual of Instructions and Chapter 78, Part 3 of the FBI Handbook should be observed in connection with this investigation. This case is to be assigned immediately and reports of the complete investigation must be submitted Air Mail, Special Delivery, where proper, by February 22, 1951.

Address: 1548 President St., Brooklyn, NY

Birth date: 11-25-24
Birthplace: New York, NY

CHICAGO:

A review of Bureau files reflects that one Irwin J. Suall, Brooklyn, New York was arrested on January 20, 1945 and charged with violation of VA 193-1 CC. He appeared before Judge Drucker on January 22, 1945 and was fined $25.00. Secure details.

ALL OFFICES:

This case must be assigned to a mature, experienced and well-qualified Agent. All interview must be conducted in a most circumspect manner.

Enclosure

CC - New York (SD)(RNC)
Cleveland
Chicago (AMSD)(RNC)
Baltimore
Detroit

JJF:bjp/form 79 to csc

FU.NY-3/18
FU.NY-3/19
FU.NY-3/29

7

SAC, Washington Field

April 7, 1951

Director, FBI

IRWIN J. SUALL
SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT
Public Law 402, 80th Congress
VOICE OF AMERICA

The State Department has requested expeditious handling. Surep without delay.

123-8550

JJF:pg

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Sandy

MAILED 8
APR - 7 1951
FBI

NOT RECORDED
143 MAY 12 1951

123-8550-

APRIL 11, 1951
NEW YORK, NY

WASHINGTON FIELD DEFERRED

IRWIN J. ~~FUALL~~ SUALL, VOA. REBUFILE ONE TWENTY THREE DASH EIGHT FIVE FIVE ZERO. ~~REBUFILE~~ GEORGE SILVER, ASSISTANT FIELD DIRECTOR, JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE, INTERVIEWED, NYC. DISREGARD MYTEL. RUC.

SCHEIDT

CC: BUREAU

RJQ:JJC (#11)
123-5713

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NYC (Your file) DATE: 3-29-51

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: Irwin J. Luall

VOICE OF AMERICA

(✓) The deadline in this case has passed and the Bureau has not received a report. You are instructed to immediately submit a report. In the event a report has been submitted, you should make a notation of the date on which it was submitted on this letter and return it to the Bureau.

Report submitted March 30, 1951

Report will be submitted

Reason for delay 123-8550

123-8550

NOT RECORDED
143 MAY 13 1951

( ) Advise Bureau re status of this case.

( ) Advise Bureau when report may be expected.

(✓) Surep immediately.

123-5713

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 30 1951
FBI - NEW YORK

5 MAY 15 1951

(Place your reply on this form and return to the Bureau. Note on the top serial in the case file the receipt and acknowledgment of this communication.)

123-8550

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—62685-1

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
MARCH 22, 1951
WASHINGTON FIELD & BALTIMORE *

DEFERRED

IRWIN J. SUALL, VOA. REBUFILE ONE TWO THREE DASH EIGHT FIVE FIVE NAUGHT. BULET TO WFO FEBRUARY EIGHTH, NINETEEN FIFTY ONE. APPLICANTBORN NOVEMBER TWENTY FIVE, NINETEEN TWENTY FOUR, NYC. EMPLOYED AS FIELD REPRESENTATIVE, WASHINGTON DASH BALTIMORE AREA OF JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE, SEPTEMBER FIRST, NINETEEN FORTY NINE TO JANUARY SEVENTH, NINETEEN FIFTY. ACTIVITIES THAT AREA KNOWN TO GEORGE SILVER, ASSISTANT FIELD DIRECTOR, JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE WASHINGTON, D. C. AND HENRY TURK, OFFICE MANAGER, JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE, TWO THREE NAUGHT EIGHT EUTAW PLACE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, WHERE J. L. C. OFFICES ARE MAINTAINED IN OFFICES OF JEWISH QUOTE DAILY FORWARD UNQUOTE. HANDLE. BUDED PASSED.

CC BUREAU

SCHEIDT

RJQ:GK (11)
123-5713

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
MARCH 22, 1951
CLEVELAND & DETROIT - DEFERRED

IRWIN J. SUALL, VOA. REBUFILE ONE TWO THREE DASH EIGHT FIVE FIVE NAUGHT. BULET TO WFO FEBRUARY EIGHTH, NINETEEN FIFTY ONE. APPLICANT BORN NOVEMBER TWENTY FIVE, NINETEEN TWENTY FOUR, NYC. EMPLOYED AS FIELD REPRESENTATIVE, MICHIGAN AND OHIO AREA, WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, NYC, JANUARY ONE, NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN TO MAY THIRTY FIRST NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN. ACTIVITIES THAT AREA KNOWN TO LEON COUSENS, ATTORNEY, CHAIRMAN OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, ONE FOUR FOUR TWO GRISWOLD STREET, DETROIT; I. AKELROD, ONE NAUGHT SIX THREE ONE EUCLID AVENUE, AND SAM WEISBERG, LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, CARE OF QUOTE JEWISH DAILY FORWARD UNQUOTE, NINTH CHESTER BUILDING, CLEVELAND. HANDLE. HUDED PASSED.

CC BUREAU

SCHEIDT

RJQ:GK (11)
123-5713

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
MARCH 22, 1951
MOBILE - DEFERRED

IRWIN J. SUALL, VOA. REBUFILE ONE TWO THREE DASH EIGHT FIVE FIVE NAUGHT, BULET TO MFO, FEBRUARY EIGHTH, NINETEEN FIFTY ONE. BORN NOVEMBER TWENTY FIVE NINETEEN TWENTY FOUR, NYC; EMPLOYED ABOARD SS ALCOA POLARIS, OCTOBER EIGHTH, NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN TO DECEMBER FIFTH, NINETEEN FORTY SEVEN. PERSONNEL RECORDS IN CARE OF WILLIAM C. GEGLER, JR., MARINE DEPARTMENT, ALCOA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, INC., ONE NAUGHT EIGHT ST. ANTHONY STREET, MOBILE ALABAMA. HANDLE. BUDED PASSED.

123-5713

23 MAR 23 1951

CC BUREAU

SCHEIDT

RJQ:GK (11)
123-5713

March 21, 1951
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

WASHINGTON FIELD - DEFERRED

IRWIN J. SUALL, VOA. REBUFILE ONE TWO THREE DASH EIGHT FIVE FIVE NAUGHT. BULET TO WFO, FEBRUARY EIGHT, LAST, RE URFILE. LETTER FROM BU TO NY, JULY TWENTYTHREE, FORTYSEVEN, ENTITLED, "IRWIN SUALL, ROBERT LARSEN, SM DASH C", REFLECTS THAT SUALL AND LARSEN APPROACHED [redacted]. SUALL'S Z NUMBER SIX EIGHT SEVEN TWO SIX ONE. WASHINGTON FIELD REQUESTED TO DETERMINE THROUGH COAST GUARD. APPLICANT'S EMPLOYMENT IN MERCHANT MARINE AND SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEADS. ALSO [redacted]

b3
b7D

[illegible] SCHEIDT

cc: BUREAU (BY MAIL)

RJQ:GM(#11)
123-5713

123-8550

[illegible] 28 1951

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

0-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Nyc (Your file) DATE: 3/19/51

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: Irwin J. Small
ssd.

(✓) The deadline in this case has passed and the Bureau has not received a report. You are instructed to immediately submit a report. In the event a report has been submitted, you should make a notation of the date on which it was submitted on this letter and return it to the Bureau.

Report submitted _____

Report will be submitted 3/29/51

Reason for delay Report being prepared

123-8550

NOT RECORDED
143 MAY 12 1951

123-5713

SEARCHED ROT INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 20 1951
FBI - NEW YORK

( ) Advise Bureau re status of this case.

( ) Advise Bureau when report may be expected.

(✓) Surep immediately.

File 6/12

55 MAY 15 1951

50

(Place your reply on this form and return to the Bureau. Note on the top serial in the case file the receipt and acknowledgment of this communication.)

123-8550

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—62635-1

Shanklin

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 0-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NYC (Your file) DATE: 3/12/51

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: Irwin J. Suall

(✓) The deadline in this case has passed and the Bureau has not received a report. You are instructed to immediately submit a report. In the event a report has been submitted, you should make a notation of the date on which it was submitted on this letter and return it to the Bureau.

Report submitted

Report will be submitted 3/28/51

Reason for delay Referenced temporarily unavailable

123-8550-123-5713

NOT RECORDED

( ) Advise Bureau re status of this case.

( ) Advise Bureau when report may be expected.

(✓) Surep immediately.

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
MAR 13 1951
FBI - NEW YORK

5 MAY 15 1951

(Place your reply on this form and return to the Bureau. Note on the top serial in the case file the receipt and acknowledgment of this communication.)

123-8550

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—62655-2

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 2/21/51

FROM SAC, New York 6

SUBJECT: IRWIN T. SUALL

CHARACTER OF CASE: VOA

DEADLINE DATE: 2/22/51

This case will be delinquent because
Priority of other cases

Report will reach the Bureau by the following date:
3/5/51

BUR: FILE # 123-8550

NY FILE # 123-5713

123-8550-V 1e
F. 1e
6

RECORDED
143 MAY 12 1951

55 MAY 15

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 123-1489

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	2/24/51	2/13,16,17, 19/51	WALTER E. PETERS WEP:ERT

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IRWIN J. SUALL	SPECIAL INQUIRY, STATE DEPT., PUBLIC LAW 402, 80th CONGRESS, (VOICE OF AMERICA)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

IRWIN J. SUALL arrested Chicago, Illinois, January 20, 1945 charged with disorderly conduct and tried before Judge JOSEPH DRUCKER, fined $25.00 and costs. Newspaper accounts of SUALL's arrest indicate he along with nine other Young People's Socialist League members were picketing the downtown Chicago against peace time conscription. MARTIN DIAMOND, alternate member of the Executive Committee, Socialist Party and MAYNARD CLAIR KRUEGER, National Executive Committee, Socialist Party, know nothing unfavorable as to SUALL's character, associates, loyalty to the United States. KRUEGER hesitates to recommend SUALL because of his emotional instability. No credit or criminal record for SUALL at Chicago, Illinois. b3

AGENCY [redacted]
REQ. REC'D 2-22-60
REP'T FORW. 2-10-60
BY [illegible]

AGENCY [redacted]
REQ. REC'D 5-16-55
REP'T FORW. 5-26-55
BY [illegible]

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bufile 123-8550.
Bulet to Washington Field, dated February 8, 1951.

DETAILS:

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A search was made of the records of the Municipal Court, City of Chicago Docket Number 45 MC 22787. This record contained an arrest slip which indicated that IRWIN J. SUALL,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: G. R. McGuire SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

123-8550-4

RECORDED - 37
INDEXED - 37

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
3 - Bureau (AMSD)
1 - Chicago

Stat - 4/23/51

Chicago file 123-1489

Brooklyn, New York, age 20, was arrested on January 20, 1945 at 5:00 p.m. State and Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, charged with violation of Chapter 193, Section 1, of the Municipal Code. The arrest slip indicated that SUALL was single and his nativity was American. The record also included a quasi criminal complaint signed by Officer THOMAS MC GINTY which stated that IRWIN J. SUALL on January 20, 1945 did make or aid in making an improper noise, riot, disturbance, breach of peace or diversion tending to break the peace within the limits of the city of Chicago. SUALL was brought before Municipal Court Judge JOSEPH DRUCKER and bond was set at $50.00

On January 22, 1945 SUALL appeared before Judge DRUCKER, waived jury trial, and was tried by the Municipal Court for violation of Chapter 193, Section 1, Municipal Code of Chicago and was fined $25.00 and $10.00 costs. At that time a motion was entered by the defendant to vacate the judgment and the hearing was set for April 18, 1945. On April 18, 1945 the hearing on the defendant's motion was continued to June 21, 1945 and on June 21, 1945 the motion to vacate the fine was denied and the defendant SUALL paid $25.00 and $10.00 costs to Deputy Clerk JOE REYNOLDS of the Municipal Court on June 21, 1945.

An article appeared in the "Chicago Sun" a daily newspaper, dated January 21, 1945 entitled "10 Seized For Loop Parade Denouncing Peace Draft." The article read that six draft age men and four young women were arrested the previous day as they paraded on Madison Street denouncing peace time conscription. According to the article all claimed to be members of the Young People's Socialist League and they were arrested because they did not have a parade permit. One of the arrested persons as listed in the article was IRWIN J. SUALL, 20, of New York. The article described SUALL as the national organizer of the Young People's Socialist League and a member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

An article which appeared in the January 23, 1945 edition of the "Chicago Sun" entitled "Eight Denouncers Arrested Selves" read that eight of the ten placard carrying members of the Young People's Socialist League who were arrested by Patrolman THOMAS MC GINTY were dismissed by Judge J. T. DRUCKER who termed them volunteer defendants. Judge DRUCKER proceeded with a disorderly charge against VIRGINIA VOGEL and IRWIN J. SUALL, age 20, Brooklyn, New York, National Organizer of the Young People's Socialist League. Judge DRUCKER fined the defendants $25.00 and continued the case until April 18 over a defense motion to vacate the fines.

Chicago file 123-1489

The "Chicago Daily News" dated June 21, 1945 carried an article entitled "Foes of Draft Lose Plea" which read that IRWIN J. SUALL, 20 of Brooklyn, New York and VIRGIL VOGEL paid $25.00 fines when motions to vacate the fines against them were denied. The fines were levied against SUALL and VOGEL last January after they were arrested for carrying Socialist placards denouncing peace time conscription.

Mr. MARTIN DIAMOND, [redacted] who is a student at the University of Chicago and is an alternate member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, advised that he met IRWIN J. SUALL in 1942 and was associated with SUALL in New York from 1942 through 1944 when both were members of the Young People's Socialist League. At that time Mr. DIAMOND stated SUALL was a student at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York. DIAMOND pointed out that he knew SUALL not only as a member of the Young People's Socialist League but also socially since SUALL had visited in his home on several occasions. b6 b7C

He stated that he had not seen a great deal of SUALL since 1944 or 1945. He could not recall the particular incident mentioned above which happened in Chicago but pointed out that SUALL, being the National Representative or Organizer for the Young People's Socialist League, had traveled about the country organizing and attempting to gain attention for the Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League. He stated that the incident where SUALL was arrested in Chicago was merely a part of SUALL's job to attract attention to the Socialist Party. He pointed out that it was not so important that SUALL was arrested and fined $25.00 but it was more important that he was parading against peace time conscription or universal military training. In this connection, Mr. DIAMOND stated that the Socialist Party in 1945 was against universal military training or peace time conscription and is today. However, he distinguished universal military training and peace time conscription from Selective Service pointing out that the Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League are in complete agreement with the government's policy on Selective Service. In connection with SUALL's position as national representative or organizer of the Young People's Socialist League, DIAMOND pointed out that he probably was a member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party inasmuch as it is the custom of the Socialist Party to select the designated head of the Young People's Socialist League to be chosen to represent the youth in the Socialist Party on the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

Mr. DIAMOND pointed out that he was aware that SUALL after leaving the employment of the Socialist Party was employed by the Seafarers International Union, A. F. of L., the Workers Circle, the Jewish Labor Committee and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. He further pointed out that [illegible] from SUALL's attendance at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, SUALL [illegible] also been granted a scholarship at Oxford University, England where he studied for about a year. This scholarship, DIAMOND related is offered to representatives of unions and persons in the labor movement in the United States. In this connection DIAMOND pointed out that SUALL had always been interested in labor movements and had sought employment in the labor field. Concerning the Workman's Circle by which SUALL was employed during 1947 and 1948, DIAMOND described it as an organization of about 78,000 members, half of which are in New York City, which was founded in 1900 and whose primary purpose is to offer insurance to its members. He pointed out that the Workman's Circle has the spirit of the Socialist Party within its organization. The Jewish Labor Committee according to DIAMOND, was a non membership organization with headquarters in New York City whose primary purpose was to combat racial discrimination. Concerning the Young People's Socialist League, DIAMOND pointed out that the Young People's Socialist League was the youth branch of the Socialist Party and that the policies of the Young People's Socialist League were formed and guided by the Socialist Party.

DIAMOND stated that his association with SUALL had been satisfactory and that SUALL had gained a good reputation working for the Jewish Labor Committee. He stated that he believed SUALL is a person of good character and associates with reputable and reliable people. He stated that SUALL was loyal to the United States and has closely allied himself politically with the views of NORMAN THOMAS and the Socialist Party. He stated that SUALL at the present time is a member of the Socialist Party to the best of his knowledge.

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Mr. MAYNARD CLAIR KRUEGER, [redacted] who is a member of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Party and Professor at the University of Chicago, advised that he became acquainted with IRWIN J. SUALL when SUALL was associated with the Young People's Socialist League. He stated that SUALL has spent most of his life in New York City with the exception of the time that SUALL spent traveling for the Young People's Socialist League. KRUEGER recalled only faintly the incident where SUALL was arrested in Chicago, Illinois. The particular incident KRUEGER related, was looked upon

by the official circles of the Socialist Party with some distaste inasmuch as SUALL caused the Socialist Party to receive some unfavorable publicity. Mr. KRUEGER pointed out that he did not recall the details of SUALL's arrest. He also stated that he had never been particularly close with SUALL inasmuch as most of SUALL's activities were in New York. He stated that he knew nothing unfavorable concerning SUALL's character, associates or his loyalty to the United States. However, he stated that he would hesitate to recommend SUALL inasmuch as he felt that SUALL was emotionally immature. He pointed out that this emotional immaturity related to the period of the early 40's and that his association with SUALL has not been close enough since that time to make any other observations.

He stated that an example of SUALL's emotional immaturity was exemplified in a letter which SUALL wrote to a national magazine now defunct, named "Politics". In this letter, which was published by the editor of "Politics," SUALL used intemperate language and in one paragraph was almost profane. According to KRUEGER, SUALL signed this letter as the Young People's Socialist League organizer. This letter, according to KRUEGER, was looked upon with much disfavor by the Socialist Party and through pressure brought by the party, SUALL wrote an apology to the magazine "Politics" which was published in a subsequent issue.

KRUEGER pointed out that SUALL, perhaps may have changed since that time but felt that this particular phase of SUALL's nature and personality should be looked into inasmuch as if SUALL has not changed, he would not make a good employee for the U. S. Government.

A search was made of Hill's Reports, Inc., a Chicago credit agency and the records of the Chicago Police Department and no record was found for IRWIN J. SUALL.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Chicago file 123-1489

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The criminal investigation as set forth in the details of this report was conducted by Special Employee ROBERT J. MC KINLEY.

It is to be noted that there was no criminal record for SUALL at the Chicago Police Department, although SUALL was arrested by the Chicago Police Department on January 20, 1945. It is believed that this arrest was not recorded by the Records Section of the Chicago Police Department inasmuch as the arrest slip concerning SUALL's arrest was found in the Municipal Court records and therefore may not have been filed.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 123-279 JJD/hhm

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
MOBILE	3/23/51	3/23/51	JAMES J. DALY

TITLE		CHARACTER OF CASE
IRWIN J. SUALL	AGENCY [redacted] REQ. REC'D 2-29-60 REP'T FORW. 3-10-60 BY	SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT; PUBLIC LAW NO. 402, 80th CONGRESS, VOICE OF AMERICA

b3

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Records of Alcoa Steamship Company, Mobile, reflect applicant was employed from 10/8/47 to 12/5/47 as an Ordinary Seaman. No derogatory information contained in employment record.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: New York City teletype to Mobile dated 3/22/51.

DETAILS: AT MOBILE, ALABAMA

MR. M. M. CRABTREE, Ships Personnel, Alcoa Steamship Company, Mobile, advised that his records reflect that applicant was employed as an Ordinary Seaman from October 8, 1947 to December 5, 1947. Applicant's Z number is 687261. Records further reflect that applicant was born in New York City and was 23 years old in 1947. No derogatory information contained in applicant's employment records.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

REC'D
REP'T FORW.
BY

AGENCY [redacted]
REQ. REC'D 5-16-51
REP'T FORW. 5-24-51
BY

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. K. Mumford SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

DETROIT FILE NO. 123-8550

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	3/26/51	3/23/51	EUGENE M. CORBIN

b3
sgg

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IRWIN J. SUALL	SPECIAL INQUIRY-STATE DEPARTMENT Public Law 402 - 80th Congress (VOICE OF AMERICA)

AGENCY [redacted]
REQ. REC'D 3-29-51
REP'T FORW. 3-30-51
BY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Acquaintance gives favorable information concerning Applicant.

AGENCY [redacted]
REQ. REC'D
REP'T FORW.
BY

- RUC -

REFERENCE: New York teletype to Cleveland and Detroit, March 22, 1951.

DETAILS: At Detroit, Michigan:

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Mr. LEON A. COUSENS, Attorney, [redacted] stated that he had known Applicant for about one year around 1946 and 1947. He stated that he had met him through the Workmen's Circle, in which Applicant had been an organizer to recruit young members for the organization and in which Mr. COUSENS is the chairman of the organizing committee.

Mr. COUSENS said that the Workmen's Circle is an organization which is definitely anti-Communistic and that Applicant had never on any occasion expressed other than contempt for Communism and its followers.

COUSENS stated that, in his opinion, Applicant was a loyal American citizen, with no disloyal associates to his knowledge and would not in any way constitute a security risk. He said that Applicant had a good reputation and that he would recommend him for a position of trust where he might have access to vital information.

The Merchants Credit Bureau and the Detroit Police Department have no record of Applicant.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: H. L. Connor, Jr. SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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123-8550-6

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 123-715

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CLEVELAND	3/28/51	3/26,27,/51	EARL COX mao

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IRWIN J. SUALL	SPECIAL INQUIRY, STATE DEPT. PUBLIC LAW 402, 80th CONGRESS VOICE OF AMERICA

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Former associates and co-workers of applicant in Workmen's Circle, Cleveland, Ohio, recommend as to character, loyalty, and associates. No credit or criminal record.

- RUC -

REFERENCES: New York teletype to Cleveland & Detroit, 3/22/51.

DETAILS: AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

MR. I. AXELROD, Regional Secretary of the Workmen's Circle, 10631 Euclid Avenue, advised that he knew and worked with applicant during the few months SUALL was employed through the National Office of the Workmen's Circle at New York City as a field representative or organizer of the Circle in the Cleveland and Detroit areas. AXELROD advised that applicant impressed him as an energetic and conscientious young man and he would have no hesitation in recommending him as to character, loyalty, associations, and patriotism. b3

SAM WEISBERG of the Jewish Welfare Association, 1001 Huron Road, stated that he was closely associated with applicant during the few months in 1947 that the latter spent as organizer for the Workmen's Circle in Cleveland

AGENCY [redacted]
REQ. REC'D 5-16-55
REP'T FORW. 5-26-55
BY

AGENCY [redacted]
REQ. REC'D 2-24-60
REP'T FORW. 2-26-60
BY

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123-8550-7

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and Detroit. He remarked that he and applicant frequently had lunch and dinner together and engaged in discussion on various subjects. He advised that SUALL is strongly anti-communist and is apparently a good loyal American, whose character and associations reflect nothing to his discredit. WEISBERG stated that he would recommend applicant very highly for a position of responsibility with the government.

CREDIT & CRIMINAL

Records of the Cleveland Retail Credit Men's Company, the Cleveland Police Department, and the Criminal Records Section of the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas, reflect no record on applicant.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 123-985

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	3/29/51	3/26,27/51	LEO J. REUTHER, III mlf

TITLE		CHARACTER OF CASE
IRWIN J. SUALL	AGENCY [redacted] REQ. REC'D 2-28-60 REP'T FORW. 3-10-60 BY	SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT - 402, 80 th Congress (VOICE OF AMERICA)

b3

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Applicant employed by Jewish Labor Committee, Baltimore, Md., October, 1949 - January, 1950, nothing unfavorable. Unable locate Baltimore neighborhood. No credit or criminal record.

RUC

AGENCY/C C [redacted]
REQ. REC'D 5-16-55
REP'T FORW. 5-26-55
BY

Reference: New York teletype to Baltimore dated 3/22/51.

Details: AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

EMPLOYMENT

HENRY TURK, Manager, Jewish Labor Committee, 2308 Eutaw Place, advised that SUALL was employed by that organization from approximately October, 1949 until the first week of January, 1950. The complete record of this employment is located at the main office of the Jewish Labor Committee, 175 E. Broadway, New York, New York.

SUALL was employed as a campaign worker, raising funds to assist the Jewish Labor Committee in combatting un-American influences. TURK does not know SUALL's place of residence during this employment, stating that he lived in hotels and rooming houses. Due to the transient nature of the applicant's campaign work, SUALL is unable to suggest anyone who would be acquainted with him. He considers SUALL to be of good character, with no questionable associates, patriotic, and loyal to the United States.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: C. H. Carson SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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BA 123-985

NEIGHBORHOOD

There is no record of the applicant in pertinent telephone directories. There is no city directory of Baltimore for 1949 or 1950.

CREDIT AND CRIMINAL

There is no record of SUALL at the Credit Bureau of Baltimore, Inc., or the Baltimore City Police Department.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

BA123-985

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The credit and criminal checks concerning the applicant were conducted by Special Employee JAMES R. COCHRAN.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

N Y FILE NO. 123-5713 JDF

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	3/30/51	2/14,16,17,21; 3/2,8,9,13,19-23/51	ROBERT J. QUIGLEY
TITLE: IRWIN J. SUALL			CHARACTER OF CASE: SPECIAL INQUIRY-STATE DEPARTMENT, Public Law 402, 80th Congress, VOICE OF AMERICA

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Correction
p 5
Corrected 4/23/51 JJ F/ack
Corrected & sent New York

Birth NYC 11/25/24 verified. Attended Brooklyn College, Bklyn, NY, September 1942-February 1944. Rated as "poor" student. Professors do not question character, reputation or loyalty. Recipient of Ruskin Labor scholarship September 1948 for one year and Fulbright Scholarship January 1950 for one year. Both scholarships at Ruskin College, Oxford, England. Nothing unsatisfactory noted. Employment Socialist Party, USA, approximately July 1944 to October 1945; Isthmian Steamship Company, 1/24/46 to 8/9/46; Seafarer's International Union approximately one year beginning January 1946; Workmen's Circle 1/1/47 to 5/31/47; A. H. Bull Steamship Company 7/22/47 to 9/12/47 and 5/25/48 to 7/28/48; Alcoa Steamship Company 10/8/47 to 12/5/47; Jewish Labor Committee 9/1/49 to 1/7/50; ILGWU 11/12/50 to present verified. Nothing unsatisfactory noted. Supervisors and fellow workers recommend highly. References and neighbors state applicant is loyal and of excellent character and reputation. Informant advised that [redacted] b3

[redacted] b7D

AGENCY [redacted]
REQ. REC'D 5-26-55
REP'T FORW. 5-26-55
BY JJ/ajb

AGENCY [redacted]
REQ. REC'D
REP'T FORW. 5-21-60
BY Lum B

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Emma Schaefer SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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ICC - State - 4/23/51 - JJ F/ack

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[redacted] No credit record of applicant or relatives NYC. IRWIN J. SUALL arrested 1/26/43, charged with disorderly conduct and received a suspended sentence 2/11/43. b7D

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 123-8550.
Bureau letter to Washington Field 2/8/51.

DETAILS: At New York, New York

Birth Record

Certificate Number 46661, Board of Health, Borough of Brooklyn, reflects that IRWIN J. SUALL was born November 25, 1924. His father ABE SUALL was born in Russia, and his mother, FLORA ROSLIN, was born in Russia.

Education

The following investigation was conducted by SA RAYMOND E. STOELTING at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York:

Mrs. SHEILA BROWN, assistant registrar, advised that her records reflect that IRWIN J. SUALL attended college from September 1942 until February 1944, at which time he discontinued attendance without penalty. He pursued a regular academic course of study and was rated as a "poor" student scholastically. He resided at this time at 1548 President Street. Nothing unfavorable was noted on the records.

Mrs. JEANNE CRAY, secretary to the Dean of Students, made available SUALL'S personnel file which reflected that SUALL was president of the Student League for Industrial Democracy from February to June 1942. This file also contained

a personality rating chart of SUALL prepared by Miss GERTRUDE GREIG, professor of economics, which reflected that SUALL possessed a contemptuous attitude and that his manner, dependability, and cooperativeness were below average. Nothing was reflected on SUALL'S loyalty. It was determined that Miss GREIG is no longer associated with Brooklyn College.

W. J. CARNATON, Professor, Political Science, described SUALL as a satisfactory student who sometimes created a negative impression regarding his manner and attitude of his work. He stated that he knew of no reason to question SUALL'S character, reputation or loyalty.

J. ELLSWORTH MISSALL, Professor, Political Science, recalled the applicant as a student who demonstrated superior ability to make himself felt in a large class and gave evidence of wide reading in literature of the social sciences. He described SUALL'S character, reputation and loyalty as quite satisfactory and knew of no reason why he would not be a suitable Government employee.

Miss MARGARET SOBER, supervisor, Student Activities Office, produced the constitution of the club identified as Student League for Industrial Democracy which listed as its purpose to achieve the greatest amount of democracy in political, economic and cultural life through the process of education and democratic action. It was noted in the constitution that this organization excluded from membership all those who believe in totalitarian form of government. Miss SOBER added that the Student League for Industrial Democracy was no longer in existence on the campus; however, at that time it was a reputable organization.

Mr. LOUIS HAYS, Psychologist, Bureau of Child Guidance, New York City Board of Education, Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, advised that SUALL was formerly a student of his during his junior high school days, and that he considered him to be an outstanding pupil from a scholastic as well as a character standpoint. He stated that he has maintained contact with SUALL since that time and that he considers him to be an able, sincere, hardworking, youngman who is well regarded by all who know him. He also stated that he is respectful of SUALL'S attitude toward the United States Government, and that he would vouch for his loyalty completely. SUALL has been a militant, anti-Stalinist throughout his college days until the present and unquestionably will continue in this work, he said.

Mr. HAYS recommended him highly for a position of trust with the Government.

Miss RENEE RAMER, Assistant United States Student Program, Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, advised that IRWIN J. SUALL, born November 25, 1924, and residing at 1548 President Street, Brooklyn, was the recipient of a Ruskin Labor Scholarship, awarded by the Trans-Atlantic Foundation in September 1948 for a period of one year for studying at Ruskin College, located at Oxford University, Oxford, England. She also stated that SUALL was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship in January 1950 for a period of one year to continues his studies at Ruskin College and in addition to study labor problems in the Scandinavian countries.

Employment

Socialist Party, U.S.A.
303 Fourth Avenue

Miss ROBIN MYERS, National Secretary, advised that she has no record of the exact dates of SUALL'S employment; however, it is her personal recollection that SUALL was employed as a field representative from approximately July 1944 to October of 1945. She stated his work concerned mainly the Young People's Socialist League, an affiliate of the Socialist Party, and that he proved to be a valuable and conscientious worker who obtained excellent results and was well regarded by his co-workers. She stated that she has known SUALL for the past nine or ten years, and that he is of excellent character and a loyal and trustworthy American citizen.

THOMAS R. BROOKS, New York Secretary, advised that he has known SUALL for approximately six years when both were members of the Young People's Socialist League and the Socialist Party. He stated that SUALL was a firmly loyal American citizen who has devoted a considerable part of his energies during the past years in fighting Communism and the subversive elements associated with Communism. SUALL is a hardworking intelligent young man of fine character andreputation and a person that is admirably suited for a position with the Government.

P. J. McCULLOUGH, clerk, Isthmian Steamship Company, 71 Broadway, advised that his records reflect that

IRWIN J. SUALL was employed as a wiper aboard the steamship KATHLEEN S. HOLMES from January 24, 1946, to August 9, 1946, at which time he was released due to the completion of the voyage. Mr. McCULLOUGH stated that the steamship HOLMES was on Far Eastern service at this time; however, he was unable to name the various ports at which it stopped during this period. Nothing unsatisfactory was noted in the file. Mr. McCULLOUGH stated that he knew of no one in the New York area who served with SUALL aboard this ship. b7D

[redacted]

ROBERT A. LARSEN, x-ray technician, New York City Board of Health, [redacted], Bronx, advised that he has known SUALL for approximately eight years and has found him at all times to be a man of excellent character and reputation and a loyal American citizen. He said that both he and SUALL were voluntary organizers for the Seafarer's International Union during 1945 and 1946, and that they both were employed aboard the Steamship KATHLEEN S. HOLMES during the year 1946. He stated that this trip aboard the HOLMES took them to the Far East, including stops at China, Manila, and Davao City in the Philippine Islands and Honolulu. To the best of his recollection, the ship was in the port of Davao City for approximately two or three days in June or July of 1946. During the stay in Davao City, both he and SUALL went ashore for recreational purposes and he recalls that they rented a car and drove around the surrounding countryside sightseeing. It was their policy, he stated, when entering a new port to approach union leaders and others to discuss labor and political problems, and wherever possible to promote the interests of the International Union. He stated that he does not recall the informant b6 b7C

[redacted] b7D

LARSEN also stated that it was their policy to mention the activities of the Socialist Party when discussing items of union interest. However, he has no recollection of either he or SUALL discussing assistance to the Hukbalahap movement, and never at any time espousing the cause of Communism. He added that the very principles of the organizations that both he and SUALL have been associated with, such as the Young People's Socialist League, Socialist Party of the U.S.A., and the Seafarer's International Union, are based on anti-Stalinism, anti-totalitarianism and not militant overthrow of any government. He is certain that SUALL has devoted a considerable part of his life fighting Communism in all its various forms. Mr. LARSEN stated that SUALL is a loyal and patriotic American citizen who would not violate any trust or confidence placed in him by the Government. Mr. LARSEN added that he also worked with SUALL aboard the steamships ENOS MILLS, ALCOA POLARIS, and the MARINA.

It is noted from the above information supplied by the Isthmian Steamship Company that SUALL and LARSEN were at Davao City prior to August 9, 1946, [redacted] indicates that SUALL and LARSEN were at Davao City in December 1946. It is also to be noted that the records of the Workmen's Circle reflect that SUALL was employed there on January 1, 1947.

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Seafarer's International Union
51 Beaver Street

GEORGE NOVICK, editor, Seafarer's Log, advised that SUALL was employed as an organizer on a voluntary basis for one year beginning in January 1946. He stated that SUALL was highly regarded for the work he performed, and that he is well regarded as a young man of excellent character. He also stated that SUALL is unquestionably a loyal American citizen who has been concerned for the past eight years or more in the fight against Communism and other subversive elements in this country. He recommended SUALL highly for a position with the Government. Mr. NOVICK stated further that SUALL occasionally contributed articles to the "Seafarer's Log," the Union paper, and that examination of issues subsequent to August 1946 reflects that SUALL contributed an article on seamen recuperating in the Marine Hospital which was dated September 14, 1946, and which would indicate that SUALL was in New York on that date. He could offer no further factual information regarding SUALL'S activities prior to his employment at the Workmen's Circle. It is to be noted that NOVICK is listed as a reference.

PAUL HALL, Secretary-Treasurer, advised that he has known SUALL for the past five years and that he regards him as a reliable and trustworthy young man of good habits and character, and one who performed excellent work in the Seafarer's International Union in its fight to obtain union

recognition and also as an active worker against Communism in the union. He stated that SUALL is unquestionably a loyal American citizen and he would recommend him highly for a position of trust with the Government.

Workmen's Circle
175 Broadway

WILLIAM STERN, Activities Director, advised that his records reflect that SUALL worked under his supervision as a field representative from January 1, 1947 to May 31, 1947, at which time he resigned because of the constant travel involved in the position. He stated that SUALL is a very honest and conscientious young man of excellent character and reputation and a loyal and trustworthy American citizen.

Mr. STERN stated that he has known SUALL for approximately eight years through their association in the Socialist Party and that throughout this association SUALL has been a militant anti-Stalinist and a firm believer in the American way of life.

HARRY LOPATIN, editor, and JOSEPH BASKIN, secretary, advised that they have known SUALL for five years and that they consider him to be a loyal and trustworthy American citizen whom they would highly recommend for a position of trust with the Government.

A. H. Bull Steamship Company,
115 Broad Street

HAROLD KUSSMAUL, Assistant Court Captain, advised that his records reflect that IRWIN J. SUALL was an ordinary seaman aboard the Steamship ENOS MILLS from July 22, 1947, to September 12, 1947 and aboard the Steamship MARINA from May 25, 1948, to July 23, 1948. He was released each time because of the completion of the voyage. Nothing unsatisfactory was noted in the files.

Mr. KUSSMAUL stated that he knew of no one presently associated with the firm who would recall SUALL. He also stated that the Steamship ENOS MILLS was assigned trips to Europe during SUALL'S employment and that the Steamship MARINA was in the coast-wise trade during SUALL'S employment.

NY 123-5713

Alcoa Steamship Company, Incorporated
17 Battery Place

THOMAS KENNEDY, Assistant Paymaster, advised that his pay roll records reflect that SUALL was employed as an ordinary seaman aboard the Steamship ALCOA POLARIS from October 8, 1947, to December 5, 1947, when he was released due to the completion of the voyage. No other information is contained in their files. No fellow workers were available to Mr. KENNEDY'S knowledge.

Jewish Labor Committee
175 Broadway

IRVING SALERT, editor, advised that he has known SUALL since 1939 or 1940 when both were members of the Young People's Socialist League and that their association has continued to the present time. He stated that SUALL is an outstanding young man of the highest integrity and character and a loyal and patriotic American citizen. SUALL, he said, has been an active anti-Communist and a fighter against the subversive element in the union movement for the past eight or nine years, and that he is unquestionably fitted for a position of trust with the Government from a political as well as a character standpoint. He recommended SUALL highly.

Mr. SALERT added that his files reflect that SUALL was employed as a field representative in the Baltimore-Washington area from September 1, 1949, to January 7, 1950, at which time he resigned in order to return to school.

EMANUEL MURAUCHEK, field director, and GEORGE SILVER, assistant field director, reiterated the information supplied by Mr. SALERT and recommended SUALL highly.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union
1710 Broadway

JOSEPH SHANE, assistant educational director, advised that his records reflect that SUALL was employed as

social director of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department from November 12, 1950, to the present. He stated that SUALL is a highly regarded, intelligent and sincere young man of excellent character and reputation and a loyal American citizen. He stated that he has known SUALL since 1940 and that during this time SUALL has always shown himself to be a strong and active anti-Communist and an adherent of the principles of the Socialist Party. He explained that SUALL is not a true Socialist but described him as being closer to a "New Deal Democrat." He stated that SUALL'S political beliefs are firmly in accord with the democratic policies of this country and that he would have no hesitancy in recommending him for a position of trust with the Government.

HARRY WANDER, Vice President and General Manager of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, advised that he has been SUALL'S direct supervisor for the past four months, and that he believes him to be a capable, reliable and trustworthy young man of good character and reputation, who has been an active anti-Communist and an active fighter against Communism within the union movement. He believes SUALL to be a loyal and trustworthy American citizen and recommended him highly for a position of trust.

References

MILTON LATINSKY, National Education Director, American Newspaper Guild, 99 University Place, DANIEL BELL, Labor Editor, Fortune Magazine, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, BEN HOROWITZ, Director, City of Hope, 150 East 52nd Street, and JULIEN STEINBERG, journalist, [redacted], advised that they have known SUALL eight, six, ten and fifteen years respectively. All stated that they regard SUALL as being of excellent character and reputation and a loyal and trustworthy American citizen. They verified his active participation within the union movement, and its fight against Communism and recommended him highly for a position of trust with the Government.

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Concerning the American Newspaper Guild of which reference MILTON ZATINSKY is an officer, the following is noted:

Confidential Informant T-2, a well known, reliable New York newspaperman, who has a very good knowledge of the Communist Party in the City of New York, advised in 1946 that as of that time the New York Unit of the American Newspaper Guild was dominated by JOHN McMANUS and Communist forces.

At the same time, Confidential Informant T-3, a reliable newspaperman, said that the New York Newspaper Guild, a unit of the American Newspaper Guild, was completely subjected to Communist Party influence.

Both of the above informants advised, however that the national officers of the American Newspaper Guild were anti-Communist.

In the October 31, 1947 issue of the "New Leader," a New York publication of opinion, appeared a report that in 1947 elections held by the New York Newspaper Guild in December of that year, the anti-Communist forces, which formed a group known as the Committee for Guild Unity had put up a very strong ticket to rescue the New York Newspaper Guild from Communist domination.

The "New York World Telegram" issue of December 20, 1947, reported that all of the top officers of the Newspaper Guild had been defeated and that the right wing ticket had been elected. The election, according to the "Telegram" article, was the culmination of a struggle arising after MILTON MURRAY, the National President of the American Newspaper Guild, had accused the administration of the New York Unit of "pro-Communist tendencies."

The "New York Journal American" issue of May 22, 1948, reported that the "right wing" forces of the New York Newspaper Guild made a "clean sweep" of delegates to the Guild's national convention to be held in June of 1948. It was reported that the Committee for Guild Unity above referred to, which in December of 1947 won the six leading offices of the Guild Unit, poled a two to one majority in the May, 1948 election.

In the July 15, 1948 issue of the "New York Times," there appeared the announcement of the resignations of eight "left wing" members of the Executive Board of the New York Newspaper Guild, who were at odds with the right wing faction. The dispute arose out of the New York Newspaper Guild's withdrawal from the Greater New York CIO Council because of the Council's refusal to abide by national CIO policy.

NY 123-5713

Neighborhood

At 1548 President Street,
Brooklyn, New York

The following investigation was conducted by SA(A) JOSEPH A. ARWINE:

Mrs. ROSE MIDDLER, housewife, Mrs. SALLY HURWITZ, housewife, Mrs. GINNY SPERLING, housewife, and Mrs. JACK NEUSTADER, housewife, advised that they have known SUALL and his family from two to fifteen years, and they all regard both he and his family as being people of good character and reputation and loyal American citizens.

Credit

No record of SUALL or his relatives was found at the Credit Bureau of Greater New York.

Criminal

SA AUGUST J. MICEK advised that the records of the New York City Police Department reflect that IRWIN J. SUALL was arrested January 26, 1943, and charged with disorderly conduct (picketing in congested area). On February 11,1943, he received a suspended sentence at the Bowery Magistrate's Court.

The records of the Bureau of Special Services and Investigation, New York City Police Department, reflect that IRWIN J. SUALL, 1548 President Street, Brooklyn, was arrested in connection with picketing of the British Consulate at 25 Broadway, New York City, on January 26, 1943. He was registered with Local Board 216, a student at Brooklyn College and a member of the Young People's Socialist League.

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NY 123-5713

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The records of the Board of Health were checked by SE GERARD M. LENAHAN.

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York were checked by SE WILLIAM R. SWEENEY.

The records of the Board of Elections were checked by SE GERARD M. LENAHAN, and they reflected that IRWIN J. SUALL, 1548 President Street, registered in 1943, but failed to indicate his party preference.

At the same address FLORA SUALL registered a preference for one of the major parties in 1944 and 1946.

Also at the same address ABRAHAM SUALL registered during the years 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949, but failed to indicate a party preference.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA ROBERT J. QUIGLEY dated March 30, 1951, at New York are identified as follows:

T-1 [redacted] b3 b7D

T-2 [redacted] b7D

T-3

b7D

[redacted]

IRWIN J. SUALL was employed as a wiper aboard the steamship KATHLEEN S. HOLMES from January 24, 1946, to August 9, 1946, at which time he was released due to the completion of the voyage. Mr. McCULLOUGH stated that the steamship HOLMES was on Far Eastern service at this time; however, he was unable to name the various ports at which it stopped during this period. Nothing unsatisfactory was noted in the file. Mr. McCULLOUGH stated that he knew of no one in the New York area who served with SUALL aboard this ship.

[redacted]

b7D

ROBERT A. LARSEN, x-ray technician, New York City Board of Health, [redacted] Bronx, advised that he has known SUALL for approximately eight years and has found him at all times to be a man of excellent character and reputation and a loyal American citizen. He said that both he and SUALL were voluntary organizers for the Seafarer's International Union during 1945 and 1946, and that they both were employed aboard the Steamship KATHLEEN S. HOLMES during the year 1946. He stated that this trip aboard the HOLMES took them to the Far East, including stops at China, Manila, and Davao City in the Philippine Islands and Honolulu. To the best of his recollection, the ship was in the port of Davao City for approximately two or three days in June or July of 1946. During the stay in Davao City, both he and SUALL went ashore for recreational purposes and he recalls that they rented a car and drove around the surrounding countryside sightseeing. It was their policy, he stated, when entering a new port to approach union leaders and others to discuss labor and political problems, and wherever possible to promote the interests of the International Union. He stated that he does not recall the informant

b6
b7C

b7D

[redacted]

Corrected on loose 100-350891

4-4-51

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD 4 5p

DIRECTOR AND SAC DEFERRED

IRWIN J. SUALL, VOA. REBUFILE ONE TWO THREE DASH EIGHT FIVE FIVE NAUGHT. NEW YORK TEL TO WFO AND BALTIMORE. JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF WASHINGTON ADVISES NO JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON. CURRENT CITY AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES LIST NO GEORGE SILVER. ASCERTAIN ADDRESSES AND SET OUT LEADS.

STEIN

WET:hk
123-7850

[redacted]

RECORDED - 37 86 MAY 12 1951

EX. 24

Date: April 23, 1951

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

To: Mr. Donald L. Nicholson
Chief
Division of Security
Department of State
515 Twenty-second Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: IRWIN J. SUALL
SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT
Public Law 402, 80th Congress
VOICE OF AMERICA

There are transmitted herewith seven reports covering the investigation conducted by this Bureau concerning the above-named person:

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
RECORDED - 37
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

123-8550

JJF:rlb

Enclosure

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 123-7850

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
WASHINGTON, D.C.	4/14/51	2/5,6,13,15;3/9; 4/4,9,11,12/51	JAMES P. BURKE JPB:OJR

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
IRWIN J. SUALL	SPECIAL INQUIRY-STATE DEPARTMENT Public Law 402, 80th Congress VOICE OF AMERICA

AGENCY [redacted]
REQ. REC'D
REP'T FORW.
BY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No record CSC or HCUA re applicant. No pertinent identifiable security information [redacted] re applicant or wife. [redacted] Merchant Marine files reflect ten recorded voyages between 1945 and 1949, with probation for misconduct - AWOL in 1946. Coast Guard Intelligence files reflect no additional pertinent information.

b3
b7D

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 123-8550.
Bureau letter dated February 8, 1951.
New York teletypes dated March 22, 22 and April 11, 1951.

AGENCY [redacted]
REQ. REC'D
REP'T FORW.
BY

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

The files of the Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission, and the House Committee on Un-American Activities were examined and found to contain no record for the applicant.

Special Agent L. RUSSELL WHARRY ascertained that a search of the files of the [redacted] was made and that no pertinent identifiable security

b3

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

123-8550 - 12 RECORDED - 37

APR 18 1951

INDEXED - 37

EX-24

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
(3) - Bureau
1 - Washington Field

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—50255-1

information concerning the applicant or his wife was found.

b3
b7D

[redacted] b3 b7D

[redacted] the applicant was issued a passport on August 20, 1948, for travel to England in order to study at Ruskin College, Oxford, England. On this passport application the applicant stated that he previously served as a Seaman on U. S. Ships. The Security files reflect no additional pertinent information.

The files of the Passport Division, Department of State, reflect that passport No. 265416 was issued IRWIN J. SUALL, August 20, 1948, for the purpose of attending school at Ruskin, College, England. SUALL'S date of birth was given as November 25, 1924, at New York, New York. His father was listed as ABRAHAM SUALL, born in Latvia about 1898 and naturalized before the Supreme Court of New York at New York on September 5, 1919. This passport file contains a refusal notice which was presented February 2, 1950, the reason given for the refusal being "Communist Suspect, applicant for Fulbright Grant."

Applicant's name and Z number 687261-D1 were searched through the files of the Merchant Marines, Maritime Service, Coast Guard Intelligence, Army Transport Service, and Military Sea Transport Service, and records located reflect that applicant has ten recorded voyages, dates of which are given as follows:

October 10, 1945, to November 29, 1946.
July 22, 1947, to December 5, 1947.
July 15, 1948, to October 2, 1948.
September 12, 1949, to September 21, 1949.

These records further reflect that applicant's Seaman's documents were suspended for two months and applicant

was on probation for four months, following June 13, 1946, (at Manila, Philippine Islands) for misconduct - AWOL. Applicant was at this time a wiper aboard the "Kathleen Holmes."

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Agency checks were made by the following Special Employees:

HCUA - XAVIER F. CLARK.

State Passport - LEO M. MURPHY.

Central files of Merchant Marine and related files by MELVIN L. MONTGOMERY.

b7D

[redacted]

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Date

[redacted]

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July 15, 1948, to October 2, 1948.
September 12, 1949, to September 21, 1949.

These records further reflect that applicant's Seaman's documents were suspended for two months and applicant

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 07-21-2014
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

b6
b7C

Assistant Attorney General
James M. McInerney

MAY 15 1951

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IRWIN J. SUALL
SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT
Public Law 402, 80th Congress
VOICE OF AMERICA
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Attention:
Mr. Archie D. Simpson
Records Administrative Branch

For your information, and in order that consideration might be given as to whether any Federal laws have been violated, there are transmitted herewith photostatic copies of reports reflecting the results of an applicant type investigation conducted by this Bureau on the above-named person. These reports are listed on the enclosed copy of a letter forwarding copies of the reports to the Civil Service Commission under the provisions of Executive Order 9835.

RECORDED 119 | 123-8550-13
MAY 25 1951
EX. - 32

Enclosure

COMM - FBI
MAY 17 1951
MAILED 10

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg 123-8550
Glavin NJF:hz
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

JUNK

MAY 17 12 44 PM
FBI
RECEIVED READING ROOM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAY 17 1951
FBI
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

Type D
Disloyal #3

MAY 15 1951

Mr. James E. Hatcher
Chief, Investigations Division
U. S. Civil Service Commission
Washington 25, D. C.

PERSONAL & ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

IRVIN J. SUALL
SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT
Public Law 402, 80th Congress
VOICE OF AMERICA

Transmitted herewith for consideration under Executive Order 9835 are copies of reports of investigation conducted by this Bureau in discharging its responsibilities under Public Law 402, 80th Congress. It will be noted that these reports in order to comply with the above Public Law necessarily contain information concerning character and reputation, a type of information not ordinarily included in reports of investigation conducted pursuant to Executive Order 9835. No additional investigation will be conducted under the Loyalty Program, unless specifically requested.

Report of Special Agent Robert J. Quigley, dated March 30, 1951, at New York, New York

Report of Special Agent James P. Burke, dated April 14, 1951, at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent Walter E. Peters, dated February 24, 1951, at Chicago, Illinois

Report of Special Agent Earl Cox, dated March 28, 1951, at Cleveland, Ohio

Report of Special Agent Leo J. Reuther, III, dated March 29, 1951, at Baltimore, Maryland

Report of Special Agent Eugene M. Corbin, dated March 26, 1951, at Detroit, Michigan.

Report of Special Agent James J. Daly, dated March 23, 1951, at Mobile, Alabama

Please advise this Bureau of the ultimate disposition which is made of this case.

Enclosure
123-8550
JJF:hz

STATISTICS TAKE
MAY 19 10 54 AM
RECORDED - 149
JUN 6 1951
MAY 17 12 44 PM '51
RECEIVED READING ROOM
U S FBI
BY SPL. MSGR.
76 MAY 18
FBI
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

December 8, 1954

Director, FBI

Attention:
Mr. Archie D. Simpson
Records Administration
Branch

IRWIN J. SUALL
SPECIAL INQUIRY, PUBLIC LAW 402,
80TH CONGRESS (VOICE OF AMERICA)
SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Reference is made to my letter dated May 15, 1951, transmitting the results of an investigation conducted by this Bureau on captioned individual under the provisions of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, (Voice of America).

For your information there is transmitted herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent Robert J. Quigley dated November 30, 1954, with enclosures, which contains information furnished by Irwin J. Suall.

No additional investigation is contemplated by this Bureau.

Enclosure

AJS:mjk
123-8550
(4)

NOTE: In previous VOA investigation copies of reports sent to Civil Service Commission, however, report of SA Quigley with enclosures not sent to CSC as in his letter of 10/26/54 Suall states he is presently employed by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, AF of L as educational Director.

RECORDED - 50
DEC 9 1954
132

MAILED 4
DEC - 8 1954
COMM - FBI

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

EX-108

DEC 13 1954

4

123-8550-17

VIA COURIER SERVICE

RECORDED-124

Date: December 8, 1954

To: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 Twenty-second Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: IRWIN J. SUALL
SPECIAL INQUIRY, PUBLIC LAW 402,
80TH CONGRESS, (VOICE OF AMERICA)

Reference is made to my letter dated April 23, 1951, transmitting the results of an investigation conducted by this Bureau on captioned individual under the provisions of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, (Voice of America).

For your information there is transmitted herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent Robert J. Quigley dated November 30, 1954, with enclosures, which contains information furnished by Irwin J. Suall.

No additional investigation is contemplated by this Bureau.

Enclosure

BY COURIER SVC.
11 DEC - 8
COMM - FBI

Nelson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Tolson
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo

AJSimko
123-8550
(4)

58 DEC 1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	11/30/54	11/1,19/54	ROBERT J. QUIGLEY ajc

TITLE		CHARACTER OF CASE
IRWIN J. SUALL	AGENCY [redacted] REQ. REC'D 2-29-60 REP'T FORW. 3-11-60 BY	SPECIAL INQUIRY, STATE DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC LAW 402, 80th CONGRESS, VOICE OF AMERICA b3

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: SUALL advised that after being interviewed by the Passport Division of the United States State Department he concluded that there might be some shadow on the question of his loyalty to the United States. He stated he wished to make a statement to the FBI concerning his anti-Communist activities. SUALL furnished documents as further evidence of anti-Communist activities.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Washington Field, September 8, 1951.
Report of SA ROBERT J. QUIGLEY, March 30, 1951.

DETAILS: The following interview was conducted by SA PATRICK W. HIGGINS:

On November 1, 1954, Mr. SUALL, 30 Gansevoort Street, New York City, appeared at the New York office and stated that he wished to make a statement to the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning his anti-Communist activities inasmuch as he believed that there might be some shadow on the question of his loyalty to the United States. He stated that he reached this conclusion after being interviewed by the Passport Division of the United States State

1cc to AAG
1cc to State Dept } 12/7/54

[redacted]

AGENCY [redacted] b3
REQ. REC'D 5-16-55
REP'T FORW. 5-26-55
BY

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		123-8550

SE-15

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
3 Bureau (123-8550) (5 Enc.)
1 New York (123-5713)

7 DEC 1954

RECORDED-124

1cc to Dept. of State - 12-7-54
1cc to AAG - 12-7-54

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—59255-3

Department, concerning a certain incident that occurred in the Philippines about 1946. He said that he was interviewed upon his request for a passport and he was granted only a temporary one that could not be renewed except in Washington, D.C.

Mr. SUALL stated that the only incident in his life that might be questioned relative to his loyalty to the United States occurred in the Philippines about 1946, at which time he and a fellow Socialist admitted trying to contact the "Huks" through contact with a local union office. He said that no contact was made as the local union man told them that he knew of no way to put them in contact with the "Huks" Movement, but he was not afraid to talk with them and it was his intention to sway any "Huks" that he contacted from Communism.

He said that he hoped the United States Government would take his word for this incident over that of the foreign labor union member who took SUALL's name and who complainant believes reported him. Mr. SUALL stated that he would submit the same information to the Passport Division of the State Department that he submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. SUALL submitted the following documents regarding his anti-Communist activities. These documents are being furnished the Bureau for information.

ENCLOSURES (6) TO BUREAU

1. Memorandum prepared by SUALL, dated October 26, 1954, and addressed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.

2. An article by SUALL and BARBARA LOVETT, entitled "From Y. C. L. to A. Y. D. - A Study of Camouflage."

3. Articles by SUALL, entitled "What is Bolshevism?", parts I and II, and "Off Come the Gloves."

4. Letter addressed to SUALL, dated April 17, 1951, from ARTHUR KAUFMAN, Acting Chief, Special Events, International Broadcasting Division, United States Department of State.

5. Letter addressed to SUALL, dated November 30, 1954, from FRED KLEIN, Assistant Corrdinator of Student Activities, Brooklyn College.

- RUC -

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

224 West 57th Street

April 17, 1951

Mr. Irving Suall
ILGWU
1710 Broadway
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Suall:

This office wishes to express its appreciation for your readiness to participate in one of its projects.

Your spot will be transmitted over RIAS, the U.S. radio station in Berlin, Germany on May 1st. Your contribution to this project is considered most valuable.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Kaufman
Acting Chief, Special Events
International Broadcasting Division

Brooklyn College

Bedford Avenue & Avenue H Brooklyn 10, N. Y

Department of Personnel Service
Office of Student Activities

September 30, 1954

Mr. Irwin J. Suall
30 Gansevoort Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Suall:

Your letter of September 20th requesting a summary of leaflets distributed by the Eugene V. Debs Society and the Student League for Industrial Democracy has been received.

College records indicate that you were a member and president of the Eugene V. Debs Society in the Spring and Fall of 1942 and Fall, 1943. You were also temporary secretary, member and president of the Student League for Industrial Democracy in the Spring of 1942. There is a leaflet in the folder of the Student League for Industrial Democracy which defends Norman Thomas against accusations made by the Young Communist League. This leaflet while expressing anti-Communist feelings, also indicates anti-Earl Browder feelings.

There are several leaflets in the folder of the Eugene V. Debs Society which indicate anti-Communist Party feelings, opposition to the Karl Marx Society, anti-Stalinist ideas and sentiments, disapproval of anti-semitism in Russia and in one case referral is made to Russia as a "vast concentration camp."

I hope I have been of service to you.

Sincerely yours,

Fred Klein

Fred Klein
Assistant Coordinator
of Student Activities

FKinl

#1

30 Gansevoort St.
New York, New York
October 26, 1954

123-5713-11
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
NOV 2 1954
FBI-NEW YORK
R. J. Quigley

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs,

Last July I applied for a passport in order to take a trip to England. In response to my application, the Passport Division of the State Department informed me that an investigation would have to be conducted. In order to expedite matters I went to Washington where I was interviewed at the Passport Division. After having been interviewdd and signing a statement as to my political views and affiliations, I was given a temporary 6 month passport.

The questions that were asked me during that interview suggested that there were doubts as to my loyalty and my political reliability. I resolved at that time to make an effort to clear up these doubts and to set the record straight. This letter and the accompanying documentation are the result of that resolve.

I am now, and have been since 1942, a member of the Socialist Party, U.S.A. My political views are those of democratic socialism, and I subscribe to the principles and platform of the Socialist Party. I am not now, nor have I ever been a member of the Communist Party or any of its front organizations. I am now and have been since I was old enough to take an interest in politics, a confirmed and ardent opponent of communism and all totalitarianism of the right and left.

While still in high school, I began my anti-communist activities. The high school I attended was Samuel J. Tilden in Brooklyn, New York. At Tilden I belonged to an informal group of students who actively opposed communist control of the History Club, which was an extra curricula student forum. Our group was succesful in defeating the communists in their efforts to maintain control of the club. I also participated in an official school sponsored debate in the Spring of 1940, in which I opposed the Communists on the question of "intervention vs. non-intervention." That was during the Hitler-Stalin Pact when the C.P. was isolationist, whereas I supported an interventionist position. These facts will be confirmed by Mr. Julien Steinberg of [redacted], Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Steinberg is the author of "Verdict of Three Decades", an anti-communist anthology. He is also a former editor of the American Mercury. He was a close friend and associate in high school and participated in the above activities with me. b6 b7C

I continued my active opposition to communism on entering college, as the enclosed exhibit #1 from Brooklyn College will demonstrate.

After leaving college in 1943, I became an organizer for the Young Peoples Socialist League, youth section of the Socialist Party. During that time I continued to actively fight communism as is shown by exhibits #2,3,4. These articles appeared in Challenge, official organ of the Young Peoples Socialist League, Dec.,1943, Dec., 1945, and Feb., 1946. Original copies of the publication are on file at the 42 St. Branch of the New York Public Library.

In 1945 I entered the merchant marine and became a member of the militantly anti-communist Seafarers' International Union, AF of L. While sailing I volunteered to organize for the SIU in a campaign in which it was vying with then then communist dominated National Maritime Union for bargaining rights with the Isthmian Steamship Company. It was during this period that I was a crew member of Isthmian's S.S. Kathleen Holmes on a voyage to the Phillipines. I will deal with my attempt to contact the Huks in a separate paragraph below. However, I should like to call your attention to the fact that the Communist Party has always placed great importance on its drive to control the maritime industry. By organizing for the S.I.U. and succesfully helping to deprive a communist controlled labor organization of jurisdiction over so important a fleet as Isthmian, I did my bit to thwart the Communist Party on the waterfront.

I interrupted my service in the merchant marine for approximately 9 months in 1946, immediately following the Kathleen Holmes voyage, to take a temporary job ahsore. I was employed as Michigan-Ohio organizer for the Workmen's Circle. You will, of course, recognize the Workmen's Circle as an outstanding anti-communist organization which has often been cited for its devotion to democracy.

Upon leaving the Workmen's Circle I continued to sail until 1948 when I was awarded a one year scholarship to Ruskin College in Oxford, England for the study of labor relations. The scholarship was awarded me by the Transatlantic Foundation. In 1949, after a brief three month return to the United States, I received a D Fulbright award to continue my studies in Britain for a second year. During that three months in the States I was temporarilly employed by the Jewish Labor Committee. The J.L.C. is renowned for its anti-communist and anti-fascist activities.

Upon completion of my second year at Ruskin I wrote exhibit #5 for the American Federationist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor.

On returning to the U.S. in 1950, I obtained employment with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, AF of L, as an educational director. I am still employed by the ILGWU. The strongly anti-communist views of my union and its President David Dubinsky are well known.

While on my present job I was requested by the Voice of America to record an anti-communist May Day talk to the young workers of East Berlin in May, 1951. In that talk I told how the communists had perverted the original meaning of May Day and urged the workers of East Berlin to oppose their communist leaders and re-establish free trade unions. Exhibit #6 was a letter sent me by the Voice of America thanking me for that talk.

Clearly my lifetime political record has been one of militant conscious anti-communism. Allow me to call your attention to the fact that this anti-communism has not been limited to periods when it has been "popular" to oppose communism. Even during that period when active opposition to the Soviet Union and its stooges was frowned upon, I was relentless in my opposition to them.

I should like to deal now with the Phillipine episode, about which I was questioned by the Passport Division. As a Socialist I am concerned with movements against poverty and injustice everywhere. While in the Phillipines I saw poverty, political corruption, and gross inequality. I knew that the Kukbalahaps were a force of peasants who had fought the Japanese during the occupation, and who were fighting for land ownership after the war. I strongly sympathized with these purposes. I also was quite well aware of the fact that communists were active in the Huks and were either in complete control or partial control of that organization.

I sought out, but did not manage to locate the Huks, in order to engage them in discussion. Had I found them it was my purpose to tell them that while their aims were fully justified, they would be betrayed by the communists. I intended to tell them that the communist party owed its first loyalty to the Kermlin dictatorship and not the Phillipino peasants. I meant to tell them of the terrible fate of the peasants in Russia under communist rule. I hoped to convince them to discard their communist leaders and to adopt a course of peaceful agitation and reform. In brief, I hoped to convert them to democratic socialism.

If this sounds naive, let me point out that the Phillipine Government later captured an American communist ex-GI who had effectively influenced the politics of the Huks. If the communists can do it, why not anti-communists? In any case I hope I have clarified my intentions in that situation. Whoever informed you that my purposes were otherwise was either mistaken or deliberately lying.

My I add that in view of my lifetime record, most of which was known to the Federal Government as a result of a complete investigation made by the FBI in 1950, it is hard to believe that the word of one non-citizen should be sufficient to jeopardize my standing as a loyal American. I should like to register an indignant protest at this method of classifying so-called "information." I sincerely hope the treatment I have received is exceptional rather than the rule. I can think of few better ways of demoralizing and discouraging citizens who wish to actively fight totalitarianism in their private capacity.

I hope this letter and ~~commentary~~ documentary record will help you to see the fuller picture and that my name will be cleared of any suspicion of "disloyalty."

The following is a list of friends and associates who are also active anti-communists of long standing. All have known me for some time, and will, I am confident, provide further testimony of my opposition to totalitarianism.

Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, 112 E. 19th St., NY,NY

Dr. Harry Laidler, Exec. Sect'y, League for Industrial Democracy, 112 E. 19th St., NY,NY

Julien Steinberg, author, Verdict of Three Decades, [redacted], Brooklyn, NY b6 b7C

Daniel Bell, Labor Editor, Fortune Magazine, NY,NY

Harry Goldberg, AF of L foreign representative, AFL Free Trade Union Committee, 1710 Broadway, NY 19 NY

Louis Hay, Bureau of Child Guidance of NY City Schools, 140 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, NY

Milton Zatinsky, Foreign Operations Administration, Washington, DC

Wm. C. Gaussman, Information Officer, USIS, Grosvenor Sq., London W.1

Paul Hall, Sect'y Treasurer, Seafarers' Int'l. Union, AFL, 675 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn, NY

Mark Starr, Educational Director, I.L.G.W.U., 1710 B'way, NY 19 NY

Thomas Brooks, Transport Workers Union, CIO, NY,NY

Meyer Miller, Ass't Editor, JUSTICE, ILGWU newspaper, 1710 Bway, NY 19 NY

Emanuel Muravchick, Jewish Labor Committee, 25 E. 78 St., NY,NY

Harry Fleischman, Director, National Labor Service, 386-4th Ave.,NY,NY

Herman Singer, Nat'l Secretary, Socialist Party, 303 Fourth Ave., NY,NY

Wm. Stern, English Speaking Director, Workmen's Circle, 175 E. Broadway, NY,NY

Very truly yours,

Irwin J. Suall

Irwin J. Suall

November 1, 1954

What is the Student Movement's COC?

New student group in Midwest, its strength and weakness.

by MARY LOU VOGEL

The structure of a new progressive student movement is emerging out of the countless small organizations which have sprung up throughout the country.

Even before the war, the old student movement had been split by its attitude toward the approaching conflict. With the war and the draft, this process of disintegration was accelerated until shortly after Pearl Harbor it might be said that there existed no youth movement at all.

And yet, even as the old movement was dying, a new one was being born. Students, faced with entirely new political and social issues, began to create campus organizations to deal with them. At Dennison, a Civil Liberties Club was formed . . . students at Antioch decided that now was the time to do something about the postwar world . . . the Student Union of Swarthmore, a split-off from the old American Student Union, maintained itself and branched into labor work with local unions . . . the Debs Society at Brooklyn College continued to hold meetings and the Socialist Club of the University of Chicago flourished . . . postwar problems clubs and councils sprang up at Harvard, Michigan and countless other schools. A few students on this campus, a lone wolf on that became anxious about the reactionaries, the foreign policy of the State Department, Jim Crow, anti-labor legislation, and wanted to get into the fight.

It was out of this consciousness that two national organizations had their beginnings. There two groups were the Committees of Correspondence, centered in Ohio, and the United States Student Assembly with an eastern base. (We will discuss USSA in a future article).

COC GETS STARTED IN 1942

The COC was formed late in the spring of 1942, as a local group at Antioch College by a large group of students who had become interested in the general question of post-war reconstruction, and who wanted to build a national organization centering on this problem.

In the fall of 1942 the group really got going at Antioch and immediately started expansion to include nearby colleges. A direct action approach was developed as Negro and white students from COC chapters at Wilberforce and Antioch united in successful campaign against discrimination in local theaters. Expansion continued throughout the school year.

The year was terminated, Memorial Day week-end, by one of the best conferences ever held by a youth group. Here the organizational and ideological principles of the combined groups were incorporated in a constitution and the structure of a national COC was established.

The COC is unique. This was demonstrated in the conference by the full participation of all the delegates and by the united feeling of constructive effort which developed among them.

Here is a progressive group whose program is much more than the usual program of immediate demands with a democratic bias. Its long range goal, stated explicitly in the preamble as "full economic and political democracy" is carefully defined within the constitution. There one learns specifically what is meant when the COC speaks of economic and political democracy.

The constitution also states that "we support prosecution of the war against fascism on all fronts and shall work to make this a truly anti-fascist war," that "we must look for our allies among democrats of the world and must not compromise with fascists anywhere" and that "insofar as we attain those goals of economic, political, and social democracy which we are enumerating, we shall approach permanent peace."

It is another unusual and hopeful sign that a large number of pacifists have been able to work within this organization although the majority of COC members believe wholeheartedly in the war, feeling that it can be a war for democratic goals. Because their support for the war flows from their fundamental belief in democracy, they are open in their criticism of anti-democratic moves in the conduct of the war (such as were so evident in North Africa) and they do not blind themselves to the undemocratic characteristics of any of the United Nations.*

METHOD OF HANDLING COMMUNISTS?

Communists have presented a problem to COC. The conference felt that it did not want to exclude a student on the grounds of "is he or is he not a member of such-and-such organization" but rather to determine its members on the basis of their actions and their stated beliefs. The group was aware, due to recent disheartening experiences, of the typical tactics and approach of the Young Communist League. The constitution includes a clause stating that the Executive Committee has the authority and responsibility for expelling any group which does not operate on the basis of the principles stated in the constitution or which is controlled or administered in an undemocratic manner. A statement is made which attempts to define certain aspects of democratic and undemocratic procedure, including such points as: The member should be honest about his affiliations and beliefs; he is not to interfere with the carrying out of majority decisions; disagreements to be openly discussed; no smear or rumor campaigns; quorum required for important group decisions. Each local group has the power and authority to expel individual members on the basis of these principles. The vital element is recognition by COC people that their democratic goals are at variance with Communist goals, and that democrats must work as hard to attain their beliefs as must any other group. Most important has been the thorough and conscious effort on the part of leaders to maintain the strength of independent progressive Communist-wise leadership such that, though not excluding active participation of Communists, they would at no time be able to control or wreck the organization.

DANGER OF MERE "BIGNESS"

One of the most serious dangers facing any organization today is that of attaching too much importance to organization and expansion merely for their own sake. Stated in the COC constitution are democratic ideals which it is trying to put into practice. As it grows larger, however, it is possible that these ideals will be forgotten in the glory of mere "Bigness" and influence. New members and new chapters may never learn these ideals and activities may lose their significance as genuine training in

(Continued on Page 7)

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* *We wonder if COC's support of democracy will someday lead them to question the whole pattern of present-day politics which have led to the subservience of the labor movement to the Administration and to the State's war machine. We also wonder if the events of the war itself, appeasement of native fascism in North Africa, Italy, and the support of monarchists in central Europe and Greece, official silence in the face of India's famine, will not bring COC members to the realization that the capitalist governments of England and the U.S.A. and the totalitarian government of Russia are incapable of forwarding democracy. Perhaps they will come to realize that only the unremitting, independent struggle of the people themselves can bring about democracy and that this struggle is essentially an attempt to change the entire economic and political system and to bring about a free socialist society.*

From Y.C.L. To A.Y.D.—A Study in Camouflage

by IRWIN SUALL and BARBARA LOVETT

Like the Coney Island sideshow in which the female performer puts on a false beard and is advertised as the bearded woman, the Young Communist League is now parading under the name of "American Youth for Democracy." This task was performed at the YCL Convention in New York on Oct. 15, 16, 17th. Saturday afternoon the convention sat under the auspices of the YCL and Sunday morning the very same convention called itself the founding conference of the "American Youth for Democracy." Morris U. Schappes, a Stalinist bigwig writing in Freiheit, the Jewish organ of the Communist Party said "The YCL is not really dissolving. It is only changing its name and program."

The techniques used at the convention speak for themselves. The committees and their chairmen were appointed by a source unknown to the convention delegates. These committees did all the important jobs at the convention. They brought in the constitution, they brought in the program, and they brought in the nominations for the National Council of 80 members. On all these matters there was no real discussion on the floor. The constitution went through in a jiffy, large parts of it being passed before the delegates had a chance to see it. The program was disposed of similarly and the nominations for the National Council were voted upon and accepted just as the committee brought them in, without a single addition or elimination. The officers of the AYD likewise were suggested by a committee and summarily voted upon without a bit of discussion from the floor. The officers are Robert Thompson, ex-member of the YCL National Council, and Naomi Ellison, long standing fellow traveller and old timer from the Amercian Youth Congress (an old YCL front) as co-chairmen. Vice chairmen are John Gallo and Winifred Norman. The Secretary-Treasurer is John McCarthy and the executive secretary, the most important job, was given to Carl Ross, former NY State Chairman of the Young Communist League.

AYD Program Toes the CP "Line"

A glance at the program should provide us with some insight into what sort of organization they now have .The two salient points are advocacy of closer collaboration of the US and USSR, and calling for the immediate opening of a second front in Western Europe. Anyone familiar with the YCL recognizes that these were their main points also. In addition to the lip service given to the fight against fascism on the home front, they called for military conscription for youth after the war. It is interesting to note that this demand was initiated by the N. Y. Daily News, a reactionary isolationist newspaper which the YCL has spent much time attacking. In contrast with their old slogan of "Abolish ROTC" this demand is little short of amazing. The program also states that "There is no duty of citizenship greater, no honor higher than that of bearing arms in defense of our nation."

We could continue at this for some time but a more important question is yet to be discussed. Why all this super chauvinism? What's the reason for the whole set-up? An examination of the policies of the American Communist Party for the past several decades provide the answer.

When, in the late '20's and early '30's, the Russian Government had a policy of world revolution, the Communist Parties in the rest of the world were super-revolutionary to the extent that they called the socialists "social fascists." A glance at the "Communist" of January 1933 will provide the reader with the following statement made by Gusev in the name of the Communist International for the Communist Parties all over the world: "It may seem that in Germany at the present time, for example, the chief social bulwark of the bourgeoisie is fascism, and that therefore we should deal the chief blows against fascism. This is not correct. It is not correct because fascism is not the chief enemy in the workers movement but social fascism is our chief enemy there."

When in the mid '30's Russia signed her pact with France (1933) and turned to a policy of wooing the capitalist democracies, the Communist Party adopted a program of popular frontism, support of Roosevelt (whom they had previously opposed), collective security, and support of the League of Nations, which they had previously labelled a "den of thieves." When Stalin signed his pact with Hitler in August 1939, they again switched to a super revolutionary position, calling upon workers to strike, denouncing Roosevelt, and calling England the "center of world reaction" ("Questions and Answers" by Wm. Z. Foster, International Publishers).

Upon the invasion of Soviet Russia by the Nazis, their line in America changed again. They now consider no sacrifice on the part of the workers too great for the winning of the war (including the advocacy of piece work, called "incentive pay," which the labor movement has historically fought against) and they once more give full support to all the policies of FDR.

This history of switches and turns is evidence enough

(Continued on Page 7)

"C'mon in, the water's fine!"

"Where Ignorant Armies Clash By Night"

The Fate of the Liberal Arts

By McAlister Coleman
Reprinted by Courtesy of The Call

"Can you tell me, Miss Hutchins, what Beowulf has to do with the winning of this war?"

The Major leaned back, the hint of a sardonic smile playing around his tight lips.

The little English teacher looked at him apprehensively. She knew, with a sinking feeling in her heart, how inadequate must be her answer. What defense did she have against this formidable warrior who had suddenly invaded her quiet world of bookish lore, so remote from the noisy realities which the Major represented.

She was, no doubt (what did they call it?) "expendable." All the long years in which she had guided generations down the path labelled "English Literature from Beowulf to Swinburne," were ashes before this glittering military person with his politely concealed sneer at everything she stood for. What indeed did Beowulf or any of the other dreamers of dreams have to do with the winning of this war? What price now gentleness and light and the things of the spirit in the market-place against logistics, welding and the manipulation of tommy-guns? Hadn't the Major in his talk to the faculty told them that now was the time to teach toughness to the girls, to show them that they had to take their part in a hard world which had no time for what he called "the soft luxuries of so-called liberal arts"? And now—with the Dean, an expression of rapt devotion on her face, sitting approvingly at his side—this military man was assessing her worth in this tough, new world, and was undoubtedly finding it wanting.

Finally she said:

"Well, Major, probably it would be difficult to find a direct connection between the teaching of English literature and the waging of war. But—" she faltered, and then clutched desperately at the wispiest of straws, "take Beowulf, for instance . . ."

"You take him, Miss Hutchins," said the Major jovially, "I must confess that up to this afternoon, when I looked over the University's catalog, I had never heard of the man. We didn't go in for that sort of thing at The Point. Perhaps you will enlighten me."

Total War has no room for the finer values of life

"Why, Beowulf teaches courage and hardihood and toughness, too, I suppose. As you know, Major, it is one of the most interesting literary monuments of the Germanic race . . ."

She paused as she saw the Major's lips tighten ominously. Then she went on hurriedly:

"Oh, not German in the sense we mean it nowadays. The scene is laid in Denmark and the hero is from Sweden and he is very brave and frees the people of Denmark from the sea-monster Grendel and . . ."

"Now really, Miss Hutchins," said the Major in level tones, "is that the sort of thing our young people should be studying at times like this?"

"But Major, you don't understand. Beowulf is a stirring picture of the social life of our ancestors before they left their homes for Britain . . ."

Her voice trailed off. Out of the corner of her eye she saw the Dean glance anxiously at the Major. And then the Dean was saying:

"Of course, the University is most anxious to cooperate with any educational suggestions the Army may make. I'm sure that in times like these we must all make sacrifices; and if it is your wish—or rather the wish of the Army—that we cut down on the liberal arts for the duration, why we are yours to command. As I understand it, you want us to 'accelerate', as the new expression has it. Get them through in two years with emphasis on woman's part in the war."

"This is total war," said the Major impressivelly. "Total war means that we must strip for action— mentally and culturally, I mean. We have no use for academic gee-gaws now. Everything must be bent to the sole purpose of winning this war, of smashing Hitler and the Japs so that they never can rise again, of bringing to all the peoples of this earth the ideas and institutions that have made our country great."

("He's off now," thought Miss Hutchins, "on the speech they gave him before he left Washington.")

Education "get tough"

"In normal times," boomed on the Major, "the department would never think of encroaching upon the field of civilian education. Especially the education of young ladies, such as you are carrying on. But in these critical days, when women are taking their place in the fields and factories and shipyards all over the land, I'm afraid there is no place"—he paused and smiled again—"no place for shall we say Beowulf?"

"Quite right, Major," exclaimed the Dean (looking for all the world, thought Miss Hutchins bitterly, like a Howard Chandler Christy poster of the Spirit of America) "we will most certainly revise the curriculum. I know that all our faculty will agree that the victory vocational program which you have suggested should take the place of a number of liberal arts courses, among them, I'm afraid that of Miss Hutchins."

The little teacher rose to look steadily at her two inquisitors. Somehow the large language of the Major's had a contagion about it, for she too began in a public speaking voice strange to her:—

"Of course," said Miss Hutchins, "we will obey. Like good soldiers. 'Ours not to reason why.' And I presume that all his tramping around in overalls, with blow-torches or whatever, is the thing to do. Only, I wonder . . . I wonder what sort of boys and girls you military minds will have when it is all over. That is, if you don't give them anything more than the manual of arms or the blueprints for bombers . . ."

The shocked look on the faces of the two across the desk from her stopped her short.

"I'm sorry," she said meekly in her own voice, "whenever you want to talk to me about the changes . . ."

"We shall call you," cut in the Dean sharply.

When she had gone, the Major snorted. "She might bear watching. I didn't like that reference to 'Germanic races' and 'our ancestors'. I'm afraid Miss Hutchins has missed the bus. She certainly hasn't caught the spirit of our times."

Up in her room, the little teacher had turned to that last, magnificent, despairing stanza of "Dover Beach." She read through tear filled eyes:—

"Ah, love, let us be true
To one another! For the world which seems
To lie before us like a land of dreams,
So various, so beautiful, so new,
Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain;
And we are here as on a darkling plain
Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight,
Where ignorant armies clash by night."

4 CONT'D DEC. 1943

COC Builds in Midwest

(Continued from Page 2)

democratic method which is one of the central purposes of progressive youth organizations. This, of all things, must beavoided.

At the same time, failure to organize fast enough can have very serious results. The new consciousness of students must find organizational expression if they are not to lose interest or be caught up in the new Young Communist League front group, American Youth for Democracy. The democratic alternative must make itself known.

While it is difficult to predict with any accuracy the future of the youth movement as a whole, it seems fairly certain that this organization can play an increasingly important part in a growing movement. If a period of organizational disintegration can be avoided at the end of this war and the movement already underway can be continued in its present progressive and democratic direction without being taken over by the Communists, the new youth movement will have a fine opportunity for growth. Young soldiers whose educations were interrupted by the war will be returning to school, possibly with government subsidies. They will bring with them many new ideas and political faiths which their experiences overseas and in the services will have given them. They will be anxious to continue to carve out their futures without the threat of insecurity and future conflicts. They may be indoctrinated with militarist and anti-labor attitudes or they may be eager for genuine freedom and democratic participation after their long experience with authoritarian discipline. Whatever their attitudes, they will represent a challenge to the new student movement and a potential source of strength if they can be absorbed into its progressive and democratic tendencies. In that period, COC may be a vital force in creating in that new generation a genuine love of democracy through its participation in democratic method and a real respect for the labor movement through actual participation in the struggles of labor to maintain its independence and strength. Such an independent student movement could be a real bulwark of democracy.

Liberation for Whom?

Lebanon before the war, was officially an independent state under French mandate. After the Allies entered Syria in 1941, General Goerges Catroux, in order to win the support of the people, declared both Syria and Lebanon independent and sovereign states. But when Lebanon asked for full freedom in Oct., this was the answer she got:

"Lebanon Votes for Freedom from French. Deputies Makes Unanimous Move; Rigid Censorship Clamped Down in Crisis" so ran the N. L. Times headlines of Oct. 10 The French police occupied the premises of newspapers, students were shot in the streets when they protested, the whole Arab world stood in support of Lebanon . . . We suggest to the French Committee of National Liberation that they change their name; apparently the dangerous idea of national liberation is spreading into France's own empire.

Summing Up

Education for Democracy, Mr. Stalin?

"The most notable feature of recent developments in the educational field in Russia are the measures providing for separate schools for boys and girls in urban districts, the appointment of military experts to conduct drill and preconscription classes, the drive to improve the teaching of history and foreign languages and the launching of a resolute campaign to improve discipline and conduct."

—N. Y. Times of Oct. 17, 1943

From YCL to AYD

(Continued from Page 3)

of the fact that the Communist Party in America is concerned only with the interests of the Russian dictatorship. Conditions and the interests of the American people are of little concern to them. The hub of their world is Russia and they have acted, and will continue to act, first of all in the interests of the Stalin regime. Only when one understands this fact can he make sense of the so-called dissolution of the YCL and the formation of the AYD. If Russia at some future time breaks off relations with the capitalist democracies, the AYD will be quickly dissolved and the same people will don a revolutionary mantle.

At a time when Jim Crowism is more rampant than ever—at a time when big business is reaping huge profits and threatens to destroy the labor movement by stripping it of its weapons and forcibly conscripting it—at a time when Badoglios and Girauds and Francos and Salazars are being embraced as partners in the "democratic crusade"—at a time when monopoly capitalism and totalitarianism threaten to destroy world civilization in their death-grip—at such a time the YCL decides to drop all pretenses of socialism and throw their radical terminology to the winds.

The YPSL is now the only radical youth organization in the country. We have not and shall not abandon our principles. We are proud to stand up and say, "There is no real solution to society's problems short of a new social order—a social order based on production for men's needs rather than on the profit drive of a small minority or the dictates of a handful of beaurocrats. Only by the democratic control of the social, political, and economic processes of our society through the institutions of the people themselves, can we end recurrent wars and depressions and the cheap values of a pecuniary society."

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#3 DEC. 1945

WHAT IS BOLSHEVISM?

The first of two articles written to clear up common misconceptions of the true nature of bolshevism and socialism

By Irwin Suall

"YOUNG people don't believe in democracy. Look at what you produced in Russia!" Too often uninformed people hurl this charge at Socialists because they have confused socialism with bolshevism. The following article has been written to make a clear distinction between these two movements. It is especially important to understand the true nature of bolshevism now, since the Trotskyists (bolshevik) are attempting to organize youth groups in various cities.

All present day bolshevik movements (Stalinists, Trotskyists, etc.) trace their origin to the Russian Bolshevik Party which, under the leadership of Lenin and Trotsky, seized power in October 1917. This party, which developed out of the broad Russian socialist movement, had numerous vital disagreements with democratic socialism long before they seized power. In a series of pamphlets and books, Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin developed the basis for bolshevism. As early as 1903, Lenin, in his pamphlet "What is to be Done" outlines the main points of bolshevism. These points briefly describe a party which is to be highly centralized, with power on top, highly disciplined, and made up of professional revolutionaries.

In opposition to a school of thought within Russia known as Economism, Lenin declared that the people would never come to believe in socialism without a small group of professional revolutionaries, well knit, taking the leadership by whatever means necessary, and galvanizing the workers in a period of general chaos for putting the bolshevik party in power. That thesis Lenin hammered at and stuck to till his dying day. On that thesis the bolshevik movement throughout the world rested, and rests today.

The bolsheviks make no bones whatever about the fact that they do not believe in the necessity of a majority for the achievement of power. In July 1917 they attempted unsuccessfully to seize power in Russia at a time when they had but a small section of the Russian people supporting them. They had no majority even among the small group of Russian industrial workers. When they finally achieved power in October they still had no majority. Upon the assembly of the Constituent Assembly which the Bolsheviks had vigorously campaigned for, Lenin's Government found itself to be in a minority. It therefore dissolved the assembly without consulting the people.

Bolsheviks likewise admit their lack of belief in civil liberties. Once having assumed power, they rapidly outlawed the publications of other organizations, including *working class parties*. In a few years there was not a single paper legally printed in Russia which opposed the bolshevik policies. In the very first years of the revolution, members of other working class parties were imprisoned and entire parties declared illegal on various flimsy pretexts. Anarchists, for instance, were imprisoned for looting the homes of the rich, after the Bolsheviks had called on the people to "Loot the Looters." Anarchists looting the looters were declared to be "bandits" and imprisoned. Members of the Menshevik and Social Revolutionary Parties were imprisoned and shot wholesale. Likewise members of smaller parties like the Menshevik internationalists, who had opposed the first World War, and the Left Social Revolutionaries. By 1921 there was not *one single party* in Russia other than the official Bolshevik Party. Even the harmless Tolstoyans and the Zionists were declared illegal.

Lenin and Trotsky talked of their loyalty to the working class. In practice they were loyal to the Bolshevik Party and the Bolshevik Party alone. When workers went on strike in the Putilov plant of Petrograd and plants in Astrakhan, for increased food rations and in the latter the right to go fishing, they were shot down en masse by the Government agents. When the sailors of Kranstad went out on strike in sympathy with the Petrograd workers, they were also shot down by the bolsheviks. As many as 18,000 sailors were shot dead in this blood bath in Kronstad according to reliable authorities.

The peasants also were victims of the bolshevik reign of terror. In the province of Tambov, for instance, whole villages were razed to the ground and their occupants killed or sent wandering, because they opposed the Communist requisitioning brigades sent out into the countryside to take grain from the peasants. This was repeated many times over in the early days of the revolution. This procedure reached its climax in the early 30's when Stalin's forced collectivization of the peasants resulted in the death of millions.

(*Next Month—Russia Today*)

JOB PROSPECTS

(Continued from page 4)

he wishes to work for about fifty cents an hour for forty hours a week in an office where, it is true, he may rise to the high pay of $30-*a-week* if he sticks to the same job for more than three years. That is the golden future for our youth today. It may seem amusing, but it isn't funny to us whom it affects.

The help-wanted-ads have shrunken by about a third, approximately 200,000 workers are out on relief, overtime at time and a half is practically non-existent, and petty larceny is increasing daily.

A high school placement counsellor in an interview told me that he already had more positions for the February graduates from his school than he could fill. Surprised, I questioned him about the available positions. *What* was wanted, *who* wanted them, and *how* much was going to be paid? A great number of the jobs are for girl stenographers and typists, the wage ranging from $18 to $25 a week, with no specified time schedule. For boys there were also many office jobs at approximately the same wage scale. There were a few technical jobs, mainly in small (non-union) shops.

My friend, the counsellor, told me that these were good starting jobs, the same sort of thing he had had during the war; he is a great optimist, as was the gent at the Board of education who referred me to him because he had nothing he could tell me about "this sort of thing" but who saw a rosy future ahead. (It looks red to me.)

I was told at one place that I expected too much for the beginning, the "reconversion period," that after all "kids" had worked their way up before and they can do it again.

Something contradictory to this seems to have turned up in an editorial in the local press. Which same editorial was mad at some 200,000 workers for not accepting low paying jobs so as to get off relief. Many of these were workers with years of experience and highly developed skills. Yet they were being offered "beginners jobs" in which they might some day get thirty bucks a week. And where are we, the new high school grads? Yup, it's the land of opportunity all right.

As it is now, many of my friends hope to go to one of the city's free 2-year colleges in the hope that education will get them a job. In the meanwhile they'll help their parents eat up what money the parents have left.

For some reason or other it seems to me that the only way out is: *Socialism in our time.*

MEYER FREED-MAN

CO's Strike Against Jim Crow

By John Mecartney

SINGING "Jim Crow Must Go," conscientious objectors at Danbury (Connecticut) Federal Prison conducted a four and one-half month work strike to eliminate Jim Crow there. The strike went into effect when the first steps of non-violence —protests, then formal negotiation with the warden—had been unsuccessful in accomplishing any result. A total of twenty-three CO's, including a number of socialists, participated in the strike.

The punishment of the strikers illustrates the fascist nature of the prison system. The local dictator—the warden — ordered the strikers thrown into a modified form of solitary confinement for the crime of practising democracy. This action was effected without a trial. It was executed by the "Gestapo" guards. Prison rights were limited. But the severest punishment was the loss of parole for most of the strikers. For some this action meant one to three more years in prison than for non-strikers.

The strike progressed slowly at first though careful plans had been laid for action on the part of people in the "free world." The strike itself did not tie up the work program of the institution but served as a dramatization of the evil of segregation at Danbury. The dining hall had been chosen as the most insulting symbol of segregation there. And so, after several weeks, pacifist, socialist, inter-racial, civil liberty and liberal individuals and groups began their publicity and pressure campaign against the Bureau of Prison's policy of Jim Crow eating. The crescendo of protest increased to a roar as the months flow by. The above groups sent resolutions and letters. Publicity hit at least twenty-five papers. Norman Thomas took up the case over the radio.

Withering under the barrage, the strike settlement came after four and one-half months. Segregation in the dining hall was eliminated. And with its elimination began education for democratic living. Various prisoners who were formerly anti-Negro were seen sitting at inter-racial tables. Today, CO's recently released from Danbury tell of the natural intermingling of most of the prison population.

Permanent FEPC

(Continued from page 5)

Jersey are the only states with anything comparable to FEPC; Chicago, I believe, has a municipal ordinance prohibiting discrimination). There are other arguments equally baseless and ridiculous, but these will serve to illustrate the tactics against which proponents of the bill have to struggle.

Socialists, of course, have always been eager to break down all discrimination. The bill to create a permanent FEPC is a far cry from the Socialist ideal of complete equality, social and political as well as econo-

(Continued on page 8)

WHAT IS BOLSHEVISM?

Part two of an article written to clear up common misconceptions of the true nature of bolshevism and socialism

By Irwin Suall

Within the Bolshevik (Communist) Party itself there was a reign of terror which started under Lenin and Trotsky, but developed to its peak under Stalin. However, the Trotskyists, who later became victims of this terror, were willing accomplices before it hit Trotsky himself. At the 10th National Convention of the Communist Party of Russia, in 1921, it was decided to outlaw all factions within the Party. When opposition did develop, it was quickly crushed. There was a group led by Miasnikov that was very much concerned with the totalitarian trends within Russia at the time. They brought the subject up at the 10th and 11th Convention of the Party and were promptly expelled. Miasnikov himself was exiled. In an answer to Miasnikov, Lenin offered him a routine post in the Party and advised him to "Stop bothering your head with freedom of speech, a lustrous will o' the wisp."

Opposition grew up in the form of groups which wanted to establish genuine workers' control in the factories. These groups, The Workers Opposition and Workers Truth, were likewise crushed and expelled for voicing their opinions. Another group known as the Workers and Peasants Socialist group was expelled for calling for greater rank and file control in the Bolshevik Party. We repeat, Trotsky and his followers did not oppose these totalitarian measures, within or without the Party. Their opposition developed when they became the victim rather than the perpetrators of these crimes. Space does not permit an analysis of Russia today. A careful survey of some of the books mentioned at the end of this article will give the factual evidence for our assertion, that Russia is not a socialist country. It is a totalitarian regime in which there is a ruling class as privileged and brutal as any ruling class in history.

How did this develop? Briefly, we account for its development as a result of a combination of factors. For one thing, the revolution came in a very backward country which lacked industrialization and had a very low educational level. For another thing it was surrounded by hostile powers and was unable to receive the sort of aid necessary to raise the standard of living of the people and to remove their fear of foreign intervention. The Trotskyists declare this last reason to be the only important cause of Russia's development toward Stalinism. However, when they tell of the reasons for the failure of revolutions in other parts of the world they place the blame on Stalin's policies in these other countries. They do not try to explain why Stalin was in control at such an early period and why it was Stalin who determined these incorrect policies of the Communists in other countries.

Our answer in a third, and very important reason for the rise of totalitarianism in Russia—the revolution was led by a Party which in its very nature was undemocratic. The Bolshevik Party was not concerned with the problem of democracy, nor was it interested in democracy. Its sole consideration was elevating itself to power and using any means whatever in so doing. This is a very fundamental reason for the growth of totalitarianism in Russia.

Until we have learned this lesson we have learned very little from the failure in Russia. The Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League learned this lesson years ago. We vigorously oppose bolshevism and the bolshevik organizations. The YPSL believes in a program which does not make an "either-or" of democracy and militancy. We have effectively combined both democracy and militancy. The achievement of socialism requires both.

●

Documentation for all facts contained in this article may be found in the following books:

A. Ciliga—The Russian Enigma.

B. Souvarine—Stalin.

Maximov—The Guillotine at work.

Lenin—What is to be Done. Two tactics of Social Democracy.

Trotsky—The Revolution Betrayed.

E. Goldman—The Disillusionment in Russia. My Further Disillusionment in Russia.

R. Luxemburg—The Russian Revolution.

R. Sprenger—Bolshevism.

A. Rosenberg — History of Bolshevism.

M. Gordon — Workers before and after Lenin.

A. Koestler—The Yogi and the Commissar (Chapters on Russia).

D. Dallin—The Real Soviet Russia.

V. Serge—Russia, 20 years after.

#4

Where Does the Y.P.S.L. Stand?

By John Mecartney

CERTAIN countries, namely New Zealand, Australia, Great Britain, Denmark and Sweden offer us examples of social reform which can be guideposts along the road to a better world. But when socialists criticize some of the faulty and half-way aspects of these economies they are often charged with perfectionism and doctrainaire sectarianism. These charges are not only thrown at socialists for their criticism of the semi-socialist countries but also for their criticism of the inadequate reforms of the New Deal and more recently for their criticism of the San Francisco conference and the United Nations Organization.

This accusation poses a very important question for socialists. Are we too critical? Are we alienating people by striving for an ideal that is too far ahead for people to catch. Let us consider first one side, that of being too super critical and then the other side that of not being critical enough. The Socialist Labor Party is a very good example of doctrainaire sectarianism. They refuse to have any part in reform under the present system. They refuse co-operation with any progressive group. And one of the most antagonistic parts of their policy is their refusal to support the present labor unions. They seek to set up unions of their own. They refuse to participate in strikes of the AF of L and CIO. All this has left them a small party of intellectual purists which has had no significant effect on American life.

On the other hand we have the Social Democrats which have betrayed many of the basic principles of socialism both in this country and in Europe. For example, in Germany when they were in power they maintained capitalism and only took a few steps toward socialism. Since they did not press forward on the socialist road which would have led to full employment, inevitable depressions of capitalism caught up with them. And many of the people turned to fascism making possible the rise of Hitler. In England and France the socialist and Labor parties have participated in co-alition governments which prevented them from doing anything very socialistic. And recently the British Labor Party is using British troops to shoot down the Indonesians striving for their independence. In Britain their program of socialization is moving very very slowly. Whether it is moving fast enought for them not to fall off the bicycle is yet to be seen. In the US, the Social Democratic Federation broke from the Socialist Party in a clash of personalities and ideologies. Their support of capitalist President Roosevelt in the last elections was a definite block on the road to socialism. And their interventionist stand did not help our staying out of the war which has handed much of Europe over to Stalin, has restored the Imperialist system in Asia, and has given reaction in America another shot in the arm. For example the drive for peacetime conscription and for the Ball-Butron-Hatch bill are part of the inevitable reaction after wars.

Adopt a disabled anti-fascist fighter or his orphans and send them food and clothing. Write to the International Solidarity Committee, 302 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. for a family to adopt, information, and shipping directions.

It is the opinion of the author that the facts of history show that the main danger is from compromise not perfectionism. People have too often been willing to compromise and betray the dream of a socialist goal for immediate office or for some concrete anemic gains. A *Fortune* pole discovered several years ago that almost one-third of the total US population has socialistic tendencies. If these people were to take a clear cut stand for democratic socialism and act, vote, work and organize for that end, socialism might be very close here. But instead the tendency is to compromise, support the anemic PAC, and "save one's vote" by really throwing it away on the lesser of the two evils. Of course one has to be careful that one does not become doctrainaire and sectarian like the Socialist Labor Party. We need to keep in mind that there are certain immediate reforms which can aid greatly the struggle for socialism. Examples are the defeat of conscription and the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill. Also it needs to be kept in mind that people are often recruited to socialism on the basis of immediate reforms and working on specific issues with various groups. Between the whirlpool of compromise and the rock of perfectionism, the Young People's Socialist League shall sail their ship of socialism.

American FEDERATIONIST

Official Monthly Magazine of the American Federation of Labor

SEPTEMBER, 1949 WILLIAM GREEN, *Editor* Vol. 56, No. 9

In This Issue

A NEW DAY FOR RAILROADERS ..... *Fred M. Aten* 3

LABOR DAY MESSAGE ..... *William Green* 4

LABOR DAY MESSAGE ..... *George Meany* 5

LABOR DAY ..... *Samuel Gompers* 6

COUNCIL DRAFTS ITS REPORT 7

LABOR IN INDIA ..... *Irving Brown* 8

HIGH COURT AND LABOR .. *J. A. Wolf, J. A. Glenn, H. S. Thatcher* 10

LABOR UNDER OCCUPATION ..... *Markus Schleicher* 12

OFF COME THE GLOVES ..... *Irwin J. Suall* 13

REBUILDING BROKEN LIVES ..... *George Meany* 14

EDITORIALS ..... *William Green* 16

HALF A CENTURY OF PROGRESS ..... *J. B. Pate* 18

REPORT FROM HOLLAND ..... *Evert Kupers* 20

WORKERS' BOOKSHELF 23

LABOR NEWS BRIEFS 24

WHAT THEY SAY 32

JUNIOR UNION PAGE ..... *Annabel Lee Glenn* Inside Cover

Vacuum

When I recall the political illiteracy of our young troops at the start of the war, I am moved to charge education with gross dereliction in its responsibility to teach knowledge of the human values at issue in the world. Unlike too many critics of education, however, I cannot lay the blame on the doorstep of education alone. Rather it must be shared with the people as a whole.

Throughout Europe, wherever our armies were stationed, the people were bewildered by Americans who appeared indifferent to the political and philosophical origins and nature of the most powerful and progressive nation in the world.

Unhappily, when driven into a corner intellectually, our soldiers were forced to fall back on our wage scales, our automobiles, our refrigerators and eventually and triumphantly to the American bathroom for their defense. Here is an indictment not only of American education but of the irresponsible indifference of citizens who have permitted this vacuum to remain.

Men cannot be impressed into good citizenship. If they are to cherish the freedoms that come to them under democratic self-government, they cannot be disciplined into devotion. Instead they must be taught to value the great spiritual possessions to which they are born, by assuming from childhood a share of responsibility for safeguarding those possessions.

Good citizenship springs from an appreciation of the great values of our institutions and from active participation in them. Democratic institutions will continue to prosper and flourish only so long as they are fed on freedom for all, not on abridgment for some.

We are engaged in a contest today over the integrity of the individual versus the integrity of the state. It is a contest in which ideas are as important as the atom bomb, and it is a contest that can conceivably last to the end of our lifetime.

A democracy such as ours cannot be defeated in this struggle; it can only lose by default.

It can only lose if our people deny, through indifference and neglect, their personal responsibilities for its security and growth. *General Omar N. Bradley.*

THIS MONTH'S COVER

Artist's conception of the first Labor Day parade, which was held in New York in 1882. Painting by George Lohr of Washington.

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OFF COME THE GLOVES

[illegible] Trades Union Congress Takes Up Communists on Challenge

By IRWIN J. SUALL

THE British Trades Union Congress has taken up the challenge of the Communist Party and inaugurated a vigorous program to set its house in order.

This campaign is the reaction to the actions of the Communists who, conforming slavishly to the dictates of the Cominform, denounced virtually all T.U.C. policies and bent every effort to exploit the workers' grievances in an attempt to disrupt the trade unions and further their own political line.

Some months ago the General Council of the Trades Union Congress carefully analyzed the role of the Communists within the unions and called the affiliated organizations to action on this vital problem. Pointing out the manner in which the Communists within the unions received their orders from sources alien to the British workers, the Council stated:

"The trade union movement has never precluded the minority *within* the movement from seeking to change policy, but it is contrary to the whole conception of our movement, foreign to its traditions, fatal to its prestige, if it permits its democratically determined policy to be disrupted at the behest of an *outside* body."

That this outside body is intent on disruption can be seen from every utterance of the Stalinists in Britain. In a recent issue of the *Communist Review*, Harry Pollitt, national secretary of the British Communist Party, said:

"There must be an irreconcilable fight against the right-wing labor leaders."

The pages of the British *Daily Worker* regularly froth with denunciations of the "American stooge" Labor government. Responsible union officials like Vincent Tewson and Arthur Deakin are called every name in the vituperative dictionary of the Communist Party.

The major targets of attack for the Communists in Britain have been the T.U.C. policies on productivity, E.R.P., wages, prices and profits, and the W.F.T.U. They have chosen the wage issue upon which to concentrate. Pursuing a policy of strict price controls and rationing of scarce commodities, the Labor government has called upon the unions to use care and discretion in their wage demands so as not to upset a policy of resistance to inflation.

Viewing the fate of workers in inflation-ridden countries on the Continent, the Trades Union Congress realized that the government's economic program served the best interests of the working people and responded in a responsible manner. However, there remain certain inequities in the wage structure, as between certain industries and others, skilled and unskilled, men and women, etc. It is these inequities which the Communists exploit to the fullest, in an effort to disrupt the entire anti-inflationary program. *(Continued on Page 31)*

HARRY BATES

DAVE BECK

Bates and Beck Are T.U.C. Fraternal Delegates

REPRESENTING the A. F. of L. at the convention this month of the British Trades Union Congress are Harry Bates, president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, and Dave Beck, executive vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

This year's convention of the T.U.C. is being held at Bridlington. Problems arising from the intimate relationship of the British trade union movement to the Labor Party, which is governing the country, were scheduled to be very much in the foreground at the convention.

Off Come the Gloves

(Continued from Page 13)

How strong are the party liners in the British unions? Among the 730 unions in Great Britain, sharing a membership of 9,100,000, there are fifteen that have 100,000 members or more. Of these fifteen, the Communists are most thoroughly entrenched in the Electrical Trades Union, whose membership is 162,000.

The general secretary and a large section of the executive board of the 138,000-strong Civil Service Clerical Association are communistic. In the powerful Amalgamated Engineering Union, with a membership of 723,000, the non-Communist general secretary is faced with a touch-and-go situation on the executive board.

Other unions with a membership of over 100,000 in which the "comrades" seem to have influence but no control are the Tailors and Garment Workers Union (133,000), the National Union of Mine Workers (572,000), the National Union of Railwaymen (447,000), the Distributive Workers (210,000) and the Teachers Union, which is not affiliated with the T.U.C.

Among the smaller unions, the Communists control the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers (69,000) and are influential in several others. In some of the vital city central organizations, Communists have managed to gain control.

On the General Council of the T.U.C., the Communists are completely without influence.

The Trades Union Congress has by no means been tilting lances at windmills. The Communists, although not threatening capture of the British labor movement, have definitely succeeded in boring their way into several strategic niches.

It will require a campaign of no mean dimensions to dislodge all of them from their positions. Of one thing we may be certain, however. The British unions have resolutely determined to do all in their power to assist in the national effort toward economic recovery and advancement. Under a Labor government they feel that it is the workingman who has the greatest stake in the nation's "balance of payments" drive.

If, as there is every reason to believe, the British Communists persist in their effort to upset this program, the trade union movement and the Communist Party are in for many head-on collisions.

The T.U.C. has plainly stated:

"The General Council are determined that, notwithstanding the smokescreen of falsehood and vilification directed against them * * *, this issue will be fought out."

The Transport and General Workers Union decided at its recent convention that no member of the Communist Party shall be eligible to hold any kind of union office. As the largest union in the country, the Transport and General Workers have given a strong lead to all British labor in regard to the problem of Communists.

Uncertain as the situation may be in some of the Continental countries, there is no reason to doubt that in Britain democratic trade unionism will thoroughly defeat the Commies.

Labor Under Occupation

(Continued from Page 12)

earners can be described as follows: From 1918 to the end of 1948, weekly earnings of industrial workers decreased on the average 33 per cent. During the same time living costs increased 90 per cent. Thus, living costs are almost twice as high as before the war. Wage differentials between men and women have been reduced. Since currency reform it has become more difficult for family members to secure supplementary earnings. Moreover, all savings have been lost as a result of currency reform inasmuch as wage-earners have no other means than their weekly wages. The living standards of wage-earners, in comparison with those of farmers and employers, have been considerably reduced.

In January, 1946, the Allied Control Council directed the German authorities to take immediate steps to establish a regular 48-hour work week for all wage-earners. For decades the German trade unions had been waging a bitter struggle in order to secure the 8-hour work day. Finally, in 1918, they succeeded and the 48-hour work week was declared the legal maximum. The Nazis abolished this and the law on working hours was not reestablished until the Allied Control Council decree.

Prior to the currency reform in the summer of 1949, the law on working hours had a purely theoretical value. Actually, industrial workers worked less than 48 hours per week after the end of the war. Frequently, they worked 40 hours in five days or even less. The reasons for these short hours arose out of the lack of raw materials, the absence of orders, the unfavorable food situation and the deterioration of the transport system. Moreover, before the currency reform, many employers were not interested in fully utilizing the regular work week since the result would have been a reduction of their stocks of raw materials, together with the fact that they would have been forced to sell their finished goods for depreciated money.

In recent days things have changed. The situation created by the currency reform compels employers as well as workers to utilize the regular working time fully. It is not yet certain whether this situation will continue and become stabilized. For instance, while a few weeks ago some workers were still asked to work overtime, difficulties in obtaining credits or in finding markets have already proved an obstacle to the full utilization of available working time.

Last March there were 1,000,000 unemployed in Western Germany. At present the public employment offices are engaged in planning emergency work programs and the introduction of temporary benefits for workers who are partially unemployed.

On the whole, the present situation in the German labor market must be regarded as quite uncertain.

RECORDED-57
EX.-126 123-85501-18

December 16, 1957

Mr. Irwin Suall
National Secretary
Socialist Party-Social
Democratic Federation
303 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Suall:

Your letter of December 4, 1957, has been received, and the interest prompting you to write is appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, I thought you might like to know that I personally made no television appearance last November 3; however, the Columbia Broadcasting System did depict the history and growth of the FBI on its program, "Twentieth Century," which was televised nationally. You may be assured that I did not on that date, nor have I in the past, made any such statement as the one which you say has been attributed to me. Therefore, I am unable to be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 9
DEC 16 1957
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM

NOTE: Bufiles reflect that a Special Inquiry, Public Law 402, investigation was conducted by the Bureau on Suall in November, 1954, when he applied for employment with the State Department's Voice of America Program. He has been connected with the Socialist Party, USA for several years. Suall furnished the New York Office with several documents supporting his anti-communist claims on 11-1-54. The Socialist Party and the Socialist Democratic Federation are considered "right wing" socialist groups. They should not be confused with the Socialist Workers Party, which has been cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CBF:ogh (4)

(61-626)

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Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation

303 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-4286

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

December 4, 1957

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

It has been called to the attention of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation that on Sunday, November 3, 1957, there appeared on television in the Eastern Pennsylvania Area a speech by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. Mr. Hoover is alleged to have said in his talk that, in addition to investigating the activities of subversives and communists, "we are going to get after the socialists next."

Would you be so kind as to forward to us a copy of any talk which Mr. Hoover may have made on that day or which may have appeared on television on that day.

We are, of course, very much concerned about this matter and would appreciate your cooperation in providing us with the correct information.

Yours sincerely,

Irwin Suall
National Secretary

IS:ia

EX-PROC. DEC 9 1957

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EX. 126
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LBJ

Initialed made
12-13-57

13 DEC 20 1957

1 - Name Check Section
1 - Mr. G. H. Menzel

March 10, 1960

b3

IRWIN SUALL

Enclosed herewith are eight Photostats of investigative reports which contain the results of an applicant-type investigation conducted by the FBI in 1951 and 1954 concerning the above-captioned individual. (123-8550)

The "New York Times" in its issue dated June 19, 1958, published an article which reported that Irwin Suall, Executive Secretary, and William Lusk, Director of the Youth Division of the Socialist Party, had been ejected by the police on June 18, 1958, from the headquarters of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations, 680 Park Avenue, New York City. It was reported that Suall and Lusk had gone to the Soviet Delegation where they insisted on making a personal protest to Arkady A. Sobolev, the Soviet permanent representative to the United Nations, against the execution of former Hungarian leaders. The article reported that Suall, a resident at 453 Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive, and Lusk were charged with disorderly conduct and had pleaded not guilty before the New York courts. [redacted] b3 b7E

You may wish to direct inquiries to the Department of State for any additional information it may have concerning Suall. (123-8550-8)

Enclosures (8)

b3

Orig. and one to [redacted]
Req. rec'd: 2-29-60
G. H. Menzel/msb
(5)

Tolson
Mohr
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EX-131

REC-68 123-8550-19

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

12 MAR 11 1960

TELETYPE UNIT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

July 7, 1971

FBI LIAISON: FOR INFORMATION ONLY

RE: SUALL, IRWIN J.

DATE OF BIRTH:	November 25, 1924
PLACE OF BIRTH:	New York, N.Y. USA
RESIDENCE:	511 E. 20th Street
BUREAU FILE NUMBER:	123-8550
WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:	Unknown
PASSPORT NUMBER:	B 1229847
DATE OF ISSUE:	June 21, 1971
PLACE OF ISSUE:	New York, N.Y.
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:	078-18-1831

PROPOSED TRAVEL PLANS

DATE OF DEPARTURE:	July 6, 1971
PURPOSE OF TRIP:	Tourism
LENGTH OF STAY:	6 weeks
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION:	Air
COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED:	Israel.

123-8550-
NOT RECORDED
AUG 13 1971

PASSPORT OFFICE
Robert D. Johnson

PT/L-25
5-70

57 AUG 17 1971

FBI LIAISON: FOR INFORMATION ONLY

RE:

DATE OF BIRTH:

PLACE OF BIRTH:

RESIDENCE:

BUREAU FILE NUMBER:

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

PASSPORT NUMBER:

DATE OF ISSUE:

PLACE OF ISSUE:

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:

PROPOSED TRAVEL PLANS

DATE OF DEPARTURE:

PURPOSE OF TRIP:

LENGTH OF STAY:

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION:

COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED:

PASSPORT OFFICE

PT/L-25
5-70

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

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- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup
- [ ] Variations

Subject IRWIN J. SUALL
Birthdate & Place 11/25/24 NY
Address

Localities

R# _____ Date 7/20 Searcher Initials

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
123-8550	