

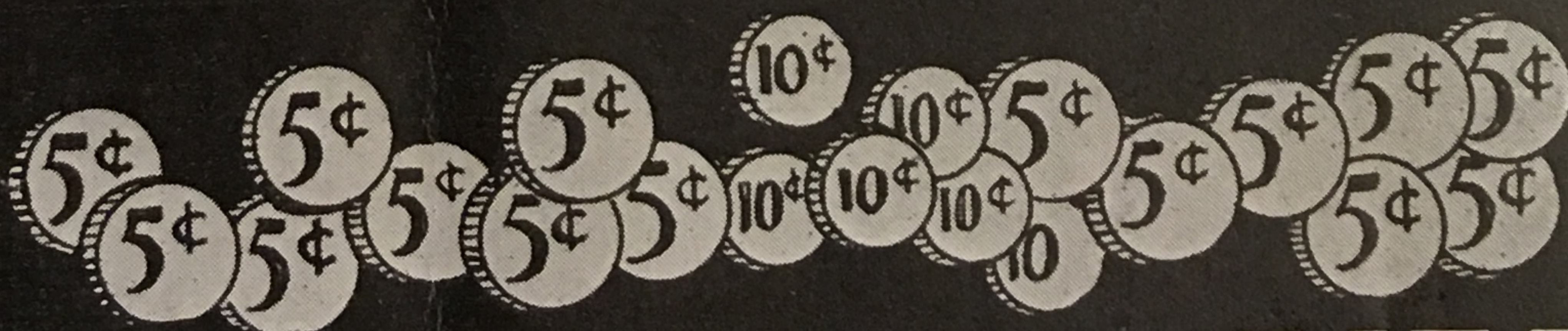


*The* **FIFTH**  
**COLUMN**

vs.

*The* **DIES**  
**COMMITTEE**

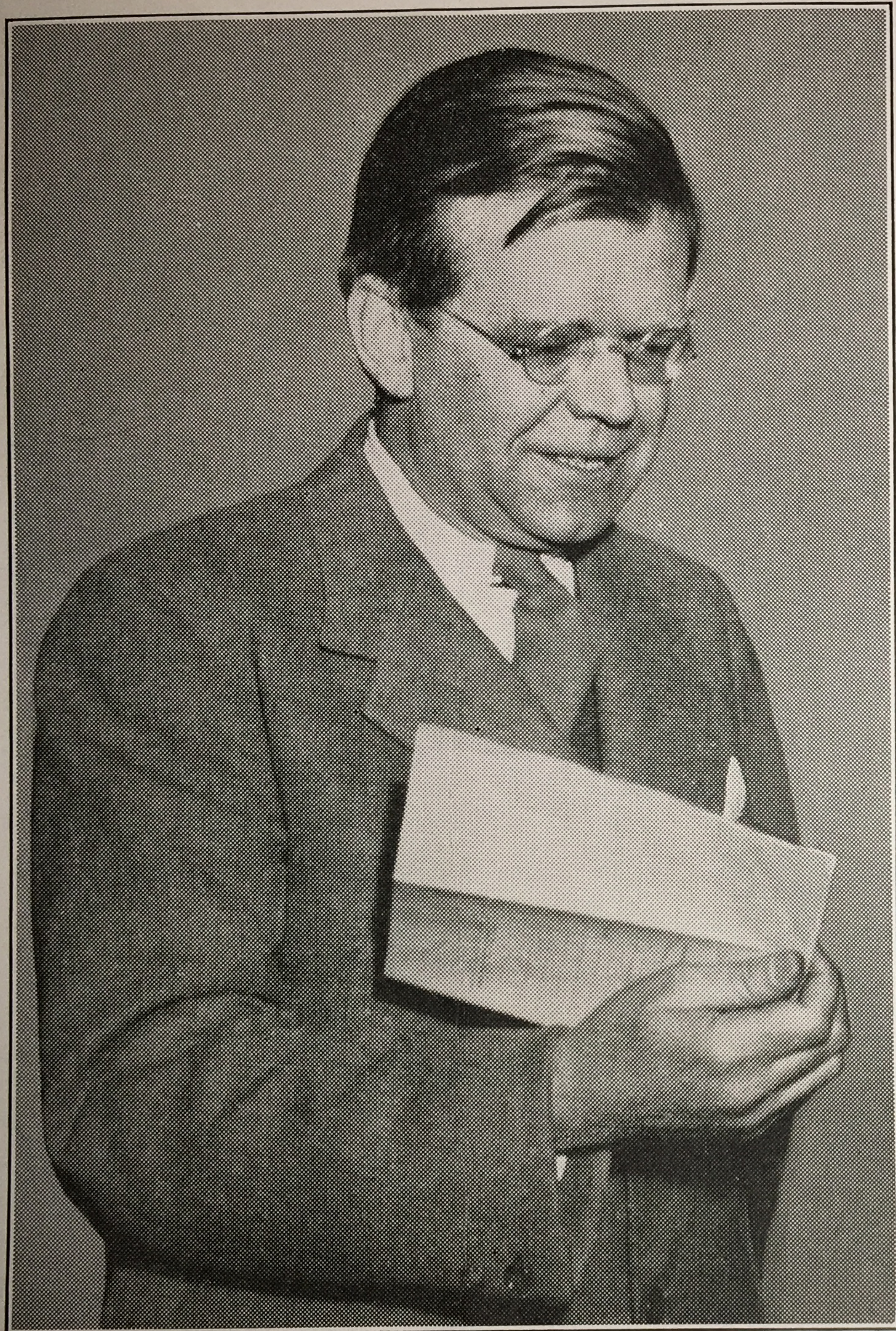
**MILLIONS for COMMUNISM**



**NICKELS and DIMES for DIES**

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS





**FIFTH COLUMN AGENT**

*President Roosevelt looks to the man pictured above for advice on how to cope with the Dies Committee and its anti-Fifth Column activities. His identity is disclosed on page 6.*

# **THE FIFTH COLUMN**

VS.

# **THE DIES COMMITTEE**

By  
**JOSEPH P. KAMP**

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## PART I.

### Fifth Column Agent

When an agent of the Fifth Column becomes an intimate advisor of President Roosevelt the event should not only be of interest, but of major concern to the American people and if the President is unaware that he is being imposed upon, the following facts will enlighten him.

Moreover, when this subversive agent advises the President on how to sabotage or get rid of the Fifth Column's most effective antagonist—the Dies Committee—it is of even graver and more serious consequence.

Although Mr. Roosevelt has on many occasions shown his antipathy toward Chairman Dies and his Committee, it is not easy to understand why he should, in this particular connection and in these perilous times, seek the advice of a man who has the principal say-so in spending a fund of more than a million dollars to help establish Communism in America.

It is interesting, too, if not significant, that the Million Dollars in question was made available by one of the 563 government employees exposed several months ago by the Dies Committee as having been members of a Communist "front" organization. Mr. Roosevelt, at the time, termed this action a "sordid procedure."

The President has been out of sympathy with the Congressional Investigation into un-American activities almost since its inception. This was to be expected because in the first place, in common with a popular misconception, he believed that only the Fascists and Nazis

were a menace to America and that the "sincere", "democratic" Communists were nothing to be concerned about.

In fact, he told Chairman Dies as much at a White House conference immediately following the second day's hearings of the Committee at which the first testimony about Communism was heard.

His continued unfriendliness may be attributed to the fact that the investigation has, too often for his comfort perhaps, turned the spotlight of searching inquiry on "friends" of the Administration, like the CIO; on Government officials and even on some of his personal appointees who have, to say the least, been most indiscreet in either joining or cooperating with forces whose interests were, in many instances, anti-American.

From time to time Mr. Roosevelt showed his displeasure by making slurring remarks about the Committee and its work and each time, in early 1939 and '40, when the Congress was asked to give the investigation a new lease of life, he brought all possible influence to bear in unsuccessful attempts to prevent favorable action.

In November, last, it became increasingly evident that a new blitzkrieg against the Committee was being prepared to force the termination of its activities when its authority expired on January 3, 1941. It was being intimated in both official and unofficial circles that exposures by the Dies Committee were interfering with the Government's program against enemy agents in the defense industries.

"The Dies Committee ought to be stopped," it was being whispered. "Congress should deny it any further funds. The F.B.I. can do the job much better. Give *them* more money to work with," was the word being passed around.

Then, when a Communist-led strike tied up the Vultee aircraft plant in California and Congressman Dies called public attention to the situation promising a thorough investigation, he was quickly "slapped down" by Attorney General Jackson who blandly announced that a "confidential report" had already been submitted to the War and Navy Departments.

"Mr. Jackson would not have admitted the presence of Reds in the Vultee strike," Dies Committeeman J. Parnell Thomas remarked, "if he had not been smoked out."

In so many words Chairman Dies pointed out that in the absence of official action a confidential report was not enough and that exposure was necessary when there was no violation of law and the F.B.I. and the Department of Justice were powerless to do anything about the situation. This response brought the underhanded campaign against Dies into the open.

The Attorney General in a new statement deliberately sought to



convey the false impression that Dies had made an attack on the F.B.I., and that the activities of the Dies Committee were interfering with the orderly administration of justice by his department. It was an obvious attempt to bring the Dies Committee into public disfavor. The Attorney General wanted the American people to believe that the Dies Committee was to blame for any failure of the F.B.I. and the Department of Justice to cope successfully with spies, saboteurs and Fifth Columnists. (Not a single arrest in the past year.)

Congressman Dies made a vigorous denial and then wired an appeal to the President to coordinate anti-fifth column activities of his Committee and the Justice and State Departments. He indicated a desire to confer with the President concerning mutual cooperation between his Committee and other Government agencies—an arrangement denied him since the Dies investigation began three years ago.

A conference between President Roosevelt and Chairman Dies was arranged but no sooner had the Congressman wired his acceptance in good faith from his home in Texas, than the President sent a blistering telegram backing the Attorney General's charges and warning Dies against premature disclosures of his Committee's findings, which Mr. Roosevelt said might handicap or even set at naught the plans of executive agencies for breaking up subversive plots.

He informed Dies that ultimate responsibility for administrative operations against fifth columnists lies with the executive department, but failed to note that the executive department could only operate against illegal fifth column activity. He suggested that Dies arrange conferences "between the executive department or departments affected and your committee." Refusing to comment, Dies entrained for Washington to meet Mr. Roosevelt.

\* \* \*

Appointments with the President of the United States are arranged on a split second schedule and Martin Dies followed custom by arriving at the White House in plenty of time to await the President's pleasure—and he waited and waited. For forty minutes past the appointed hour he cooled his heels.

Then out of the President's study came Gardner Jackson, mastermind of Red intrigue in Washington, who confided to the press with a meaning smirk:

*"It would be a fair guess that the President and I talked about the Dies Committee."*

What a sordid procedure!

Gardner Jackson was the central figure less than a year ago in the contemptible plot to smear Congressman Dies through the use of forged letters supposedly linking Dies with Pelley, the Silver Shirt leader. He

not only paid \$105 for the letters but induced Congressman Hook to put them into the Congressional Record after Congressman Coffee had refused to use them because he believed they were spurious and so told both Jackson and Hook.

Mr. Jackson's agent in the purchase was Harold Weisberg, who, while serving as Editor for the LaFollette Committee, supplied confidential Committee information to the Daily Worker, official Communist organ. Weisberg is now Washington correspondent for the Communist Party "line" magazine "Friday", currently opposing the Dies investigation.

During the furore over the plot in the House of Representatives Congressman Hamilton Fish told Congressman Hook:

*"You might be interested to know that in 1935 I put six photostatic copies in the Record of checks by Jackson—then senior counsel for the AAA in the Department of Agriculture—by which Jackson had made contributions to the Communist Party's rank and file committee."*

Jackson is Chairman of the Washington Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, which was named as a "transmission belt" for Communist propaganda by Earl Browder, Communist Party leader now under sentence for passport falsification. He was at one time Washington representative of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, which was organized through the cooperation of Communist Commonwealth College, just recently convicted on charges of anarchy and for displaying the Soviet emblem in a class room in violation of Arkansas statutes.

He was formerly an official of Labor's Non-Partisan League, the political wing of the Communist-ridden CIO, and he was also a sponsor of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade which recruited young American boys to fight and die for Communism in the late Spanish war.

In 1935 Jackson sponsored a dinner at the Cosmos Club for Communist and Red leaders along with John L. Lewis and Senator LaFollette at which plans were laid for the creation of the LaFollette Committee.

Just now Mr. Jackson is Trustee and Counsel for a fund of \$1,534,070, most of which is to be used for the spreading of Communist doctrine in America. The money was provided for in the will of Robert Marshall, who, until his death several months ago was Chief of the Recreation Division of the Forestry Service of the Department of the Interior, under Mr. Harold Ickes. Mr. Marshall was exposed by



the Dies Committee as a member of a Communist "front" organization, but he stayed on the Government payroll at \$5,800 a year until his death on Nov. 11th, 1939.

Young Mr. Marshall, who died at the age of 38, left the major portion of his estate for the "promotion and advancement of an economic system in the U. S. based upon the theory of production for use and not for profit." Marshall's fortune was inherited from his father, Louis Marshall, a noted Jewish lawyer in New York City, and a partner for many years in the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall.

Jackson's record is a colorful (Red) one and a full history of his efforts to establish a Communist system of society in America would make interesting reading. However, because of space limitations the foregoing will have to suffice as a means of properly classifying him as a Fifth Column agent of no little experience and ability. An anti-Dies campaign run by Mr. Jackson, if it has Mr. Roosevelt's backing would be a real threat.

\* \* \*

Congressman Dies spent fifty minutes with the President. While he observed the formalities and declined to discuss his talk with Mr. Roosevelt it was apparent that he was convinced there had been an agreeable understanding, for Dies told the press that his Committee would carry on and intended to adhere to a policy of "closest harmony" with the administrative and law enforcing agencies of the government.

The following day, however, there were some interesting developments. The Washington Post printed a long letter from "James M. Donaldson, New York City" which concluded with this paragraph:

*"The Dies Committee should be dissolved. Congress should give it no more funds. At the same time (the Department of) Justice should be given more money so that the F.B.I. might be enlarged and made more efficient."*

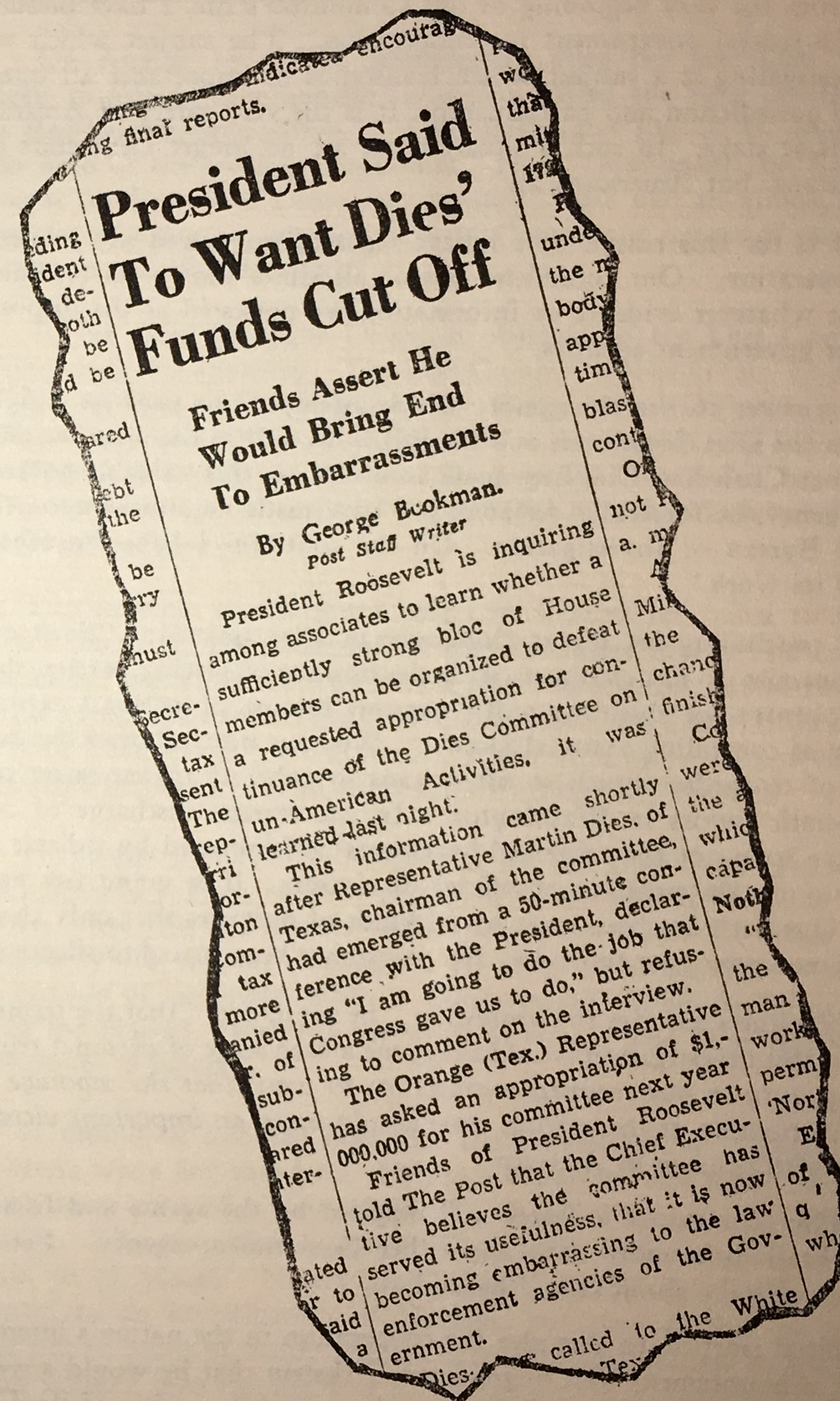
In the afternoon the Washington Star led off with an equally long missive from "Oliver Smith, New York City" which ended up by saying:

*"The proper and effective organization to handle this matter is not a congressional committee, but the division of the Justice Department especially created for that purpose."*

*"Mr. Dies should ask for no more money for his committee, but should propose a bill for a more liberal appropriation for the F.B.I."*

These "New York" letters published in Washington papers suggested an organized effort. However, when the front page of the Post

also carried a story about a move to deny the Dies Committee further funds it began to look as though the campaign to kill off the investigation was really getting under way. This interesting item follows:





Two days later Mr. Dies on a national radio hookup reviewed the accomplishments of his Committee and made a public plea for cooperation. He said:

"From the very beginning of our Committee's life, I have pleaded with the federal government for cooperation. The subject which we are investigating is a subject which transcends in importance all questions of jurisdiction and partisanship. It is the very safety of America which is at stake. In such a situation we are no longer Democrats or Republicans, but Americans all.

"It is for this reason that I have repeatedly renewed my requests for cooperation. Our committee has at all times shown its readiness to place whatever evidence or information we possessed at the disposal of other government agencies,"

In answer to the sly rumors which attempted to provoke a fight between the Dies Committee and the F.B.I., as well as the open insinuations that Chairman Dies had made an attack on this valuable government agency, he forcefully declared: "I have made no attacks upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation. On the contrary, I have frequently praised its work."

In concluding his report Congressman Dies asserted: "Even our worst enemies do not charge us with the mistake of placing partisanship above country, of shielding guilty persons because of political expediency or of concealing material facts . . . We have not followed the easy course of cowardice which so often leads to political advancement and bureaucratic favors in Washington. In the fearless discharge of our duty, we have not been deterred by threats or frightened by ridicule or dismayed by the prospect of official displeasure. The going has been hard. Our path has been beset by all kinds of obstacles that only clever politicians know how to devise. No pains have been spared to silence us.

"Frankness requires the confession," he continued, "that the termination of this investigation would bring me a deep sense of personal relief. But my duty to our country compels me to warn that the sabotage of this investigation at this critical time would mean an important victory for the fifth column in America.

"This Committee is feared and despised by the agents and friends of totalitarianism more than any other Government agency. Let us make no mistake about that," he said.

Official reaction to this plea for cooperation in the nation's interest, was an announcement by Congressman Dickstein that he would answer Dies in a speech on the air. Dickstein, the most bitter critic of the Dies

Committee in Congress, because he thinks the investigation should be devoted exclusively to unearthing Nazis and Fascists, has been telling his colleagues: "I would not exchange one G-man for all the investigators that Dies has had."

On August 19, 1938, immediately after the first Dies witness began to expose Communism, Dickstein called the Dies investigation "a Red-baiting proposition." Four days later Dr. J. B. Matthews, first head of the leading Communist "front" movement the American League for Peace and Democracy testified: "We had an almost perfect trick for silencing critics who knew the Communist nature of our work. It was to cry, 'Red-baiting'."

In his radio harangue Dickstein objected to the Dies Committee taking credit for anything. The Dies Committee was unfair, he said, in not giving *him* credit. It seems that Congressman Dickstein and his "Dickstein Committee" exposed the Nazis, the Fascists, the Pelleys and the Communists years ago. He had first exposed Fritz Kuhn, he reminded his audience, and, after all, it was not Dies but Tom Dewey who sent the Bund leader to jail.

Furthermore, he continued, the Dies Committee failed to follow up the "leads" in the possession of his Committee in 1934 and besides instead of "rehashing material which I described to the public years ago that is of no value to anybody" the committee could have followed up "certain leads which were given it by me, as a result of a seven-year investigation that I have made at my own expense," he said.

He became particularly heated over the fact that Congressman Dies has published a book concerning the investigations of the Dies Committee. Here again, Dickstein said, Dies claims credit for what Dickstein really did "several years ago." He went on to say that "it exceeds all bounds of propriety when a Congressman in his desire to claim credit for himself, overlooks the work of others who have real accomplishments to report."

It should be recorded here that the "investigation" conducted by Dickstein was a first rate farce. He did investigate Fritz Kuhn and made such a sorry mess of it that the Bund's membership grew by leaps and bounds. Likewise, after he got through with Pelley the Silver Shirts began to go places. Ninety-nine percent of Dickstein's efforts were devoted to an investigation of Nazism, but even at that he was so hard put to build up a case that he devoted *a full volume* of testimony to an inquiry into the life and background of a 21 year old Irish lad named Healey whose principal Nazi activity consisted of wearing black



putees and a Sam Browne belt and calling Dickstein names like "Moscow Cockroach" across the hearing table.

This embryo Hitler, Dickstein discovered, published a few issues of a four-page fly-by-night pro-German tabloid, but his venture was so unsuccessful that he could not afford either an office or a bank account. At the taxpayers' expense Dickstein called a grocer to testify that this crack-brained youngster and his brother had stolen apples from the grocer's bins when they were boys of nine or ten, and a former chum, also being paid to testify, averred under oath that he suspected Healey of being a sissy. Still another witness was called to prove that Healey's father had once been in jail.

This line of endeavor kept Dickstein so busy that he almost forgot about the Communists altogether. It is true that Earl Browder and James W. Ford, both top flight Communists, paid Mr. Dickstein social visits, of a half hour each, in executive session, but not a word about what they had to say appeared in the printed hearings.

For months a representative of more than a hundred patriotic organizations tried in vain to present evidence against the Communists but the best he could do was to get a conference with the "Dickstein Committee's" lawyer, Thomas W. Hardwick, who turned out to be the former counsel for Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, one time un-official Soviet Ambassador to the United States. Finally on the last day of the hearings, Congressman John McCormack intervened and in Dickstein's absence, squeezed this single anti-Communist witness in between several anti-Nazis scheduled to be heard.

It was evident that Mr. Dickstein, who incidentally was born in Vilna, Russia, considered it a waste of money to use any of his Committee's appropriation to investigate Russian Communism's conspiracy against America.

In fact he kept so far away from the Communists that it is still an unsolved mystery just how the official Communist organ happened to print exclusive stories about evidence against Nazis and Fascists received by his Committee in secret session—evidence and testimony that was never made available by Dickstein to anyone else.

Now, Mr. Dickstein should have been the last to protest about Congressman Dies' book "The Trojan Horse in America." At least it was a popular priced book about what the Dies investigation has brought to light. No doubt Dickstein hoped it had long been forgotten

that he, too, once wrote a book—with the help of a "ghost", of course. Dickstein's book was not about his investigation, however, it was mainly about himself. He modestly called it "American Defender" and it was sold by high pressure salesmen, duly autographed to prominent members of his race, at \$10.00 a copy.

In summing up against Dies, Dickstein deliberately lied to his radio audience but he was careful to send a different and much toned-down version of his speech to the newspapers. The text he inserted in the Congressional Record likewise did not contain the glaring untruths that would have betrayed him to his colleagues.

He told the listeners-in for example that the Dies Committee "acts as the investigator, the prosecutor, the accuser and everything else, based upon no evidence, upon no findings, upon no facts. And so, my friends, after two years of ballyhooing around the country at a cost of almost one-half million dollars, nothing has been accomplished."

Dickstein knows that the Dies Committee had considerable less than half of the \$500,000 he accused it of spending. He knows, too, that the Dies investigation has turned up a great deal of pertinent evidence and many amazing facts. He knows, as every honest citizen will admit, that the Dies Committee has made a real record of accomplishment.

On the floor of the House of Representatives, Congressman Dickstein demanded that the Dies investigation be discontinued. "Attorney General Jackson," he declared, "has well said that the Dies Committee is interfering with the process of justice." He pats the Attorney General on the back. He would have the F.B.I. take over the job.

While Dickstein was on the air Chairman Dies, in Nashville, Tennessee, for a speaking engagement, issued a statement to the press. "The best news I've had in years," Representative Dies said, "is word from Washington that our Committee has reached complete agreement with the Department of Justice and worked out a formula to avoid possible friction and disagreement.

"It means we will get the cooperation from the Federal Bureau of Investigation I have been seeking for three years. It means military and naval intelligence, the Department of Justice, our Committee and all other governmental agencies fighting subversive activities will work together. I am deeply gratified and I am sure that we can all work in complete cooperation. It is necessary that we do so at this time when there is so much to do."



It developed, though, that Congressman Dies was just a little too optimistic, for in a few hours the Attorney General, in Washington, denied that any agreement had been reached. Dies' statement that all friction had been ended was "entirely premature," he said. "When and if this department makes any commitment it will be in writing and it will be announced," Mr. Jackson stated.

Four days later the Attorney General released an exchange of letters between himself and the Dies Committee based upon the original understanding and without any further conferences. This was Mr. Jackson's method of letting Chairman Dies know who was boss, and it is a positive indication that, despite any promises, the Dies Committee is not going to get the kind of cooperation its Chairman expected.

The reason for this is that Attorney General Jackson isn't going to show any enthusiasm in helping the Dies Committee expose those Fifth Column elements he numbers among his friends. The Attorney General, it is known, sent a telegram to the late unlamented American League for Peace and Democracy endorsing one of its demonstrations. He also made a public appearance, as a friend and defender, at the Washington conference of the American Youth Congress. The young Comrades gave him a seven minute ovation, and he is not likely to forget that.

Congressman Dies has given plenty of evidence that he intends to go all the way in combating the Fifth Column, but Alsop and Kintner in their column in the New York Herald-Tribune on August 4th last declared that although the Attorney General "has decided to deal as firmly as possible with the Fifth Column danger, the signs are *he can be relied upon not to go too far.*"

In all probability they recalled among other things that shortly after Mr. Jackson assumed office he ordered the United States Attorney at Detroit to dismiss indictments returned by a Federal Grand Jury against 16 Communists accused of recruiting American boys into the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to fight with the Red forces in Spain.

"These indictments," the Attorney General explained, "present to the department the dilemma of either discontinuing these cases or entering upon a vastly broadened campaign of prosecution."

It is certain then that just as long as Mr. Robert Jackson is Attorney General there will be no "vastly broadened campaign of prosecution" against the Fifth Column.

To those who might suspect that there has been a change of heart because during the election campaign the Attorney General ordered the deportation of the wife of Earl Browder, head of the Communist Party, it should be pointed out that shortly *after* election, in late November, the Justice Department revealed that "a technicality may frustrate execution of a deportation order" against Mrs. Browder.

Some people may also have been impressed by the announcement, several weeks ago, that the F.B.I. had submitted a confidential report to the Attorney General proving that Harry Bridges was a Communist and that the Communist Party was illegal.

These reports were requested, it should be noted, during the election campaign and the chances are nothing will ever be done about them unless the Attorney General intends to make an announcement of further action at a time when the question of continuing the Dies Committee investigation is being considered in the House of Representatives or in the Rules or Accounts committees. Then such action could be used as a build-up for the F.B.I. and to the possible detriment of the Dies Committee.

During the election campaign four years ago the F. B. I. was also ordered to make an investigation of Communism—an investigation which likewise got nowhere after the election was over. However this previous inquiry was never announced—it was a deep dark secret, up to now.

What really happened was this: A national newspaper chain caused a series of articles to be prepared exposing the Communists' close connection with the Roosevelt Administration and election campaign. A few days before the first piece was to appear a confidential telegram was sent to all editors directing them to *play up* the story. Somehow a copy of this telegram reached the White House and was shown to Mr. Roosevelt who immediately sent for J. Edgar Hoover, head of the F. B. I.

"What's all this furore about Communism? Anything to it?" the President inquired. Hoover explained his job was crime, not Communism, but assured Mr. Roosevelt that his men had run into it here and there—enough to prove it a menace.

A few days later the President again sent for Mr. Hoover and told him to start an immediate investigation of Communism. This time the F. B. I. head explained that, under the law his Department could not undertake such an inquiry, and besides, he asked, where was the money coming from, he had no funds available for any additional activity.



That problem could be solved Mr. Roosevelt said by having Cordell Hull tap his contingent fund that didn't have to be accounted for. The investigation would be conducted ostensibly as a State Department inquiry under the pretext that Litvinoff's pledge of non-interference in our internal affairs was being looked into, the President decided.

The investigation began when Mr. Hoover sent to each of 64 "key" agents documents containing a comprehensive study of Communism and the Communist Party's program. Among them was a copy of Senate Document No. 14, 68th Congress, 1st Session, which had been privately reproduced in New York and made available to the F. B. I. chief.

Subsequently the F. B. I. began to turn up evidence of radical activities which involved persons high in public life and even compiled a list of 2,050 Federal employees who were either members of or cooperating with Red organizations. When word of this got to the President the whole thing was called off in a hurry. What happened to the F. B. I. report is a mystery which will probably never be solved.

It should be fully understood that there is no criticism of the excellent work being done by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover and his Federal Bureau of Investigation, but it must not be overlooked that Mr. Hoover takes orders from the Attorney General and the President and that, in any event, all he can do is investigate. The Department of Justice can disregard or even nullify the results of any investigation, just as it did in the Lincoln Brigade matter, where the whole case was quashed after having been carefully built up by the F.B.I. over a period of more than eighteen months.

**The F.B.I. is all right, but it can't do the work of the Dies Committee. It is the duty of the Dies Committee, as charged by Congress, to investigate and to expose subversive activities of whatever nature and to suggest legislative remedies. It is the duty of the F.B.I. to investigate violations of the Federal statutes and that is all it can do, under the law. It is the duty of the Department of Justice to enforce the laws by vigorous prosecution without fear or favor something it has not done to date.**

But, in the present emergency, these agencies should all cooperate, as Mr. Dies suggests. However, let those who sincerely believe and propose that the work of the Dies Committee should be carried on by the F.B.I. and the Department of Justice, consider the fact that they are unconsciously furthering an idea first suggested by the Fifth Column itself.

Following the appearance before the Dies Committee of Dr. Harry F. Ward, President of the notorious Communist-front American League for Peace and Democracy, that organization adopted a resolution which said in part:

***"BE IT RESOLVED, that we wholeheartedly condemn the Dies Committee and that we call upon Congress not only to withhold from it further grants of funds but to abolish it forthwith and altogether . . .***

***"WHEREAS, actual subversive activities are punishable under criminal law,***

***"RESOLVED, that the task of uncovering and prosecuting such activities properly belongs to the Department of Justice."***

There, then, is the issue.

Congress can follow the suggestion of the Fifth Column and abolish the Dies Committee "forthwith and altogether," thereby insuring the protection, growth and extension of un-American activities.

Or, Congress can heed the wishes of practically all of the American people by reconstituting the Dies investigation; by giving the Committee an indefinite time in which to do its work, and by granting adequate funds with which it can do a real businesslike job of investigating and exposing every un-American activity of whatever nature.



## PART II.

### Nice Company!

Franklin Roosevelt and a lot of his friends must feel extremely uncomfortable—seeing eye to eye and working hand in hand with Adolf Hitler for the same objective—to kill the Dies Committee.

And some of them—most assuredly not all—ought to feel a little bit out of place standing shoulder to shoulder with Bloody Stalin on the same issue.

Stalin's feelings on the subject are so pronounced that he has even had the momentous question of the Dies Committee discussed in a recent issue of Komsomolskaya Pravda, organ of the Soviet Union's Young Communist Organization. Entitled "Number One Mad Man" the Pravda article declares:

"The Dies Committee has become a stronghold of the blackest reaction. In his delirium, Dies announced that the Negro congress, the Committee to Help Spanish Refugees (just now in the news) and even the League of American Writers were all under foreign influence. He sees everywhere 'wrecking activity' during his hallucinations."

Not to be outdone, Hitler's propaganda sheet "Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter" on December 19th last, blasted the Dies Committee in three column headlines, quoted a denunciation of Dies by Red Fifth Columnist Harry Elmer Barnes and clinched the argument with the statement:

"The President and Attorney General Jackson have already given their verdict as to the reliability (?) of the reports of Mr. Dies and his Committee."

All the enemies of the Dies investigation are not quite so outspoken—all are not so easily recognized for what they are. The fact of the matter is, a very clever technique has been developed and it is fooling a lot of people. First, an individual or a group announces a stand against un-American isms, particularly Communism, then damns the Committee with faint praise, only to praise it with faint damns.

A good example of this new method of attack was a story given wide publicity in late February. A half column item in the Herald-Tribune began: "A group of prominent liberals who have taken a position against Communism made public yesterday a telegram to members of the Dies Committee *approving* much of the Committee's work but *assailing its methods*." This group outlined a program for the future conduct of the investigation and demanded that members of the Dies Committee who could not agree to carry out this program should resign.

Almost without exception the signers were dyed-in-the-wool Reds who for years have been aiding the cause of Communism. Admittedly they fell out of sympathy with Mr. Stalin's particular brand of Communism with the signing of the Hitler-Stalin pact, but practically all of them are still engaged in activities seeking to undermine the American system and replace it with a Communist society.

The "liberalism" of the group signing the telegram may be judged by the views of the one whose name headed the list—Paul Blanshard, one-time clergyman, reformer and leading revolutionary agitator. He once said: "**I am sometimes ashamed that I am an American.** Yes, I am Red, and pretty Red . . . the things that happened in Russia are bound to happen in America . . . **The working class must have more power. They can't get that power unless they take it from somebody else.** We must honestly try to abolish the superstition of patriotism. I am an American only by accident of birth." He also declared: "Having once captured the Government and shelved the Supreme Court, we Socialists would nationalize as many industries as we could chew. We would do it peacefully, if possible, and **we would do it otherwise if necessary.**"

On innumerable occasions during the past twelve months newspaper readers have been regaled with anti-Dies Committee publicity. It



has been directed toward conveying the impression that great numbers of outstanding and responsible leaders were up in arms to end the investigation for various reasons.

The New York World-Telegram reported a year ago: "Warning that the Bill of Rights is in danger was voiced today in a public statement signed by 62 American educators, scientists, writers, artists and other public figures."

A few days later the Herald-Tribune noted that "ninety-eight clergymen and religious workers made public an open letter to William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House of Representatives, asking the Dies committee's dissolution."

Five days later the Herald-Tribune reported: "The American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom announced yesterday that twelve college presidents and more than one hundred other educators, scientists, churchmen, writers, artists and public officials have joined in a petition to Congress urging the discontinuance of the Dies Committee."

Before the month was out, a Washington dispatch to the "liberal" New York Post contained the information that "eighteen educators, clergymen and other liberals" asked Attorney General Jackson to investigate Dies. A little later, the Herald-Tribune informed its readers that "A letter to Attorney General Jackson protesting against recent activities of the Dies Committee and urging an investigation by Mr. Jackson and by Congress of the committee's methods . . . was signed . . . by 148 prominent American educators, churchmen, scientists, and civic leaders."

While these propaganda stories may have impressed the public, the truth is that in each instance it was practically the same old gang who for years have lent their names to Communist-inspired publicity stunts—"prominent" educators, churchmen, scientists, etc., who, on inspection, turn out to be just ordinary, run-of-the-mill Communists, Reds and Fellow-travelers.

One "prominent educator" whose name stands out like a sore thumb is Prof. Franz Boas, National Chairman of the so-called "American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom," who is active in a dozen Communist enterprises and was quoted by TIME Magazine as saying: "race hatred would be abated if there were more unions between white men and black women."

Among the "prominent college presidents" the name of Dr. Frank P. Graham, bobs us quite often. Dr. Graham, president of the Univer-

sity of North Carolina, was once a board member of Soviet Russia's State University of Moscow summer school for training American students in Communism. More recently he was president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, identified by Earl Browder before the Dies Committee as a "transmission belt" for Communist propaganda.

The "prominent churchman" most frequently listed is Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Chairman of the Communist-front North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy which, according to records of the State Department, raised millions of dollars for Red Spain. His associates on Red Boards and Committees include most of the leading Communists in America.

A "prominent artist" who signed these public petitions to have the Dies Committee discontinued is Paul Robeson, negro singer, who gave up his American citizenship to become a subject of Soviet Russia.

There is a little, very little, opposition to the Dies Committee in the House of Representatives. Principal opponents of the Committee, before their defeat for reelection, were Representatives John T. Bernard of Minnesota and Jerry O'Connell, of Montana, who originally led the fight against the investigation. They were both so much interested in the Communist cause that they journeyed to Spain during the recent conflict to lend encouragement to the Communist forces. The Dies Committee has a photograph showing these two worthies giving the Communist salute, as they inspected a trench in Spain.

Representative John M. Coffee of Washington, another persistent fighter against the Committee, was a warm friend of the American League for Peace and Democracy, which he attempted to defend when the Dies Committee exposed it as being a Communist "front" organization.

The fight against continuing the investigation in 1940 was led by Representative Adolf J. Sabath of Illinois, who echoed the American League's resolution when he said on January 9th: "In my opinion it is money thrown away. The Department of Justice has a better organization than Dies can ever hope to set up and I see no use in duplicating the work." A few weeks earlier he told a Communist meeting in Chicago: "They call you 'bad people.' They call you 'Communists.' Well, when they call you those names because you make sacrifices to extend democracy in America, then I am as 'bad' if not worse than you are."

Mr. Sabath, in another speech in Chicago, in October, pleading for closer relations with Red Russia said: "I reiterate that the best interests of the United States will be served, not by criticizing and assailing Russia, but by taking just the opposite course."



Two other major critics were Representative Geyer of California, who tried to popularize the slogan "Stop the un-American Dies Committee!" and Representative Kent Keller of Illinois, defeated for reelection in the last campaign mainly because his opponent publicized the fact that one of his speeches paralleled word for word a document published by the Communist Party. Geyer during his successful campaign for reelection was accused by his opponent of being a card-carrying Communist, a charge which he denied.

Most outspoken of all in opposing the Dies Committee has been Representative Vito Marcantonio, former law partner of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York, who for some years past has been national chairman of the International Labor Defense. Ben Gitlow, former Communist candidate for Vice President of the United States, told the Dies probers that the "I.L.D." is the legal defender of the Party and "one of its most useful recruiting organizations."

The Dies opposition comprises an outlandish aggregation of scarlet, red and pink societies with a straggling corporal's guard of grey and black shirts coming up in the rear. All in all it is made up mainly of a motley crew of screwballs, crackpots, and fanatics. Most self-respecting citizens wouldn't want to be found dead with them.

A few of the anti-Dies organizations and groups that have attained the most notoriety are the following:

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' ORDER, whose head, William Welwel, alias William Weiner now languishes in jail — as the result of a Dies Committee expose.

AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION, now trying its best to sabotage the national defense program; in reality a reincarnation of the American League for Peace and Democracy which committed suicide earlier in the year as a result of continued exposures by the Dies Committee.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, which is still awaiting an expected unfavorable Dies verdict after having been branded as "Communist" and "Communist-aiding" by three other legislative investigations.

GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND, whose growth was permanently stunted and whose officials were jailed following a series of pitiless exposures—and the end is not yet.

AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS, (Mrs. Roosevelt's erstwhile pet interest), which has had several serious defections in its

ranks after the Dies Committee spotlighted its Communistic character. And despite some of its Communist leaders having been semi-permanent guests at the White House.

CIO and its political arm, LABORS' NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE, both of which experienced stormy sailing at times as a result of disclosures by the Dies Committee of Communist penetration and Communists in high places.

WORKERS' ALLIANCE, Communist union of relief workers, which had a sharp decline in membership and lost its national chairman when some of the truth regarding its Communist control and activities came to light in Dies Committee hearings.

COMMUNIST PARTY, which, stripped of some of its power and prestige, was forced to sever its official connection with Moscow and is now "going underground" to escape the searing heat turned on by the Dies inquiry.

Among the individuals who have played an important part in fighting the Dies Committee, Roger Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, is perhaps most notorious. Mr. Baldwin has declared that, insofar as he is concerned, "Communism is the goal!" His original blast against the Committee over a nationwide radio hook-up contained more bare-faced lies and deliberate misrepresentation per minute than were heard in a full season of broadcasts by "Fibber" McGee.

Early in 1940 Mr. Baldwin asked another nation-wide audience on the Town Hall program: "Do we need another year of Mr. Dies's exposures to achieve law enforcement, when we have a Department of Justice obviously vigorously engaged in enforcing the law?"

Other "aces" on the anti-Dies team include:

Fritz Kuhn  
Earl Browder  
Dr. Frederick Auhagen  
Sam Dickstein  
Joe Curran  
Harry Bridges  
Mike Quill  
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt  
Harold Ickes  
Rev. Harry F. Ward  
(and last but not least)  
Madame Francis Perkins



Anybody who wants to join up with this assortment of Nazis, Communists, racketeers, thugs, union czars, foreign agents, petty politicians, starry-eyed uplifters, professional "liberals" and plain un-Americans, is more than welcome.

On the all-American pro-Dies team are:

American Legion  
Veterans of Foreign Wars  
Catholic War Veterans  
Jewish War Veterans  
Protestant Veterans  
Disabled American Veterans  
Elks, Moose and Eagles  
Masonic Order  
Knights of Columbus  
Daughters of the American Revolution  
Sons of the American Revolution  
American Federation of Labor  
General Federation of Women's Clubs  
Junior Order of United American Mechanics  
Teachers Alliance and a host of others

Also, more than 2,000,000 Americans who wrote personal letters of commendation to the Dies Committee—eighty percent of which were on "5-and-10" stationery, with the rest a smattering of messages in pencil on foolscap paper interspersed with formal notes on the best of engraved linen.

Plus some 300,000 who sent telegrams of approval and upwards of 10,000,000 who signed petitions in the past two years to have the investigation continued.

In fact, almost everybody—except the Nazis, the Fascists, the Communists, the Fellow-travelers, and some high-placed officials in the Administration who have either been imposed upon or don't know any better—is for the Dies Committee and for the continuance of its work.

**The Dies Committee is to be loved, and supported, for the enemies it has made.**

### PART III.

#### Sneers and Cheers

The Dies investigation is still alive—a modern miracle.

That it was able to survive, surmounting the many obstacles placed in its path, is a surprising reality.

Its difficulties—the experiences it went through—are both a prize scandal and a national disgrace.

A less courageous Chairman would have thrown up the sponge and quit in disgust many months ago. A less patriotic and conscientious Committee would have bowed gracefully out of the picture and saved themselves a lot of headaches.

It took real stamina to carry on in the face of the most powerful, the most influential, the most troublesome and the most annoying and persistent opposition any Committee of Congress has ever had to contend with.

From the very beginning high officials of the Administration sought to hamstring the investigation by methods ranging from ridicule and attempted political blackmail and bribery to withholding funds. The resultant delay gave the Reds time to destroy most of their membership lists and records. Then they instructed their members to defy investigators and finally to refuse to answer questions at Committee hearings, thereby forcing court action and more delay.

Throughout the entire life of the Committee, Chairman Dies and his colleagues have faced contempt, derision, denunciation and wrath from prejudiced individuals, liberal-to-Red organizations, and a considerable portion of the press. They have been subjected to every manner of intimidation and scurrilous disparagement. They have been maliciously castigated and deliberately lied about by unscrupulous public figures.

Martin Dies introduced his resolution providing for an investigation of un-American activities on July 21, 1937. It was not passed until May 26, 1938—and then with the proviso that the Committee's life must end on January 3, following.

In face of Chairman Dies' statement that a minimum of \$100,000 was needed, the appropriation was cut to \$25,000. In this way from the very beginning the Dies Committee was handicapped by shortage of both time and money.

The excuse for the niggardly appropriation was the provision that



"the head of each executive department is hereby requested to detail to said special committee such number of legal and expert assistants and investigators as said committee may from time to time deem necessary."

Believing that this mandate of Congress would be respected by the Executive Department, Chairman Dies wrote to the then Attorney General, Homer Cummings, and to J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, requesting that attorneys and investigators be assigned to the Committee. In an immediate and courteous response Mr. Hoover merely said that the matter of assigning investigators would have to be decided by the Attorney General. Ten days later, Acting Attorney General Thurman Arnold refused to comply with the wishes of Congress and advised that agents of the F.B.I. "are required to devote all of their services to the . . . investigation of violations of laws of the United States, and the apprehension of persons charged therewith."

And attorneys could not be assigned to the Committee, the Attorney General said, because of "restrictions imposed by Congress" and because of the "limited appropriations" for his Department.

There was a further exchange of letters during the next two months but Mr. Dies got nowhere fast. Then on August 24th, on motion of Congressman Starnes, the Committee determined unanimously to send a plea to President Roosevelt to ask him to request Governmental departments to "loan" attorneys, investigators, clerks and stenographers.

"The Committee has definite proof," the communication said, "that the Department of Justice and the Works Progress Administration have been carrying on their payrolls investigators for the LaFollette Committee. It is, therefore, clear that the precedent has been established . . . Unless we receive this aid, which has been extended to another committee, we will be greatly handicapped in the execution of this inquiry."

Chairman Dies wrote the President further:

"The hearings thus far have revealed a startling situation, which should arouse active interest of every patriotic citizen. The situation is sufficiently serious to justify a thorough and fearless investigation which will accord to all sides a full opportunity to be heard to the end that the truth with regard to all un-American activities and propaganda may be ascertained once and for all." What could be fairer than that?

However, to the great surprise of Congressman Dies the President didn't say 'yes' and he didn't say 'no'.

For almost two months the Dies Committee waited patiently for an answer, only to receive a two-sentence note which said in effect, "enclosed please find communications from Harry and Thurman, which are self-explanatory."

Harry Hopkins, after admitting that he had "loaned" WPA employees to the LaFollette Committee, informed the President in his letter that Dies could not receive similar assistance because, said Harry, "I would not be justified legally, or otherwise, should I do this."

How amazing! Harry had a whole department whose job it was to find work for those on his payrolls. In order to *make* work, he had projects to count trees and tombstones and bath-tubs; projects where investigators inquired: "Do you have rats in your cellar"? and "How many eggs do you eat in a week?"; investigators to delve into the love lives of frogs and cows and investigations to find out about the rainfall in Soviet Russia.

*But to assign investigators to help discover those who would overthrow our Government!—that would be illegal!*

The other missive, enclosed by the President, was from that celebrated anti-capitalist and "Liberal" Acting Attorney General Thurman Arnold. It reminded that two attaches had been assigned to the LaFollette Committee *only* at the President's *personal* request—but give the same cooperation to a Committee which would seek out the Nation's internal enemies? I should say not! To quote his refusal in exact formal language: "It has been the policy of the Department of Justice to decline to assign agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to Committees of Congress."

And the President, on his own account, said nothing.

This in spite of the fact that there were in the various Governmental departments many thousands of investigating agents subject to the President's command.

But the President took no step to make, even one investigator, available to help the Dies Committee.

Over 22,000,000 people were being supported by the Government in one form or another, and yet the President found it impossible to give the Dies Committee the service of even one clerk, one stenographer, or one attorney.

While Americans were just awakening, the Red opposition was wide awake—and likewise determined to sabotage the Dies investigation. In short order, the un-American elements were up to their usual tricks. Their stooges, puppets and satellites began, and even now are directing a barrage of slander and vilification, against the Committee.

The campaign started many months ago when two cabinet members, Secretary Ickes and Madam Perkins, tried to hide behind the skirts of little Shirley Temple while they did their Communist "bit" and attempted by deliberate perversion and misrepresentation of testi-



mony to poke fun and ridicule at a committee of patriotic congressmen who were trying to seek out the nation's enemies.

Added to these annoyances the Committee had considerable difficulty, and was long delayed in securing certain data in the possession of the Department of Justice.

To complicate matters further a Presidential order authorizing the Committee to inspect income tax returns was signed on July 14th, and then mysteriously disappeared. For almost a month Chairman Dies tried to find out what had become of it. In the meantime his investigators' hands were tied. Finally the order was published in the *Official Register* on August 8th, just before the hearings began.

Another mysterious incident was the unsolicited offer of Robert Wohlforth, secretary of the Communist-inspired LaFollette Committee and himself a member of a Communist organization. Wohlforth, who is now an aide to Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold, phoned Chairman Dies and said he could arrange to have investigators assigned to the Committee from other departments. Smelling a rat, Dies agreed and sure enough two men showed up to go to work.

In its report the Dies Committee says: "The Committee did not accept the services of these two men because it was convinced that these men were assigned to the Committee for the purpose of sabotaging the investigation." Later it was discovered that LaFollette spies checked up on investigators and witnesses for Dies.

These incidents, dispicable as they could be, were mild compared to what happened one day when Chairman Dies was in New York for a public address. He was stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria when word came to him that a man who has often acted as emissary for the President would like to see him in another suite in the same hotel.

In a published account of this meeting Congressman Dies has already related part of his experience, but for some reason best known to himself he has hesitated to tell the whole story.

The truth is that an ultimatum was delivered. Dies was told bluntly that he could call off the investigation and receive any reward within the power of the President—or else . . . The alternative was political extermination. Dies heatedly declined with the only proper retort in the circumstances.

Although the Dies Committee has cooperated with everybody legitimately interested and has placed evidence and information in the hands of the F.B.I., the Department of Justice, the Military and Naval Intelligence and even the State Department, not a single bit of cooperation has been offered in return. In fact cooperation has been refused.

Example: When Dies wanted to talk with the F.B.I. agent at New Orleans, the agent would not see him until served with a subpoena, and then refused to talk "on the advice of the Department of Justice."

In March, when the Dies Committee was moving heaven and earth to arrange for the questioning of an important witness the New York World-Telegram received the following dispatch from its Washington correspondent:

"A struggle, quiet but intense, has developed between the Attorney General's office and the Dies Committee over the committee's plan to have Nicholas Dozenberg, confessed Soviet spy who is waiting sentence for passport violations, appear before it as a witness.

"From sources close to the Attorney General it was learned this afternoon that Dozenberg, alias Dallant, will not be permitted to testify if it can be avoided."

When vacancies on the Committee occurred, on two different occasions, the most vigorous opponents of the investigation were appointed to fill them in an obvious effort to impair the Committee's effectiveness.

Last year, when the Congress was again to consider continuing the inquiry, the Chairman of the Rules Committee, Congressman Adolf Sabath, called on the President and as he left the White House told newsmen that further activity by the Dies Committee "would be a waste of money." On being asked when the matter would be decided, he replied: "I think President Roosevelt is not anxious for quick action."

In order to make sure that there would be no quick action by Congress, Sabath left for Chicago for a protracted stay to prevent a meeting of the Rules Committee which would consider the matter. He returned to Washington only after other members threatened to hold a meeting without him.

On the day last Spring when the investigation was continued for another year Secretary Ickes issued a blast at Chairman Dies demanding that he resign from the Committee "in order to restore public confidence." This in spite of the fact the Gallup poll showed 75% of the American people behind the Committee and its accomplishments.

There was every reason why the American people should have had an abiding faith in the Dies Committee a year ago. There are hundreds of added reasons why they should continue to have full and complete confidence today.

**The Dies Committee has persevered in the face of staggering obstacles. It has achieved outstandingly. Its accomplishments are attested by the Fifth Column's unrelaxed and determined opposition.**



## PART IV.

### Communazi Millions

For a long time now despite its handicaps, the Dies Committee has been doing the impossible. It has won out time after time in the face of overwhelming odds.

It has been running in luck; getting the "breaks."

From now on, in the present defense emergency, the job which it must do is so important that nothing can be left to chance.

The Dies Committee must not be forced to tempt fate by "crowding" its luck. It must be given every assistance—all possible cooperation.

In the beginning the Committee was at a disadvantage because none of its members had the least conception as to the nature or power and influence of the un-American forces it was running up against. They had no idea what it was all about.

Chairman Dies, for example, on the day his resolution was approved, admitted on the floor of the House that he had never heard of the Fish investigation of Communism, and then told his colleagues that the American League for Peace and Democracy was a "patriotic" organization. However, the American people were in luck for after the inquiry got under way Dies learned fast.

It was his tireless energy as much as anything and his quick perception of what was being hidden behind the scenes that enabled the Committee to match wits successfully with the brainiest leaders of unscrupulous international movements. It was his generalship and the endless hours of personal attention he gave unstintingly, that enabled his small handful of investigators to outsmart veritable armies of Red and Nazi propagandists and secret agents.

This amazing success could not have been achieved, of course, with-

out the equally praiseworthy efforts of each and every member of the committee—including the two appointees who, when named to fill vacancies, were not in sympathy with the investigation.

Dies had pitted against him both brains and money. In December, 1917, shortly after the "October Revolution" brought Lenin and Trotsky to power in Russia, they signed an official order on behalf of the "People's Commissars" setting aside two million gold rubles to finance revolutionary activity throughout the world. This was the beginning of a steady stream of "Moscow Gold," many millions of which have been used to build a Red agitation and propaganda machine in America. Its intrigues stagger the imagination.

Documentary evidence and testimony given under oath before the Dies Committee disclose that the Communist movement in this country today comprises some 800 affiliated, controlled or dominated organizations, most of them national in scope with hundreds and thousands of local branches. One group organized less than 6 months ago which the Dies Committee has not yet investigated already boasts a membership of 15,000,000.

The central organization, the Communist Party, has branch units and cells in almost every city, town and hamlet of consequence. It owns or controls some 600 daily, weekly and monthly publications, maintains publishing houses, a national chain of retail book stores and a wholesale book handling organization. It owns and conducts a network of schools, camps and pleasure resorts from coast to coast. It owns movie houses, controls several picture-producing concerns, and runs a film-importing agency. It has its own insurance company and operates cooperative houses and restaurants, to mention just a few of its multiplicity of interests.

It took real money to create such a gigantic enterprise and it takes even more to keep it going. Not all of the money comes from Moscow, however. A good bit of it comes from the gullible American public who contribute to Red "relief" funds. Still more comes from what the Communists choose to call "the downtrodden masses," the unemployed, relief workers and factory wage-earners, and some "liberals" on government payrolls.

Pseudo-intellectuals who dote on the "intelligentsia" label, none-too-bright literary lights and wealthy idlers with a "mission-in-life" complex are also a steady source of revenue, while a smattering of millionaires-by-inheritance are constantly standing by to help out in a pinch.

Among the most widely publicized "causes" for which the Communists collected funds from the public were the Sacco-Vanzetti Case,



where the non-Communist head of the Defense Committee complained that the Communists had raised more than \$500,000 and hadn't accounted for a penny, and the Scottsboro Case where over a half million dollars was raised for legal defense despite the protest and announcement of the defense attorney that he was serving without fee.

The latest Communist racket was the raising of money for "Loyalist Spain." The State Department revoked some permits because much too much of the funds were being charged to "promotional expenses" with only a small part being sent abroad. Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice, who was Chairman of a non-Communist Spanish relief drive, charged that more than \$18,000,000 had been raised through the money drives for Red Spain.

Although the Spanish war is over, the "One Million Dollar Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign" is still functioning, headed by Secretary Harold Ickes, although branded by the Dies Committee a "front organization of the Communist Party."

Untold millions in "dues" have been collected from "the working class" not only through the Communist Party but also through so-called "unions" and "relief" and "defense" organizations under Communist control. The most productive of all, in this connection, has been the "Workers' Alliance," a "union" of relief workers, whose members not only pay dues and assessments, (with the taxpayers' money) but buy Red literature and contribute to other drives as well.

Millionaire "angels" of the Communist movement include Corliss Lamont, son of a J. P. Morgan partner; Sara duPont, cousin of the duPonts; Kate Crane Gartz, of the Crane plumbing fixture family; Charlotte Whitney, Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Mrs. J. Sargent Cram, Clarina Michaelson, Grace Burnham, A. A. Heller and Charles Recht. Latest recruit to these ranks is Dan Gillmor, 22 year old son of Rear Admiral Horatio Gillmor, U.S.N., retired, who financed the new Communist "line" magazine *Friday* to the tune of \$2,000,000 (and is still losing money), then subsidized the Southern News Almanac for an additional \$25,000, and has since bought two other publications, one of which is "Silver Streak Comics"—for children.

But for his death in 1938, Bishop William Montgomery Brown would be on this list. He was a most liberal supporter of each and every new Red fund being raised. He left the Communist Party the tidy sum of \$345,000 in his will,

Charles Garland can't be included because he's no longer a millionaire, having turned over \$900,000 of his inherited fortune to the "cause" back in 1922. Invested in Wall Street the fund, when liquidated,

brought more than \$2,000,000, all of which was spent for Communist and Socialist enterprises.

In 1922 Moscow, too, began spending really important money in the United States. Senate Document No. 14, published January 3, 1924, says: "Immediately before the start of the Miners' strike on April 1, 1922, the sum of \$1,110,000 was sent into the United States, by way of Canada, from Moscow for the purpose of enabling the Communist agents to participate in the strike." \*Zinoviev, President of the Third (Communist) International, was declared to have sent the money and to be directing subversive activities during the strike.

In 1923 Bucherin, editor of the Communist organ Pravda, was demanding an accounting of the expenditure of some \$13,750,000 for propaganda purposes. On Dec. 1, 1924 a dispatch from Berlin reported that the Soviet Government had appropriated \$100,000,000 more for "propaganda work in many countries including the United States."

In 1926, after receiving a shipment of Russian furs as collateral, Arnold Rothstein, notorious gambler, loaned the Communist Party \$1,750,000 for use in another strike situation. General Walter G. Krivitsky, a former official of the Soviet Secret police, recently revealed, that in 1928 \$100,000,000 in bogus U. S. \$100 bills was counterfeited in Moscow to be used to finance propaganda activities. Some of it he said was sent to the United States.

Dr. D. H. Dubrowsky, former head of the Soviet Red Cross, who has been collecting funds here for almost 20 years for Soviet "relief" testifies that residents of the U. S. were contributing between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 annually and that most of the money was going to finance espionage and propaganda in America.

That huge sums are being spent is certain. It costs about \$250,000 annually to operate the *Daily Worker*, just one of their publications. Expenditures of the national office of the Party for two years amounted to \$751,183.47. The International Labor Defense, in its financial report, shows liabilities amounting to \$240,134.13 for one year. The International Workers' Order report showed \$487,300 annual receipts and assets totaling \$598,841.08, with a surplus on hand of almost

\*What the Senate Document didn't say was that Zinoviev was not in Moscow but in Canada at the estate of Jakor Davidovich Janson, alias Charles E. Scott, the man who brought the money into the United States.

It came to light in recent years that Zinoviev at that time had other interests besides revolution. THE FINANCIAL POST (Toronto, Can.) on September 5, 1936, immediately after he had been purged, stated that in 1922 Zinoviev had visited the offices of the McLean Publishing Company, owners of THE POST and other influential newspapers in Canada, on behalf of United European Investors, Ltd. then headed by Franklin D. Roosevelt. These "Investors" were dealing in post-war German marks in which Ben Gitlow, American Red leader, later said Communists lost considerable money.



\$1,500,000. The Workers' International Relief claims to have spent over \$20,000,000.

Former Communist officials testifying under oath have estimated that the American Communists spend in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000 a year, but considering the financial and bank records available and the number of organizations involved in the Red drive, this figure would seem to be much too low. A checkup of only 43 New York bank accounts of just one organization, the Communist Party, made by both the Dies Committee and a Federal Grand Jury, disclosed deposits of \$10,164,000 in 1937 and 1938.

On top of all that Chairman Dies announced on the day the Committee's authority expired that Soviet Russia had, within a period of 60 days, deposited \$15,000,000 to the credit of the Nazis in one New York bank.

In the face of these stupendous sums of money the experience of the Dies Committee is appalling. First it asked for \$100,000 and got \$25,000. The next year it needed \$200,000 and received \$100,000. Last year it again asked for \$200,000 and got \$75,000. Then it requested \$65,000 and was given \$35,000.

Now, Congressman Dies asks for a Million Dollars—just ONE Million—even less than the \$1,308,177.13 which a \$25-a week Communist organizer, testifying before Dies, admitted having deposited in his personal bank accounts within two years—funds that belonged to the Communist movement, of course, but which it was admitted he could spend as he pleased.

The Dies Committee wants a Million Dollars for two years work so that it may deal effectively with our internal enemies. After all that is just 1/10,000th of the sum which will be appropriated to help England defeat our external enemies.

Congress is now spending many Billions because of Fifth Column victories abroad.

There must be no Fifth Column victory in America!

Chairman Dies and his Committee can see to that!

The Dies Committee needs a Million Dollars!

Congress should make it available!

And without delay!

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