FAIR ENOUGH

By Westbrook Pegler

I closed yesterday's discussion of the dismissal of J. B. Matthews, the greatest Red-baiter of the day, with a promise to summarize the triumphant edition of the New York Times. Scanned, the editor of the Brooklyn Tab-

let, the best Catholic newspaper in the country, re-

vived the name of a similar experience with a Catholic church in this city. 

Matthews was forced out of his position as executive director of the so-called McCarthy committee, a job he accepted in order to make a Catholic Church, not because of his attack on Red and fellow-travelers in the background. But the result was the same. It was too all too obvious. Nobody dared challenge Matthews' statements in America. Scannell was in the same fix a few years ago. Nobody took any interest in the moral and mental cowardly attacks that were thrown down Matthews, his supporters and his friends. 

He recently won a sweet vindication. 

I notice that what Mr. Scannell wrote in the Tablet for June 18, with a few citations for economy of language, I have no objection to. There is no distortion in using a meaning of words. 

The article was quoted by Mr. Sen. Jenner had evidence that a Communist party cell existed in an important Catholic church. This made me interested in the whole question of the infiltration of Catholics on Human Rights. 

When asked if he was a member of the committee, Jenner said he was a special purpose of which he was to influence Catholic policy, he refused to answer. As a Catholic, he refused to get involved on the ground that the creation of a Communist organization. He then confessed that the executive secretaries of the committee were identified with seven Church groups. 

"Now, ten years later, Sen. Jenner was a confidant of the man in the committee who has been identified with others as a member of the Catholic Church. He was a member of the Catholic Church, and made the following statement: 

"There were whisperings and anti-Semitism to hide the crimes of communism. 

"The executive board of the committee decided to take the Catholic Church and to have the Voice circulated in Catholic churches in the Brooklyn diocese. They restricted the circulation of the Voice to a month of a day of a job. A whole dozen articles, several from the McCarthy committee, were written by us and given away. We knew then that the financial backing was coming from the Voice. 

"Meanwhile the committee for human rights was completely unaided. The Voice did not at any time support the circulation outside churches in this diocese. One more thing was written in the Tablet: 

"In April of 1944, the committee had some of the same characteristics of characters but without the Voice. One of its big victories was the election of a Catholic Lieuten-

dinner held November 28, 1946. The annual Mag. John A. Thomas of the Catholic Laymen was established. Auxiliary Bishop Ber-

ward, Bishop of Chicago, and Philip Mooney, Bishop of New York, were present. 

Among the speakers was a well-known Catholic and others who have been at the top of the champions of the Soviet. The fol-

lowering hours, the Catholic Laymen annual dinner was held and the High awards were given to Basil O'等等。
The Red Record

Senator James E. Murray of Montana was chairman of the "Washington Tom Mooney Committee," a committee set up to arrange for a meeting at which Mooney was the principal speaker. This committee was cited as a Communist front organization by California Committee on Un-American Activities. 1/

Not only was Montana's senior senator chairman of this Communist front organization, he once introduced a joint resolution in the United States Senate, asking that the Senate and the House of Representatives request President Roosevelt to intervene with the governor of California in obtaining "a full and complete pardon" for Mooney. 2/

The House Un-American Activities Committee says: "As long as Tom Mooney remained in prison, he was one of the most useful figures in the Communist front movement. Many front organizations were built around agitation for his release . . . Mooney himself frequently declared his preferences for Communist support, while he was in prison; and, after his

1/ See Subversive Organizations and Publications.
release, practically limited his affiliations and associations to Communist organizations." 2/

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

-APRIL 7, 1937

Mr. MURRAY introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and
referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

JOINT RESOLUTION

Memorializing the Honorable Frank F. Merriam, Governor of
the State of California, to grant to Thomas J. Mooney a full
and complete pardon.

Whereas on February 9, 1917, Thomas J. Mooney was convicted
in the Superior Court of California of murder in connection
with the bombing of the Preparedness Day parade in San
Francisco on July 22, 1916; and

Whereas Thomas J. Mooney was thereupon sentenced to death,
which sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment by
the Governor of California after the intervention and urgent
appeals of President Woodrow Wilson; and

Whereas Thomas J. Mooney has ever since been incarcerated
as a life prisoner; and

Whereas an overwhelming array of convincing evidence has
been uncovered showing that his conviction was based upon
false and perjured testimony and that he is entirely innocent of the crime for which he was convicted; and

Whereas several Federal commissions, composed of reputable lawyers and outstanding citizens and public officials, have reported after thorough study and investigation that the conviction of Mooney was a grave miscarriage of justice; and

Whereas the continued imprisonment of Mooney in the face of the overwhelming proof of his innocence has become a matter of Nation-wide concern, and is causing widespread distrust of the American judicial process, inspiring disrespect for orderly government and shaking the faith of the people in our democratic institutions: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the Honorable Frank F. Merriam, Governor of the State of California, is respectfully urged to use the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws of California to right the wrong done to Thomas J. Mooney by granting him a full and complete pardon, and thereby reestablish the faith of our people in the administration of justice by law;

and be it further

Resolved, That we urge the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, the President of the United States, to intervene with the Governor of the State of California, requesting said Governor to immediately grant to Thomas J. Mooney a full and complete pardon, following the action of President Woodrow Wilson, who used his high office to right this universally recognized miscarriage of justice.
For the Red Record

in the booklet "The Red Record of Senator Pepper," on page 38, there is a reproduction of a letter on the Communist party letter head, urging defeat of the Mundt Bill. This can be reproduced and tied in with Murray's strong opposition to the legislation. (Murray follows Communist party line).
The left-wing tendencies of Senator James E. Murray of Montana are well-known. His sponsorship of numerous activities branded subversive by the Un-American Activities Committee are well documented, as are his close associations with fellow-travelers and "Fifth Amendment Communists."

One of Senator Murray's more recent efforts to help the cause of Communism was his vote against the Internal Security Act of 1950. The seeking out of Communists in the United States is just a "witch hunt," the senior Montana senator declared. 1/

In attempting to wreck this vital piece of legislation, designed to protect the American form of government against overthrow by Communists, fascists and other radical thinkers, Senator Murray had the counsel and guidance of Jerry J. O'Connell, former Montana congressman who is "owned" by the Communist party and who was defeated for reelection in ___ because of his dealings with Communists and other radicals. 2/

1/ Cong. Record, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., p. 15683.
2/ Ibid. 15724
O'Connell at the time the legislation was being debated was a paid lobbyist hired by the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. The Mundt bill also is known as the Internal Security Act of 1940. This committee was cited on Dec. 7, 1950 as a Communist front organization.

This anti-Communist legislation was the result of extended study by experts over a period of years and received most careful consideration by the Senate Judiciary Committee. It gives full authority to the federal government to deal with subversives, aliens and others giving allegiance to foreign powers attempting to overthrow the American form of government.

In debating the bill, Senator Murray declared: "... I am convinced ... that there is no need for the bill ... History is filled with examples of temporary mob excitement, stirred by false or exaggerated charges ... On various occasions down through the years mass hysteria has gripped the populace for temporary periods, resulting in a witch hunt ..."

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2/ Ibid. p. 15680, quoting Senator O'Connor.
As a former member of Congress, O'Connell, in spite of his Communist affiliations, still has the privilege of appearing on the floor of the House or Senate. This is a privilege accorded to all former members of these two legislative bodies.

During debate on the Internal Security Act, O'Connell was observed in the dark shadows of the Senate Lobby conferring with "An important Washington representative of the Communist party," Senator Murray and others plotting strategy to defeat the legislation.

In bitterly denouncing O'Connell and his actions, Senator Mundt of North Dakota declared:

"... during the early hours of debate my attention was called to the fact that at the rotunda seats near the edge of the pillars where our guest room is temporarily located a short of shadowy figure kept coming and going and operating through the darkness of night and dawn of morning ... I think the Senate should know who that shadowy, stealthy figure actually is. ... this man has organized the so-called National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. ... this man is Jerry J. O'Connell. He has been with us tonight. I do not complain about that, but I do think that, like Senators, he should identify himself, that he should move in the open and that we should know who he is and just exactly who he represents ... This subject, Jerry O'Connell, moved in the shadowy twilight last evening, consulting with others, among them an important Washington representative of the Communist Party ... I saw them seated close together, planning, moving around, and doing
whatever they could in trying to promote their campaign to
... defeat this legislation, and to organize methods and
techniques to this end." 5/

O'Connell has a long record of activities in behalf
of the Communist Party. Professor Louis Budenz, former editor
of the Daily Worker, Communist Party propaganda organ,
testified that O'Connell "over a series of years done all that
the party had wanted him to do and ... he was in complete
accordance with the Communist Party." 6/

5/ Ibid. p. 15724.
6/ Ibid.
The Red Record

Senator James E. Murray was among the sponsors of a dinner celebrating the 25th Anniversary of the Red Army, held in the Hotel Commodore in New York City.

The Dinner was sponsored by the Communist magazine, Soviet Russia Today. Honor guests were Rear Admiral Mikhail I. Akulin, vice chairman of the Soviet Purchasing Commission, Major Pavel Z. Barayev, attache for the Mechanized Forces of the Red Army, and Captain Pavel N. Asseyev, of the Red Air Force. During the dinner glowing tributes were paid to the fighting forces of the Soviet.

Among other sponsors, in addition to the 78-year-old Montana Senator, was Paul Robeson, the singer who is even better known for his Communist sympathies. 1/

Soviet Russia Today is one of the better known Communist propaganda outlets in the United States and has been cited on numerous occasions both by state and national officials, including the old Martin Dies Un-American Activities Committee, as a "front" for "Friends of the Soviet Union," a subversive organization.

with which Senator Murray has been identified. Senator Murray was also a frequent contributor to Soviet Russia Today. 2/

__________

2/ See Testimony of Bishop Oixnam, 83rd Cong., 1st Sess., July 21, 1953, p. 3646. See p. 3601 for citation of Friends of the Soviet Union. Friends of the Soviet Union was succeeded as a Communist front organization by the new, streamlined National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, of which Murray was a sponsor.

See also "Un-american Propaganda Activities," Appendix IX, Sections 1-6, p. 1604.
Senator Murray was one of the sponsors of the Communist-front organization, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and a participant in many of the groups' activities.

The House Un-American Activities Committee says:

"The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (also known as the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship) is nothing more than the present day, stream-lined model of the Friends of the Soviet Union. The latter organization, according to the findings of every agency or committee which ever investigated, was a subversive organization founded and controlled by the Communist party. The Friends of the Soviet Union long ago came into such disrepute as a Communist front organization that it became necessary from the Communist standpoint to supplant it with a new organization..."

The Un-American Activities Committee pointed to the officers of the council as one bit of evidence that the organization was Communist-dominated. Corliss Lamont

1/ Appendix IX, Un-American Activities Committee, p. 1193. See also p. 3609 of Bishop OXman hearings for listing of name on letterhead. See also record of Soviet Russia Today, which was propaganda outlet for the council.
was chairman; Edwin S. Smith, executive director; Arthur Upham Pope vice chairman and Thomas L. Harris national secretary. "All of these have been deeply involved in the Communist movement in the country for many years." 2/ Edwin S. Smith is a long-time friend of Senator Murray. Murray helped keep Smith on the National Labor Relations Board for nearly seven years. 3/  

2/ Appendix IX, p. 1193.  
3/ See report on Smith.
Another "Fifth Amendment Communist" who worked for Senator Murray on his Committee on Education and Labor was Margaret B. Bennett Porter.

Mrs. Porter was detailed to the Murray committee from the Office of Solicitor, Department of Agriculture, in 1938, and later put on the committee payroll.

She was once a teacher in the schools of Colorado and for some years was employed as an attorney in New Deal agencies in Washington.

She refused, when testifying before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act, to answer any of the committee's questions and, refused, under the Fifth Amendment, to state whether she was ever a member of the Communist Party or whether she had ever engaged in espionage. 1/

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The Red Record

(The records of the various left-wingers and Communists who were employed by Murray on his Committees are being compiled separately at this time, but when the record is complete, can easily be combined into a single story or used in whatever other manner desired).

*****

Charles S. Flato was still another "Fifth Amendment Communist" who was employed by Senator Murray on the old Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

Flato was transferred to the Murray committee from the Social Security Administration, at Committee request, and remained with Murray for almost four years. Previously he worked with Charles Kramer, another alleged Communist on Murray's committee, when Kramer was associated with the "American Association for Economic Freedom," a private foundation operating in Washington, D. C. He was also a friend of Henry Collins, Jr., and others on the Murray committee cited as being Communists.

When testifying on "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments" before the Senate Internal Security
subcommittee, Flato refused to answer questions as to his affiliations with the Communist Party on the grounds his answers would incriminate him. He also refused, on the same secret grounds, to say whether he had attended/Communist Party meetings with Collins. When asked if he had handled secret government papers while a member of the Communist Party, Flato declined to answer, standing on the Fifth Amendment. 1/

Alfred J. Van Tassel, who in 1952 was on the staff of the national secretariat of the United Nations, was another "Fifth Amendment Communist" employed by Senator Murray's Committee on Small Business.

Van Tassel, who had a long record of association with left-wing unions before he joined the Federal Government, was on the payroll of the War Production Board when his services were requested by Senator Murray. He was employed with the Murray Committee on Small Business until he joined the staff of the United Nations.

In hearings before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Van Tassel refused to say whether he was a Communist or had ever been a member of the party. He took refuge in the Fifth Amendment, declaring his answer would incriminate him. He did admit, however, that he felt Communists, no matter which country they represented, should be privileged to serve on the United Nations staff. 1/

SUMMARY OF THE RED RECORD

Membership, sponsorship or association with at least
13 Communist front or subversive organizations:

1. American Slav Congress

2. Council of American-Soviet Friendship. (formerly
   Friends of the Soviet Union)

3. Russian War Relief, Inc.

4. Washington Tom Mooney Committee

5. Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable
   Rights

6. Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America

7. Abraham Lincoln School

8. National Lawyers Guild

9. International Workers Order

10. American Youth Congress

11. Washington Committee for Democratic Action

12. National Federation of Constitutional Liberties

13. American Committee for Yugoslav Relief

One-time head of the Committee of Catholics for Human
Rights, an organization charged with attempting to establish Communist
Party Cells in the Catholic church.

A contributor to Communist propaganda publications:

New Masses

Soviet Russia Today

Scoop
and supporter
An associate of Communists and fellow-travelers

Jerry O'Connell  Louis Adamic
Stanley J. Nowak  Charles Kramer
Henry H. Collins, jr.  Claude Pepper
Harry Magdoff  Glen Taylor
Maurice Travis  Paul Robeson
Edwin S. Smith  John Clark
Charles S. Flato

Declared "hero" by and supported by
The Daily Worker

An admirer and supporter of the Soviet Union, and
an admirer of Lenin.

A follower of the Communist party line.
Son Charles an officer in the Communist-front
Washington chapter of the National Federation of Constitutional
Liberties.

The only member of Congress to receive openly, by
mail, Communist Party propaganda.

A sponsor of a dinner celebrating the 25th Anniversary
of the Red Army.
COMMITTEE INFILTRATION

Control of the labor movement and infiltration of the educational field are two primary goals of the Communists in their efforts to advance their philosophy and enslave the world. These are among the basic teachings of Lenin.

"Fifth Amendment Communists" and other left-wing thinkers have found the labor, education, public welfare and other committees headed by Montana's Senator James E. Murray a veritable refuge.

Among those employed by Murray during his long years in the United States Senate are two "Fifth Amendment Communists," Charles Kramer and Henry H. Collins, jr., whose names were made public during House Un-American Activities Committee hearings involving Alger Hiss, Elizabeth Bentley, Victor Perlo, Whittaker Chambers, Nathan Silvermaster, George Silverman, Harry Dexter White and others.

Kramer, whose real name is Krevitsky, served on the Subcommittee of Wartime Health and Education under Senator Murray who at that time was chairman of the parent Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Kramer or Krevitsky was branded a "member of the so-called Victor Perlo group of government employees who furnished information to Elizabeth Bentley, who in turn furnished the information
to Russian agents."1/

Kramer was named by Whittaker Chambers as a member of the Communist "apparatus." 2/ He took refuge in the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions as to his affiliations with the Communist Party and his associations with known or suspected Communists.

Kramer had a long career in government, beginning with the old Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the early days of the New Deal and running through the National Youth Administration and the Office of Price Administration. His last government employment was with Senator Murray. Recently he was reported doing "research" for the Progressive Party.

Collins, who was on Murray's Senate Committee on Small Business, was also identified by Whittaker Chambers as a member of the Communist "apparatus" and as treasurer of his local "cell". Testimony tended to show that Collins belonged "to the Alger Hiss cell in the State Department." 2/

Collins, like Kramer or Krevitsky, refused to answer all questions regarding his Communist affiliations or his associations  

2/ Ibid. pp. 818.
with known or suspected Party members. In reply to each question he cited the Fifth Amendment and refused to reply on the grounds that his answer would incriminate him.

Collins too started his career with New Deal agencies in government, joining the NRA in 1933. He was employed by the Department of Labor and later went to Senator Murray's Committee on Small Business. At last reports he was executive director of the American Russian Institute.

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Insert to above:

In requesting the assignment of Collins to his Committee on Small Business (from the Department of Labor where Collins was then working) Senator Murray wrote:

"I have had several discussions with Mr. Collins and am greatly impressed . . . " (See p. 50, Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments, Part I.)
The Strange Out-of-State Interest in Montana's Senator Murray

A REPORT ON CONTRIBUTIONS TO MURRAY'S 1948 CAMPAIGN FUND

Wealthy out-of-state organizations are much more interested in keeping Montana's aged Senator James E. Murray in office than are Montanans, according to a breakdown of contributions to the Senator's 1948 campaign fund.

Of a total of $42,294.60 in 1948 contributions reported by Murray, about 81 per cent or $34,200 came from interested sources outside the State of Montana and only 19 per cent or about $8,000 from Montanans concerned with keeping the now 78-year-old Murray in office.

Expenditures from the fund were reported at $29,465.39, leaving $12,839.21 unaccounted for.

Contributions were channeled through a phoney "Murray-for-Senator" club whose address was given as Post Office Box 848, Helena, and whose principal officer was Charles A. Murray, son and long-time administrative assistant in his father's Washington Senate office.

Official records indicate that two contributions made to
Senator Murray were not reported, as required by law, by Charles Murray of the "Murray-for-Senator Club," although duly listed by the contributors in reports filed in the U. S. House of Representatives in compliance with the Corrupt Practices Act. One of these was a check for $500 given to the "Murray for Senator Club, Charles Murray, Secretary," by Railway Labor’s Political League. The other was $100 received from the Committee on National Affairs.

Charles Murray, as an official for the "Murray-for-Senator Club" signed and filed the official statement of campaign receipts and expenditures with the United States Senate, as required by law.

Senator Murray, in a separate but simultaneous statement, swore: "I have received no contributions personally . . . I am not informed of the amounts or sources of contributions to the Murray for Senator Club."

Following is a partial list of contributors* to the 1948 general election campaign fund of the aged millionaire senator:

* Montana contributors, with minor exceptions, are not listed. A listed has been filed by Senator Murray in the U. S. Senate.
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<th>AMOUNT</th>
<th>HEADQUARTERS</th>
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<td>Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee</td>
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<td>Labor's League for Political Education</td>
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Following is a list of individual contributors to Senator Murray's 1948 General Election Campaign. (See separate recapitulation for Labor and other contributions).

July 22     James A. Keane, Bozeman    $75.00
Aug. 10     Ben S. Hill, Helena       75.00
Sept. 3     J. C. McColly, Bozeman    25.00
           W. H. Coburn                   100.00
           E. Edward Raine                100.00
           J. B. Price                    10.00
           David Gottlieb                 100.00
           Ben H. Adler                   150.00
           Louis H. Abramson              25.00
           Alex Gordon                   100.00
           Louise H. Lytzen               10.00
           Frank C. E. Cush               10.00
           William W. Lytzen              10.00
           Sibyl G. Zabel                  10.00
           W. W. Lytzen                   100.00
           Carl McFarland                250.00
           Jack Cruikshank                 10.00
           Alice E. Hansen                10.00
           A. J. Massman                 5.00
Sept. 29  
29  R. M. Sherick  10.00
29  M. W. Thatcher  500.00
29  George C. Clark  1,000.00
29  Claude B. Conant, jr.  15.00
29  Charles A. Richards  5.00
29  Alfred J. Beyer  5.00
29  Earl C. Simmons  100.00
30  Verne T. Mather  10.00
30  George Singleton  200.00
30  Matt T. Polick  100.00
30  William Riddell  25.00
30  Kenneth Hannen  100.00
Oct. 4  
4  William Barton  100.00
4  J. C. McColly  25.00
4  Lovell E. Whitmore  5.00
4  William H. Coburn  100.00
4  Howard L. Fogelsong  10.00
4  Viola M. Wittman  100.00
6  Ed Blazina  250.00
6  Sid Davis  50.00
6  Mrs. Milton Wertz  5.00
10  Victor A. Lewinson  10.00
10  Albert W. Schammel  15.00
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Note: O'Connell and Elmo Club contributions are noted on both the above list and also on the "labor" list.
The following are among "disbursements" listed on Sen. Murray's 1948 General Election campaign report:

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>Sept. 29</td>
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<td>Democratic State Central Committee</td>
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<td>Cascade County Democratic Central Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 1</td>
<td>Cascade County Democratic Central Committee</td>
<td>150</td>
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A total of $5,025 to the State Central Committee
Senator Murray long has been interested in the International Labor Organization, an agency of the United Nations as controversial as the UN's Education, Social and Cultural Organization, more commonly known as UNESCO.

Murray served as U. S. delegate to one of the ILO conferences at Geneva, and as chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has long taken an unusually keen and active interest in this group, a hold-over agency from the League of Nations and designed to promote social justice in all the world.

Although partially supported by the U. S. Government, the Senate itself has at times been suspicious of some of the ILO's activities.

In fact, Senate suspect was so strong at one point that a Concurrent resolution ordering American delegates not to prejudice the American form of government at ILO sessions, was introduced.

The resolution would have ordered U. S. delegates not to vote for ILO recommendations which prejudice the federal-state character of our constitutional government, are incompatible with our constitutional principles or tend to replace our competitive free enterprise system with a government-controlled economy.
Upon introduction, the resolution was referred to the proper committee - the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare - for recommendation. Unfortunately, this is Senator Murray's committee and the instructions not to betray our form of government were promptly buried and never again saw the light of day.

See [Concurrent Res. No. 83](82d Cong. 2d Sess. Also Cong. Record of same session, pp. 7697-7698).
Senator Murray is one of the more ardent supporters of the International Labor Organization, a highly controversial agency within the framework of the United Nations.

Senator Murray has attended and taken an active part in the ILO conferences at Geneva for the past three years, 1951, 1952 and 1953, as a United States delegate.

The Committee for Constitutional Government, in its publication "Spotlight," edited by Don Knowlton, a senior partner in the well-known Cleveland public relations firm of Hill and Knowlton, has the following to say of the ILO:

"The objective of the ILO . . . is presumed to be to help the working man get better working conditions, fuller recognition of his rights, his problems, etc. But by 1951 labor had been relegated to second place. The big thing was more power for government, more control by government, more regulation by government, more dependence upon government.

"The ILO is today completely in the hands of a Socialist coalition of government and labor which is proposing a whole series of international Socialist laws . . .

". . . let me give you briefly just a few examples . . .

"In 1949 the ILO passed a 'convention on fee-charging employment agencies'. The intent of this convention was to abolish by law . . . 'fee-charging employment agencies conducted with a view to profit.'

"In 1951 the ILO passed a 'Recommendation on Collective
Bargaining Agreements'. This prescribes that Government should be permitted to 'negotiate, conclude, revise and renew collective bargaining agreements.' It also provides that if most of the workers in an industry signed a collective bargaining agreement, government could compel the rest of the workers and companies in the industry to sign up also, even if they were not unionized. This would mean government take-over of collective bargaining, and determination of wages by government decree.

"In 1953, the ILO passed a 'Convention on Minimum Standards of Social Security.' Under this proposed international law, government would give people money for 'all the ills the flesh is heir to,' including sickness, any condition requiring medical care, a morbid condition whatever its cause, unemployment, old age, injuries, maternity, invalidity, defined as 'inability to engage in any gainful activity,' death and babies. The more babies you have, the more money you get from government.

"In its original form, this convention sought to outlaw private insurance companies and make all insurance compulsory and subsidized by Government. As enacted, the convention contains a full-fledged program of Socialized Medicine, with patients allocated to doctors and hospitals under Government direction.

"In 1952 the ILO passed a 'Convention on Maternity Protection.'

"Under this proposed international law a woman would be given 12 weeks off to have her baby, with Government paying for medical care and hospitalization.

"During this period she would receive from Government, in
cash, an amount equal to two-thirds of her pay.

"When she gets back to work again, she brings the baby with her and puts it in a Government-run nursery. At specified periods she leaves her typewriter or machine, and goes to nurse the baby. Such 'interruptions of work,' says the Convention . . . 'are to be counted as working hours and paid for by the company!' 1/

These are good examples of the wild theories being suggested and approved by Senator Murray while he is representing his country abroad. The U. S. Senate should have taken a long, close look at the Montana senator's left wing record before permitting him to represent this country at any conference.

1/
William L. McGrath, ILO advisor to Charles P. McCormick, employer delegate on the United States ILO delegation, has suggested that all of the nonemployer members of recent U. S. delegations to the ILO are in favor of state socialism. "In the case of the United States and Canada," he writes under the auspices of the United States Chamber of Commerce, "the government delegates sent to the conference merely reflect, to all intents and purposes, the dominance of labor influence in our present respective administrations and go right down the line of state socialism. They, too, along with the labor delegates from the United States and Canada apparently join in the assumption that nothing can be effective save through governmental regulation and control."

*Cong. Record, 82d Congress, 2d Sess.* p. 3004
Background Information:

CIO-PAC campaign contribution report for 1948 shows two contributions of $500 each to Fraser (Billings) campaign.

A $500 contribution, from Railway Labor's Political League, and made out to the Murray For Senator Club, Charles Murray, secretary, was not reported on Senator Murray's list to the Senate. It is reported by Railway Labor in dollars.

Another unreported item is one for $100 given by the Committee on National Affairs.

In addition to its $4,850 contribution to Murray's campaign, Labor's League for Political Education poured an additional $5,050 into Montana in 1948 for "campaign expenses."

The CIO-PAC paid MacAdam at Livingston $1,000 for "Radio Programs."

H.W. Carmicheal at Butte received several $500 checks for "salary" from the CIO-PAC.

W. E. Quigley of Minneapolis received $1,000 for "Distribution of Montana Bulletin" from the CIO-PAC.

The CIO-PAC listed $300 as "campaign expenses" in Park County.
The Committee for an Effective Congress

I hear at the office of the Clerk of the House that the Committee for an Effective Congress, which contributed substantially to Murray's 1948 campaign, is trying to "infiltrate" the Citizens for Eisenhower Committee. It is reported that this has been blocked on a national level, but might be tried on a state or local level.

The Committee was created to elect "liberal" members to Congress and raises most of its money in New York, mainly from and among the descendents of Abraham. I am told it is easier to raise money in the East, and that is what this group does, then sending it into the mid-west and west.

The group contributes to the campaigns of both Republicans and Democrats and has supported Pepper, Morse, Elbert Thomas, Hickenlooper, Tobey and Millikin, etc. It gave $1,000 to the 1952 campaign of Mike Mansfield.

In 1952 Robert E. Sherwood was chairman of the group, and officers included such names as Robert R. Nathan, James Roosevelt, Michael Straight, Sumner Welles, Maurice Rosenblatt, Stringfellow Barr and Thurman Arnold.

Contributors include such names as Marshall Field, Harold Guinzburg, Maurice Rosenblatt, Herbert M. Rothschild, Julius Schlesinger and Samuel Slathin.
MURRAY'S SON GETS $21,000 FEE IN RFC DEAL

CIO Awards $10,000 To Sen. Murray

Murray's son gets $21,000 fee in RFC deal

It's Nice Work If You Can Get It

Murray wanted as Judge. To be named soon.

Says W. D. Murray's son, W. D. Murray of Butte, Montana, to be named soon.

President's statement has been made public.

Murray has been practicing law in Butte for several years.

The same statement holds for such appointments on the Senate's part.

CIO awards $10,000 to Sen. Murray.

The President's Award, as the Labor News says, is given to those who have been along with the party and the party's policies.
Murray Contributions to (and mention in) National Periodicals
From: Readers' Guide to Periodicals
All of these have been checked

1939-41:
American Labor Legislative Register - March 1940 (National Health Bill)
Survey Graphic - Dec. 1939 (photograph)

1941-43:
New Republic - Oct. 20, 1941 ("America Wakes Up to the War"
Nation - Oct. 10, 1942 (plug for his re-election as a liberal and progressive)
Cong. Digest - Feb. 1942 (small business)

1943-45:
New Republic - July 10, 1944 (medical care)
Business Week - February 10, 1945
Newsweek - February 26, 1945

1945-47:
New Republic - Jan. 27, 1947 (an all-out plan for social legislation)
Cong. Digest - Oct. 1945 (full employment)
National Ed. Assoc. Journal - Nov. 1945 (full employment)
Survey Graphic - June 20, 1946 (Health - reasons for S. 1606)
New Republic - July 1, 1946 (investigate power lobby)
Colliers - Oct. 6, 1945 (jobs - discussion of full employment)
New Republic - June 10, 1946 (labor and the national economy)
American Pol. Science Review - Dec. 1945 (maintaining productivity)
Commonweal - June 7, 1946 (role of social security)
New Republic - January 21, 1946 (Plan for America)
N. Y. Times Mag. - Dec. 29, 1946 (program to prevent boom and bust)
Cong. Digest - August 1946 (reasons for supporting S. 1606)
Survey Graphic - December 1946 (right of free expression)
Ind. Woman - September 1945 (photograph)
Nation - April 6, 1946 (health)
Sat. Eve Post - Dec. 8, 1945 (Millionaire Moses, portrait)
National Ed. Assoc. Journal - December 1945 (photograph)
National Ed. Assoc. Journal - April 1946
Survey Graphic - June 1945 (more social security)
Newsweek - March 25, 1946 (Murray - social problem)

1947-49:
Cong. Digest - March 1949 (federal health insurance)
Nation - October 9, 1948 (chances on reelection, photograph)
U. S. News - October 1, 1948 (photograph)

1949-51:
New Republic - July 11, 1949 (plan for prosperity)
Commonweal - September 16, 1949 (voluntary health - letter)
U. S. News - January 19, 1951 (people of the week, photo)
Holiday - March 1950 (photo with MVA article)

1951-1953:
Cong. Digest - November 1951 (foreign aid)
U. S. News - April 25, 1952 (photo)
THE START OF A BEAUTIFUL FRIENDSHIP

A beautiful "blossoming of trade and friendship" between Communist Russia and the United States following World War II is only one of many similar profound predictions by Senator James E. Murray which turned "sour" in the light of events.

Writing in the pro-Communist magazine SCOOP, Senator Murray, who has cut a wide swath with his left-of-New-Deal proposals in the U. S. Senate, paid tribute to the honesty and integrity of the Russians.

The "treacherous slander" that the Communists were not honest and could not be trusted was the work of German propagandists themselves who wanted the rich post-war business for themselves, Senator Murray explained.

As American business contacts with the "Russians multiplied, Senator Murray wrote, these businessmen were delighted to discover that the German propagandists were wrong; that "our fears" of the communists being untrustworthy or dishonest were "groundless," and that the deals of the Soviets were "honorable."

A great market for American goods was in the offing, Senator Murray glowingly predicted.

In spite of the Germans and

Overcoming"insurmountable obstacles," the Russians forged ahead. "They created one great industry after another; they purchased billions of dollars worth of goods and paid in cash. Right here in the United States they had purchased equipment and commodities running into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Not a single default is to be recorded. This is a
reach achievement that speaks eloquently of their desire to do business fairly and honestly. It is an achievement which any nation could be proud of. . . I, for one, am looking forward to the blossoming of trade and friendship between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America."

Senator Murray fails to mention, however, that in 1933 when the United States agreed to recognize Russia, there was a little matter of a Communist debt amounting to approximately $395,000,000 which the Soviets supposedly agreed to pay, but which they never did pay. The late Senator Vandenberg, speaking of this huge debt, said "Soviet Russia is just as much of a defaulter as she was on the pious day when she agreed to quit being one."

Not only did the Communists default this massive debt, but to date, nine years after the end of the Second World War, she has failed to pay - let alone acknowledge - her debt of billions to the United States for material rushed to her/when the Germans were at the outer reaches of Moscow. Without this enormous supply of tanks and ships and shells and planes and food, paid for by the American taxpayers, The Soviet Union would have gone to bitter defeat to the Nazis. Now she does not have the decency to even admit that the United States fought in the war, turning the tide against the Germans at one of the most critical hours in the history of the world.

This is the beautiful "blossoming of trade and friendship" with the Communists forecast by Montana's senior senator.

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see attached for sources
The Red Record

Senator James E. Murray of Montana was one of the sponsors of the "Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights." This group included such well known pro-Communists as Bella V. Dodd, Max Yergan and Vito Marcantonio.

The House Un-American Activities Committee says:

"From an examination of the exhibits . . . it will be seen that the Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights interlocks with the following Communist-front organizations: National Negro Congress, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; American Youth Congress, Council for Pan American Democracy, Descendents of the American Revolution, Jewish Peoples' Committee, League of Women Shoppers, International Committee on African Affairs, "national Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, and the National Lawyers Guild." 1/

1/ "Un-American Propaganda Activities," Appendix IX, Sections 1-6, pp. 772.
The Red Record

Senator James E. Murray was one of the sponsors of a "Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America."

Another sponsor was Jerry J. O'Connell, widely-known throughout Montana and the United States for his pro-Communist activities.

One of the principal speakers at this conference was Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party. Another speaker was Edwin S. Smith, a Murray protege on the National Labor Relations Board and a Fifth Amendment Communist.

At a meeting in Washington in 1940 of the Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties was launched.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities/reports that the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties was one of the "outstanding Communist-front organizations in the United States." 1/

1/ "Un-American Propaganda Activities," Appendix IX, Sections I-6, p. 1182.
The Red Record

Communist faithful turned out en masse to cheer Montana's aged Senator James E. Murray, the principal speaker at a Chicago rally sponsored by the subversive Abraham Lincoln School.

Handbills advertising the rally were distributed from Communist Party headquarters then at 208 North Wells Street in Chicago.

At the rally Murray assailed "isolationists" and urged a post-war international organization "backed by armed force if necessary" to keep the peace.

The Abraham Lincoln "school" has been cited as an adjunct of the Communist party, a "Communist educational medium in Chicago" and a "Communist institution." 1/

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1/ For citations see "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," May 14, 1951. See also photostat from Chicago Tribune of Dec. 2, 1943.
The Red Record

Senator James E. Murray of Montana was one of the principal speakers before a meeting of the "National Lawyers Guild, held in Washington.

"The National Lawyers Guild is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist party, its front organizations and controlled unions," The House Un-American Activities Committee has charged. The Committee has recommended "That the National Lawyers Guild be place on the Department of Justice Subversive list and it be required to register as an agent of a foreign principal." The committee further recommended "that members of the National Lawyers Guild be barred from Federal Employment and that the American Bar Association consider the question of whether or not membership in the National Lawyers Guild, a subversive organization, is compatible with admissibility to the American bar. It calls on decent lawyers and those sincerely interested in the liberal principles of American justice to warn the younger members of the bar of the
real nature of the guild, as an arm of the international Communist conspiracy."

"Since its inception," the Committee report continued, "it has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party, and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents." 1/

Not only was Senator Murray sufficiently close to this group so as to be invited to speak at one of its principal meetings, he promptly rose to the defense of the guild on the charges of the Un-american Activities Committee. Murray inserted in the Congressional Record, to be read by thousands of Americans including all members of Congress, the Guild's response to the findings of the house committee. The statement which Murray put in the Record was written by Professor Thomas I. Emerson, president of the subversive group. Emerson bitterly denounced the Un-american Activities Committee and declared: "The report . . . is another typical demonstration of the fantastic standards, methods, and distortions which have earned that committee the disrespect

of most thoughtful Americans . . . " 2/

On Professor Emerson, the House Un-American Committee has the following to say:

"Mr. Emerson has been associated with the guild from its very beginning . . . The records of the Committee . . . show that Mr. Emerson has an unusual affinity for Communist-front organizations and that in addition to the National Lawyers Guild he has associated himself with such groups as Civil Rights Congress, Jefferson School of Social Science, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions. He has further associated himself with the Communist-blessed Progressive Citizens of America and with the Communist-dominated United Public "orkers of America."

The Civil Rights Congress, Jefferson School of Social Science, Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions have all been cited as Communist front organizations. 3/

2/ Congressional Record, 81st Cong. 2d Sess., p. A 7073.
The Red Record

Senator James E. Murray of Montana was the principal speaker at an Independence Day Rally sponsored by the Jewish-American Section of the International Workers Order, a Communist front organization.

The Sixth "National Convention Bulletin" of the IWO gives a report on Murray's speech, stating that the aged Montana senator made a plea for the strengthening of social security legislation in the United States and "for firm collaboration with the Soviet Union . . . ." Murray, the IWO Bulletin reported, paid tribute to the IWO for its contribution "to the national unity of the United States."

It concluded:

"The speech of Senator Murray drew tremendous applause from the huge audience. It was a remarkable contribution to wartime unity and to the vision that must inspire the building of the peace to come."

The House Un-American Activities Committee reports:

"The International "Workers Order . . . . is a fraternal organization which from its very inception demonstrated by its pronouncements, its activities, and the authoritative statements of the Communist Party that it is a subservient instrument of the Communist Party in the United States . . . . personnel of the Communist party and the International Workers Order interlock closely." 1/

1/ "Un-American Propaganda Activities," "appendix IX, Sections 1-6, pp. 849 and 908.
The Red Record

Senator James E. Murray of Montana was listed as one of the sponsors of the Fifth Congress of Youth, held by the American Youth Congress in New York City in 1939.

The American Youth Congress for seven years—1934 to 1941—was one of the most influential front organizations ever set up by the Communist Party in this country. 1/


See also "American Youth Congress, Appendix IX, Un-American Activities Committee, p. 525."
The Red Record

Senator James E. Murray of Montana was one of the sponsors of a "conference on Civil Rights," held under the auspices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

The House Un-American Activities Committee says:

"The Washington Committee for Democratic Action was the local District of Columbia chapter of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties." The latter, since its inception, "has, perhaps, been the foremost Communist front organization in the United States." 1/

House Un-American Activities Committee records show that Senator Murray was also associated with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and was one of the sponsors of a meeting at which this organization was launched.

1/ "Un-American Propaganda Activities," Appendix IX, Sections I-6, p. 1222.
The Red Record

(See also report on Murray-Smith and Charles Murray Police Record)

Affiliation with Communist front organizations was not a privilege reserved solely for Montana's aged senator, James E. Murray, but was also extended to other members of the Murray family.

Charles Murray, who as administrative assistant in the Washington Senate office of his father wields great legislative influence and who has been termed the "real senator from Montana" was an officer in one of Washington's most powerful Communist front organizations.

Records of the House Un-American Activities Committee show that Charles Murray was treasurer of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. This committee was the District of Columbia chapter of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. Un-American Activities Committee records reveal that "since its inception in June 1940, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has, perhaps, been the foremost Communist front organization in the United States . . . one of the viciously subversive organizations
of the Communist party." 1/

The Washington Committee for Democratic Action was also cited as subversive and Communist by two attorneys general, Tom Clark and Francis Biddle, as well as by the California Committee on Un-American Activities. 2/

Senator Murray was one of the sponsors of a "Conference on Civil Rights," held under the auspices of the subversive Washington chapter in which his son was an officer, and was also one of the sponsors of the meeting at which the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties was created.

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1/ See House Un-American Committee Report Appendix IX, pp. 1222 and 1694. Official records give the name as "Charles Murray." No middle initial is given. Beale, Committee clerk, says there is no further way of checking. However, because of the Senator's affiliation with this group and its parent organization, along with Smith and other Murray friends, it is more than reasonable to assume that "Charles Murray" is "Charles A. Murray."

2/ See Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications.
The Red Record

Senator Murray was one of the principal speakers at a dinner sponsored by the subversive American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, at which Marshall Tito was highly praised.

Murray lauded Tito as a "great leader." He added: "we must assist them [the Yugoslavs] in re-establishing their economy. Their human rights and fundamental freedoms must be respected. The shackles of outside power must be broken and they must have the right to be masters of their own destiny."

The American Committee for Yugoslav Relief was cited as a communist front organization by Attorney General Tom Clark, by the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House and also by the California Committee on Un-American Activities. The, the House Un-American Activities Committee said, was a "Communist front" which "was actively supported by the Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party, U. S. A."

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1/ See photostat of NY Times of Feb. 8, 1945. Also "Subversive Organizations and Publications."
The Red Record

There are certain "sinister voices" attempting to turn the United States against Russia and they must be silenced, Montana's aged Senator James E. Murray told an audience of 1,800 at a "Tribute-to-Russia" rally sponsored by the front organization, Russian War Relief, Inc., in Baltimore, Maryland.

Murray, paying glowing tribute to the Communists, shared the speaker's platform with Corliss Lamont, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, a Communist front organization and "probably the most persistent propagandist for the Soviet Union to be found anywhere in the United States." Lamont, according to the House Un-American Activities Committee, "has for many years/found a subservient fellow traveler ... a darling of the Communists." 1/

Murray was one of the sponsors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and a frequent speaker at various meetings of the organization.

1/ Un-American Activities Committee Hearings, Appendix IX, p. 1193.
The House Un-American Activities Committee says that a review of the background of the organizers of "Russian War Relief, Inc., "will reveal the fact that the organization is firmly in the hands of those who have a history of close cooperation with the Soviet Union, the Communist Party, or its satellite front organizations." 2/ It was founded at a meeting of members of the subversive American Council on Soviet Relations.

2/ Ibid., p. 469.
The Red Record
Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments

***

Is this the kind of man YOU want in the United States Senate?

Not once but TWICE did Senator James E. Murray of Montana vote to approve appointment of a Communist to the very important National Labor Relations Board. Not only did Montana's New Deal Senator strongly support this man in an influential government position, but the two worked very closely together over a period of some years framing labor legislation, undoubtedly influenced by left-wing thinking, for submission to the U. S. Senate.

Since 1935 Senator Murray has been either a member of or chairman of the important Senate Committee on Education and Labor, which later became the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. To this committee is referred proposed laws affecting almost every American: those dealing with labor, education and public welfare, ranging from the regulation of wages and hours under the Taft-Hartley Act to pensions for the blind and the aged. To this committee Murray has channelled most of the socialistic legislation introduced by him in the Senate, as, for instance, his bill (S. 1606) to socialize medical care in the United States. Here his left-wing schemes received the tenderest of treatment.
Murray's committee works very closely, in fact is interdependent, with the National Labor Relations board. The two groups consult continuously on proposed legislation and all important appointments to the NLRB must first be approved by the committee before being sent on to the Senate for confirmation.

In 1934 Edwin Seymour Smith, a Communist of long standing whose name later was to become infamous in the records of House and Senate un-American activities hearings, was appointed to the NLRB by President Roosevelt.

Smith, who refused on the grounds his answer would incriminate him to admit that he was one-time deputy to the national labor secretary of the Communist Party, was to remain on the NLRB for seven long, influential years with Murray's support. Smith, backed by the aged Murray both as a member and/or chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and as a member of the Senate, was reappointed to the NLRB for a one-year term on Aug. 27, 1935. Again on August 27, 1936 Senator Murray voted for the appointment of Smith, this time for a five-year term. In all, Smith served about seven years on the NLRB. Senator Murray could have removed Smith at any time, or blocked his reappointments by his single vote. But he did neither and the un-American influence of Smith continued to dominate vital labor legislation flowing from Murray's committee. While carrying out his subversive activities, Smith was in almost daily contact with the Montana Senator. Smith, year in and year
out, held an important federal government position through which he, with the beguiling approval of Senator Murray, was able to infiltrate proposed legislation with the un-American philosophy of Communism.

Fortunately for America these proposals, guided by the wicked hand of a Communist and blessed by Montana's 78-year-old Senator, were promptly killed when they reached the floor of the Senate.

When Smith's five-year term expired he was not reappointed. "While not publicly admitted," records of the House Un-American Activities Committee show, his failure to win reappointment "was obviously due to the fact that Smith had made too bald a record as a Communist to have the slightest chance of confirmation by the United States Senate." 1/ Even his bosom pal Murray deserted him. After all, there is only so much even a United States Senator can do for a friend!

Smith was the subject of extensive hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate. When testifying Smith refused to answer all questions regarding his alleged Communist affiliations on the grounds his answers would incriminate him.

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1/ House Un-American Activities Committee, Appendix IX, p. 1195.
Proving Smith's left-wing influence on American labor legislation, the following exchange took place between Smith and Robert Morris, chief counsel of the subcommittee:

Morris: "During that period of time you did hold these positions for 7 years [on the NLRB] and exercised a great force on labor legislation in this country, were you during that period of time a secret member of the Communist party?"

Smith: "Mr. Counsel, I decline to answer that question on the grounds previously given . . . ." [On the grounds that his answer would incriminate him]. 2/

Senator Murray was one of the sponsors of the subversive National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Smith was a director of the communist-front organization.

Both spoke before meetings of the National Lawyers Guild which the House Un-American Activities Committee has called "the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions."

Smith was executive director of the Washington, D. C.,

2/ Hearing before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, of the Committee on the Judiciary, U. S. Senate, 83rd Congress, 1st Sess., Part 9, May 21, 1953.
branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy, a Communist-front organization before whose members, probably at the invitation of Smith, Senator Murray spoke.

Charles Murray, son of Senator Murray and a long-time power in his father's Washington Senate office, was secretary of the Communist-front organization, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Smith was a frequent speaker at meetings of this left-wing group, probably at the invitation of Charles Murray.

Senator Murray and Montana's notorious former left-wing Congressman, Jerry J. O'Connell, were both sponsors of a "Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America." Smith was one of the main speakers, along with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party. At the conference, the National Federation for Constitutional created and Federation was launched. This Federation has been termed "the foremost Communist front organization in the United States."

Smith was a frequent visitor at the Soviet Embassy in Washington over the years and in 1945 went to Russia to attend the anniversary of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

He was the author of the booklet entitled "Organized Labor in the Soviet Union." In this publication Communist labor practices are highly praised and the slave labor camps of the Soviet Union NOT mentioned.

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3/ See Appendix IX of the House Un-"American Activities Committee Hearings, also hearings of the Senate sub-committee of the Judiciary for verification of all of the above.
But all illicit relationships like the Murray-Smith affair eventually cool, if the official records of Senator Murray's own Committee on Labor and Public Welfare are to be believed!

Early in 1954, when Smith's name and Communist background were injected into a Senate Labor Committee hearing, Murray failed to speak out for his old friend. The incident took place during hearings on the nomination of Albert Beeson to a position on the NLRB, similar to the one held by Smith. Senator Goldwater of Arizona introduced into the Beeson hearings a portion of Smith's left-wing record with the words: "... I do that to show that individuals of rather peculiar backgrounds have been admitted to this board in the past . . ." 

This proved the clue for Senator Douglas of Illinois to jump up and declare: ". . . I think it is true that no member of the existing committee was a member of the Senate when Mr. Smith's name was submitted for confirmation, and in fact, I think there are very few members of the Senate who were then members . . ."

Senator Murray sat silent.
As ex-Senator Claude Pepper, a notorious left-wing friend of Murray once said: "A man is judged by the company he keeps and by what he does."

Florida citizens, sickened by Pepper's left-wing activities while he was in the United States Senate, threw him out of office in the 19__ elections.

Is Senator Murray the kind of man you want to represent Montana in the United States Senate?
The Red Record

Senator James E. Murray, Montana's aged senior senator, in addition to his numerous associations with subversive "front" organizations (at least 12), was a frequent contributor to Communist publications, all of which faithfully followed the party's line.

Among Communist magazines for which Senator Murray has written articles are New Masses, Soviet Russia Today and Scoop.

The magazine New Masses has been cited as a "communist periodical" and a "nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist party . . . /The House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee says that "until its recent merger with Mainstream, the New Masses has been the weekly journalistic voice of the Communist Party. Its first appearance was as a monthly. As the Masses, it was suppressed by the United States Government for its subversive policies." It was "issued from Communist presses and distributed by the Communists' Progressive Book Shop in Boston, Mass." 1/

An article by Senator Murray appeared in the New Masses

1/ For citations on these magazines see "Subversive Organizations and Publications," of Un-American Activities Committee, dated May 14, 1951.
Another frequent contributor to *New Masses* of March 2, 1943 was Jerry J. O'Connell, notorious pro-Communist from Montana.

Writing in the Communist magazine *Scoop* Murray foresaw a beautiful "blossoming of trade and friendship" between Russia and the United States, a profound prediction which obviously has turned very sour. In the article Murray paid tribute to the "honesty" and "fairness" of the Communists. The "treacherous slander" that the Communists were not to be trusted was the work of German propagandists, the Montana senator charged.

The House-Un-American Activities Committee and the California Committee on Un-American Activities found *Scoop* "Among publications . . . to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system. "

Senator Murray also contributed to the Communist Front magazine *Soviet Russia Today*. (In March 1951 the title of the publication was changed to *New World Review* but it still remains a Communist front).

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2/ See also Cong. Record, March 9, 1943, Vol. 89, Pt. 9, p.A1090.

3/ See "Subversive Organizations and Publications." Also see Cong. Record May 24, 1943, Vol. 89, Pt. 10, A2560 for text of article. Article appeared in *Scoop* of July 1943. Thus far have not found exact copy to photostat.
Soviet Russia today is "A magazine published by Friends of the Soviet Union [with whom Murray was associated] and distributed by the Communists' Progressive Book Shop in Boston, Mass. The articles and pictures in this magazine seek to show the great benefits and advantages enjoyed by Russian workers, stressing the theme that Russia is the only successful nation in the world today." 4/

It has been cited as a "Communist front" and a "communist-front publication" by the House Committee on Un-"American Activities, the California Committee on Un-"American Activities and the Massachusetts House Committee on Un-"American Activities.

See p. 80, especially from "Soviet Russia today".

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Our cover, entitled "Friends," seemed to us to carry the spirit of bright new hope in the Soviet Union today after so many years of bitter fighting against the fascists enemy.

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"Even in religious matters Sen. Murray stands a little to the left."
(New York Post Dec. 8, 1945)

The Red Record

Montana's doddering senior senator, James E. Murray, known among his friends as a devote Catholic, once was head of an organization which, a Congressional Committee has charged, was designed to infiltrate the Catholic church with Communist Party cells.

This group, known as the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights, was first exposed some years ago by the editor of the Brooklyn Tablet, a leading Catholic newspaper, and even more recently by the Senate Internal Security Committee.

Two witnesses before the Internal Security Subcommittee declined to answer questions concerning their activities with the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights on the grounds their answers would incriminate them. "This testimony," Senator William E. Jenner, chairman of the subcommittee declared, "indicates how thoroughly the Communists plan their attempts to infiltrate every possible organized activity." 1/

The witnesses were Harold King, a New York high school teacher and Thomas Davin, a magazine editor. King, while admitting

that he was a member of the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights, refused on the grounds of the Fifth Amendment to say whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party. He also refused, on the grounds his answer would incriminate him, to say whether or not he had been a member of a cell in the Communist Party, the propose of which was to influence Catholic organizations. 2/ Davin was even less communicative than King. He declined, on the grounds his answer would incriminate him, to even say whether or not he was active as a member of the Committee of Catholics. He also used the Fifth Amendment in refusing to state whether or not he was in charge of work among Catholics for the Communist Party and refused to affirmatively subcommittee charges that he attended Communist Party meetings with King. 3/

The Committee of Catholics for Human Rights was organized in about 1939 as the Committee of Catholics on Anti-Semitism. Its purpose, as stated in The Voice, the official publication and propaganda outlet of the Committee, was to fight anti-Semitism in the name of the Catholic church.

The New York Post said the purpose of the committee was to "face race-hatred groups such as Father Coughlin's Christian Front. 3-a/

2/ King testimony, Part II, "Subversive Influence in the Educational Process," Senate Internal Subcommittee hearings, May 20, June 2 and 4, 1953. King was administrative secretary of the Committee, old letter heads prove.

3/ Ibid.

3-a/ New York Post, Dec. 8, 1945.
Senator Murray was national chairman of the organization. Executive director was Dr. Emanuel Chapman, who had a long record of associations with left-wing or Communist front organizations (the Tablet charged seven). Senator Murray was also affiliated with some of these same Communist organizations. For example, both were sponsors of the Greater New York Conference on Inalienable Rights. This organization arose during the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact and included in its leadership such well known pro-Communists as Bella V. Dodd, Vito Marcantonio, Max Yergan and Doxey Wilkerson.

According to the House Un-American Activities Committee, the Greater New York Conference on Inalienable Rights interlocks with the following Communist front organizations: National Negro Congress; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (which Senator Murray helped establish and of which his son Charles was an official in the Washington, D. C. chapter); American Youth Congress (with which Murray was associated) Council for Pan American Democracy; Descendents of the American Revolution; Jewish Peoples' Committee; League of Women Shoppers;

4/ See The Voice, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1946. Murray, in a by-lined story on a speech he had delivered, is listed as national chairman of the Committee. In another section of the paper he is listed as honorary national chairman.

5/ Appendix IX, House Un-American Activities Committee, p. 92.
International Committee on African Affairs; National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights; American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, and the National Lawyers Guild (with which Senator Murray was in close association).

The Committee and The Voice were launched with considerable fanfare, with anti-Semitism ostensibly as main target. The two promptly came under heavy criticism throughout the country, mainly from Catholics themselves. The Brooklyn Tablet said: "Perhaps such names on the committee as that of Ruth O'Keefe whose recent attack in an anti-Christian weekly on a bishop of the country offers a clue on the new organization."6/


"... after a careful reading of the first issue we are left with the impression, perhaps wrongly, that 'The Voice' is not so much interested in fighting anti-Semitism as in fighting Catholics who think that Communism is Semitic. In this it has, we believe, the best intentions, but its methods will have

6/ Tablet, July 8, 1939, p. 8.
exactly the opposite effect.

"Who is it that wants us to believe that Communism is Semitic? We answer without hesitation: It is the Communists. It is they who fix the label of anti-Semitism on everyone who is anti-Communistic. It is a clever trick which, like many other clever tricks, is to miss its mark. It failed in Germany with disastrous consequences for the unfortunate Jews. It is being played here with the same dire possibilities . . . If the Communists can get the help of some Catholics to fix the label of anti-Semitism on other Catholics they will be able to kill two birds with one stone: for the Catholics will be divided and the Jewish question will be a screen for Communistic activities. How much does Russia care for the Jews? Has Russia offered them any asylum. . .?" 7/

The _Evangelist_, another Catholic paper, published by the Diocese of Albany, New York, stated:

"The organization of the 'Committee of Catholics to Fight Anti-Semitism' would be highly commendable if it happened to have an actual objective. To assume that there is a need

to fight anti-Semitism among Catholics is rather presumptuous on the part of the committee organizers and as unjust as it is uncomplimentary to fellow members of their faith. The charge implied in the formation of this group, that there is an anti-Semitic movement among Catholics, is totally gratuitous and should be resented by all serious Catholics.

"The bald truth of the matter is that the 'committee' was not organized because of any special need but probably because the organizers have become unwillingly (check this word with photostats) a part of a Jewish campaign to embarrass the church in this country because of the activities of Father Coughlin. Jewish propagandists are putting forward every effort to convince the public that Father Coughlin has no other object in mind than to promote Nazism and to attack the Jews.

"Father Coughlin's regular listeners know what a calumny this is. His campaign is essentially and pointedly against communism ..."

Criticism proved too much for the suspect Committee. The Voice folded after two or three issues and the group altered

---

its title to the less controversial Committee of Catholics for Human Rights, but made no changes in its cast of characters. The committee continued for a short time and then it too folded. The Committee was revived in 1944, again with the same cast of characters but without The Voice. It was comparatively active for a short period and then went rapidly downhill into obscurity.

In his final comment on the committee, the editor of the Tablet wrote on June 13, 1953:

"The news . . . stating Senator William Jenner had evidence that a Communist Party cell existed to infiltrate the Catholic Church makes interesting reading. A witness before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, one Harold King, a New York City public school teacher, who had been identified by other witnesses as a Communist, admitted he was a member of the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights. When asked if he was a member of a Communist cell, the special purpose of which was to influence Catholic policy, he refused to answer on constitutional grounds.

"Our readers with good memories will recall how the Tablet some years back exposed this committee, which was made up of a number of well-known Catholics - it was headed for a time by Senator James Murray of Montana . . .

"The committee in 1939 started a monthly publication called the Voice for Human Rights, professedly dedicated to the protection of human rights. The late Prof. Emanuel Chapman was
the executive director of the organization, with Mr. King very important but in the background. The first issue of the Voice was ushered in with tremendous publicity, with 250,000 copies printed . . . the daily press gave it widespread publicity as an outstanding venture.

"The publication carried pictures of bishops, priests and laymen denouncing "anti-Semitism." Many quotations were out of context, practically all without authority, and many were plagiarized. Nothing was said about anti-Christianity, or the persecution of Catholics and although Nazis were condemned in every paragraph, not a murmur was uttered against Communism.

"The following week the Tablet called the Voice a preposterous fraud, meant to divide Catholics by making Father Coughlin a whipping boy, and using anti-Semitism to hide the crimes of communism. Our criticism was taken so seriously the executive board of the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights held a special meeting at which it was decided to take the Tablet to task in its second issue and to have the Voice circulated outside the churches in the Diocese of Brooklyn. Seemingly we had hit the bull's eye.

"The second issue of the Voice was held up a month to do a complete job on us. It was issued in September 1939. A half dozen articles - several from Catholic papers - scored us severely, but not met our criticism. We replied by asking Mr. Chapman and his board to denounce communism, to voice some disapprobation of those who had enslaved the millions of Christians in Russia,
to condemn anti-Christianity with anti-Semitism. We referred to
the committee as being 'bought and paid for' - a statement we
were in a position to prove, for we knew the financial backers
of the venture. . . .

"Meanwhile the Committee for Human Rights was
completely unsuccessful in having the publication sold outside
churches in this diocese. One more issue was printed and
it folded up.

"In April of 1944 the Committee of Catholics for Human
Rights was revived and with the same cast of characters but
without the Voice. One of its big ventures was a money-raising
public dinner . . . Among the speakers was a well-known
Communist and others who have since been revealed as
champions of the Soviet. The following year . . . a similar
dinner was held. . . Out of the 800 at this dinner of the Committee
of Catholics for Human Rights only a small proportion were
Catholics. Senator Murray at this dinner took us to task.

The Tablet again asked the same questions, namely, why
is communism never attacked; why are the Poles and other Catholics
being persecuted, never defended. America [another
Catholic publication] said we were uncharitable; the Commonweal
[a Catholic laymen's publication] offered adverse comment . . . But
the two socialist papers - the Call and the New Leader - did a
public service.
The Gallup looked into the matter and revealed the late Mr. Chapman as a fellow-traveler, and the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights as a rather phony outfit. The New Leader checked up our charges and discovered the executive secretary of the Committee... was identified with seven Communist-front groups.

"When asked why he did not follow the Pope and the American hierarchy in condemning the Communist persecution of Catholics and the enslavement of millions of human beings by the Soviet, Mr. Chapman as quoted in the New Leader said if he did he would be lining himself up with the Brooklyn Tablet."

"The last was our punchline and helped bring about the resignation of many members from the Committee.

Now, 10 years later, Senator Jenner has a witness a key man in the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights who has been identified by others as a Red and who refused to deny that he was a member of a Communist cell.

"A week previously Senator Jenner had before him another witness, Thomas Davin, who had been accused of being a Communist, and when he was asked if he had been active on the Committee of..."
Catholics for Human Rights he replied he must decline to answer on the grounds that a response "might tend to incriminate me." Several weeks before that, another member of the same Committee of Catholics, Julius A. Hlavaty, a new York public school teacher, refused to affirm or deny he was a Communist; he has since been expelled from the public school system." 9/

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9/ A reprint of the Tablet article appears in "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments", Part 12, Internal Security Subcommittee hearings, June 12, 16, 18 and 23, 1953.

The name of Hlavaty is not used in the original story above, only in the quote from the Tablet. Hlavaty appeared before the Jenner committee in executive session and nothing has been released on his testimony. It is not known how the Tablet obtained its information on him.

The Call and New Leader are both New York weeklies. The Call is listed as socialist and has been operating since 1934. The New Leader is listed as "liberal and educational" and has been running since 1924.

Photostats of quoted Tablet articles are available. See also in "Tablet" file headline and other material from NY World Telegram.
Murray --

"Even in religious matters Sen. Murray stands a little to the left. He is honorary chairman of the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights, which sprang up in 1939 to face race-hatred groups such as Father Coughlin's Christian Front."

"At the New York ceremony last Wednesday, when Bishop Sheil of Chicago and CIO President Murray jointly received the first annual Monsignor Ryan award for distinguished service in furthering human rights and inter-racial amity in America, Senator Murray was one of the chief speakers."
The voice MMM (Vol. 4 No. 1) dated 1946, lists Murray both as "National Chairman, Committee of Catholics for Human Rights" (this a by-line on a speech by Murray) and as "honorary chairman", on the paper masthead.
murray criticizes those who criticize russians

Senator James E. Murray of Montana, who has a long and well-known record of left-wing activities in Washington, once roundly criticized those who "viciously misrepresent Russians" and spread fear of Soviet Intentions.

Speaking at a meeting sponsored by the Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship commemorating the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of negotiations which resulted in American recognition of the Soviet Union, Murray said:

"Russia was one of the first world powers to recognize the need for collaboration of peace loving nations in preserving peace. For years Litvinoff pleaded before the League of Nations for collective security. It was Russia which continually urged the democracies to prevent such acts of aggression as the invasion of Ethiopia and Manchuria.

"... we have learned to know the menace of Nazis in the world," Senator Murray declared, "yet there are still men who persist in ... viciously misrepresenting the Russians and their government by spreading fear of their intentions ... " 
Senator Murray is listed as one of the sponsors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., cited as a Communist organization by Attorney General Clark in his list released Dec. 4, 1947. 1/

The California Committee on Un-American Activities described the Council as "the successor to the discredited Communist front, the Friends of the Soviet Union [with which Senator Murray also was associated]. The military alliance of the United States with Soviet Russia during World War II made it necessary for American Communists to discard its old vehicle, the Friends of the Soviet Union, and to replace it with a new, streamlined National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. A new technique of Communist propagandization and amalgamation of war unity and American-Soviet friendship emerged." 2/


2/ Ibid. p.3601.
EXCERPTS FROM MURRAY ARTICLE ENTITLED
"CAN AMERICA DO BUSINESS WITH RUSSIA?"

Written for Pro-Communist Magazine Scoop of July, 1943 By Request


In the Senate of the United States, May 24, 1943.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, for nearly 2 years America has stood steadfastly by the Government and people of war munitions, food, and other requirements essential to the defeat of their barbaric Nazi aggressors.

The Russian people have been making greater sacrifices than any other nation in the present titanic struggle against the Axis armies. With unfailing courage and heroic exploits they have held the line while the Allied Powers have been organizing their forces for the final blow which will end forever Hitler's rule of tyranny.

With victory in sight, it is time to think of the world of tomorrow.

I was glad, therefore, to comply with the request of the editors of the magazine Scoop to write a short article dealing with our future business relations with Russia.

The article will appear in the forthcoming July issue, and I respectfully request unanimous consent to have it inserted in the RECORD.

By Hon. JAMES E. MURRAY, Senator from Montana

The question which you have asked me would have been difficult to answer were we now in 1918 and not in 1942. The Russia which had emerged after the First World War was looked upon with skepticism not alone by American business people, but by the rest of the world. Its very ability to survive was questioned; its business integrity was at a discount; its domestic and foreign policies were frightening to some. The new government had inherited an illiterate people, a backward economy, and very little industry. What the World War had failed to destroy, the civil war accomplished. What toll in human lives the two wars had failed to take, the famine completed. But as the years went on, our business contacts multiplied and we discovered that our fears had been groundless, that the business dealings of the Russians were honorable, and that a great market was in the offering. Unfortunately, we were slow in learning
this lesson. The German propagandists had been busy. They spread throughout the world the treacherous slander that the Russians were not to be trusted. This vilification had its deadly effect in England. The formation of the Cliveden set was one of the results. The Germans assured us that only they knew how to deal with the Russians and urged us to do our business through them. At the same time they were fully aware of the fact that the Russians often deprived themselves of food at home in order to secure foreign exchange with which to pay their commitments abroad on due date. The result was that they got the lion’s share of the market. Germany gained a sort of strangle hold upon the Russian industrial development through the use of their equipment and replacements. It also helped the Germans to carry on espionage for their future war with the Soviet Union.

But despite the insurmountable obstacles, the financial difficulties, they forged ahead. They created one great industry after another; they purchased billions of dollars worth of goods and paid in cash. Right here in the United States they had purchased equipment and commodities running into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Not a single default is to be recorded. This is a real achievement. That speaks eloquently of their desire to do business fairly and honestly. It is an achievement which any nation could be proud of. At the same time it is an indication of what we may expect in the future under more favorable circumstances. When the present war is over there will be a huge task of reconstruction in the Soviet Union. Vast areas will have to be rebuilt. There is where American skill, American ingenuity and technique, could expedite the bringing of normal life back to the untold millions of Russians who are today suffering from the devastation brought to them by the Germans. In rendering such service, the bond of friendship and mutual respect will grow stronger. The Russia which, as Hon. Hugo L. Black, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, has said, "Has won for herself imperishable glory, and has gained for her people the unending gratitude of free peoples everywhere," will surely know that in inviting our people to help them with their reconstruction they will receive not only recognized talent but sincere friendship. The question is not, Can America do business with the Soviet Union after the war? That is an axiom. Rather, the question is, How can we organize ourselves to bring about the greatest benefits to both countries in the post-war period? With good will on both sides, that should be a relatively easy matter. I, for one, am looking forward to the blossoming of trade and friendship between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. (Underscore added)

Note: Murray’s article nowhere mentions the fact that in 1933 when Roosevelt agreed to recognize Russia, there was a little matter of a Russian debt of several hundred million dollars to the United States which Russia supposedly agreed to pay in the “international love letters” of Nov. 16, 1933 arranging for Russia’s recognition, but which she never did pay and hasn’t yet.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., acknowledged this fact in his "Morgenthau Diaries" account in Collier’s of Oct. 11, 1947 (p. 21). He wrote:
"Later the question of debts took up the bulk of the time. Litvinov at one time agreed to settle at around 100 or 125 million dollars but no final deal was ever made. The debt discussions became highly involved and dragged on and on...." (Underscore added)

Senator Arthur Vandenberg brought up the issue in an article he wrote for Liberty of June 8, 1940 P. 16.

"Russia," said Vandenberg, "owed us what is now $395,000,000. There were some desultory conversations on the subject -- a sort of shadow-box pretense at preliminary good faith. But on January 31, 1935, the State Department issued an official statement which concluded: 'In view of the present attitude of the Soviet Government we feel that we cannot encourage the hope that any agreement is now possible.'

"It never was possible. It never has been. There never has been any sort of agreement. Soviet Russia is just as much of a defaulter as she was on the pious day when she agreed to quit being one...." (Underscore added)
LEFT-WING ASSOCIATES

Harry Magdoff, a consultant on Senator Murray's Committee on Small Business, was one in the long parade of witnesses before the House Un-American Activities Committee who refused to answer any questions as to communist or subversive affiliations and took refuge in the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

Testimony shows that Magdoff at one time was chairman of the editorial board of the Student Review, (1932), published by the Communist National Student League, which has been cited as a subversive organization. When questioned by committee members of the Magdoff refused to answer any questions put to him, on the ground his answers might tend to incriminate him.

Magdoff joined the government in 1936 and held a number of responsible positions in the Office of Production Management, the War Production Board and the Department of Commerce.

In 1946, at the request of Senator Murray, Magdoff was assigned to the Senate Committee on Small Business, to serve as a consultant. This assignment was approved by Henry A. Wallace, who was then Secretary of Commerce.

Magdoff resigned from the government in December 1946, to "enter private business."

For testimony, see "Hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws," of the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, 83d Cong., 1st Sess., Part 5, dated May 1, 1953.
SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS

The American Slav Congress is termed by the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities as a "Moscow-inspired and directed federation of Communist-dominated organizations seeking by methods of propaganda and pressure to subvert the 10,000,000 people in this country of Slavic birth or descent. . . . It is an important weapon of Moscow's political warfare against the United States."

On Sunday, October 12, 1947, in Chicago, the American Slav Congress staged a "testimonial dinner" in honor of the former Senator Claude Pepper of Florida. Senator James E. Murray of Montana was listed as one of the "sponsors" of this dinner for his close friend, Senator Pepper, along with a group that included Louis Adamic, widely-known as a "spokesman of various Communist front organizations"; Stanley J. Nowak, identified in Un-American Activities Committee hearings as a communist; and Zlatko Balokovic, long-time officer of the American Slav Congress and a widely-known fellow traveler.


See also photostat from Daily Worker reporting Pepper speech at dinner . . . for tie in via the Worker.
THE RED RECORD

Aging Senator James E. Murray of Montana and x-Senator Claude Pepper of Florida are friends of long-standing. Both are noted in Washington for, among other things, the high regard in which they are held in left-wing and Communist circles.

Fortunately for the United States, Florida voters threw Pepper out of office in 19 for his subversive activities.

Senator Pepper has a long record of Communist dealings, including membership, sponsorship or association with 13 Communist front organizations, all of which have been cited by the attorney general as subversive. 1/

Senator Murray, official Un-American Activities Committee records show, was affiliated in some manner with a number of these same organizations. For example, both attended a "Testimonial dinner" staged by the American Slav Congress in honor of Pepper. Senator Murray was listed in Un-American Activities Committee records as one of the sponsors of the dinner, and the guest list included a great many known Communists and fellow-travelers. The Un-American Activities Committee declared the American Slav Congress a "Moscow-inspired and directed federation of Communist-

1/ "The Red Record of Claude Pepper," p. 3.
dominated organizations seeking by methods of propaganda and pressure to subvert the 10,000,000 people in this country of Slavic birth or descent . . . an important weapon of Moscow's political warfare against the United States". 2/

Senator Pepper for years followed the Communist Party line, as laid down by the Daily Worker, Red propaganda organ which devoted long columns of space to his praise. Both Pepper and "heroes of the 80th Congress" Senator Murray were acclaimed by Communist-Columnist Bob F. Hall in the July 28, 1947 issue of the Daily Worker. The only way to gain approval of the Daily Worker is to be a strict follower of the Communist Party line. Those who oppose Communism are damned in ranting, glaring headlines. Murray and his Socialist schemes get frequent pats on the back in the Daily Worker.

Both Murray and Pepper were on the same Subcommittee on Health and Education which employed Charles Kramer (whose real name is Krivitsky), identified by Elizabeth Bentley, confessed spy, as being a Communist spy ring member. Pepper was chairman of this subcommittee, Murray a member and chairman of the larger,

parent Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The defeat of his bosom pal must have brought tears of sorrow to the 78-year-old Montana senator.

Standing on the Floor of the Senate, Murray paid final, glowing tribute to his left-wing associate, whom he called a "patriot" and an "outstanding legislator."

Murray said:

"His distinguished talent as a lawyer, his profound grasp of constitutional issues, his courage and ability to meet the problems of the American people with honesty and intelligence, have earned him our respect and admiration. We have had the privilege and pleasure of being associated with him, and we know that his contributions toward the public good are now firmly imbedded in the legislative annals of the United States Government. We will long remember him with warm, deep and affectionate regard as a gentleman, a patriot, and an outstanding legislator . . ." 3/

Once Senator Pepper/said: "A man is judged by the company he keeps, and by what he does." 4/


Add to attached:

Senator Pepper spoke in several Montana cities on behalf of Senator Murray during the 1948??\[check\ date\] campaign. In his speeches he "lauded" the record of Murray and termed him a "gallent leader."

See GF Tribune of April 18, 1948???
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS

Senator James E. Murray of Montana has for many years been a darling of the Communist-led International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

The IUMMSW, expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1950 for following the Communist party line, had "a great deal to be proud of" in helping with the reelection of Murray to the Senate in 1948.

In reporting on the 1948 primary, the union, termed in one report a "transmission belt" for Communist propaganda, said "workers and farmers of Montana were encouraged ... in their drive for re-election of Senator James E. Murray . . . . Mine-Mill local unions in Montana are proud to share the credit for this primary victory with other unions and with the Farmers' Union of Montana. Sen. Murray's exceptional record of support for the people's interest has earned the endorsement of all labor and other progressive organizations in the state." 1/

In the general elections of 1948 the IUMMSW supported, among others, Henry A. Wallace and his short-lived Progressive

1/ The Union, official publication of the IUMMSW, Aug. 2, 1948.
Party. The ignominious defeat of Wallace and his running mate, Idaho's Cowboy Glen Taylor, was a nasty pill for the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers to swallow.

Despite the sorrowful showing made by this left-wing third party, the IUMMSW found, however, great consolation in the reelection of Murray.

"Mine-Mill has a great deal to be proud of in considering the elections. Without doubt, our union played a major role in the re-election of Sen. Murray in Montana . . . " 2/  

* * * * *

In Report 1311 of the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee, dated March 29, 1944, it is stated that "Communist leadership is strongly entrenched in some twenty-one unions affiliated with the CIO." One of the unions included was the IUMMSW.

Before expelling the IUMMSW, the CIO conducted extensive hearings into the union's activities. The CIO report of its hearings declared the mine union was "the transmission belt by which the decisions of the Communist Party leaders became the

2/ The Union, Nov. 22, 1948.
decisions of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers."

The CIO hearings found that "the policies and activities of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers are directed toward the achievement of the program and the purposes of the Communist Party rather than the objectives set forth in the CIO Constitution."

The CIO "proved without a doubt" that "the policies of this union in the past 12 years followed every twist and turn of the Communist Party and continue to follow it today."

The CIO pointed out, before throwing out the IUMMSW, that it was clear that the fact that this union followed the Communist party line was not accidental. "It was the result of complete domination of the Union's leadership by the Party. The Party group within the Union had a systematic working apparatus for making its decisions and for translating those decisions into Union policy . . . . In addition, th--xxx meetings were frequently held with Communist Party leaders . . . In addition, there was a regular envoy from the Communist Party who was designated as liaison man between Mine-Mill and the Party . . . Policies to be adopted by Mine-Mill were determined by these Communist leaders." 3/

3/ See Special Report of House Un-"American Activities Committee on the IUMMSW.
A scandal-cloaked courtship of many years standing has been brazenly carried on between Montana's Senator James E. Murray and the Communist-dominated International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

This courtship of the grey-haired senator and the red-tinted union has even been flouted in Committee Hearing rooms in the United States Capitol building.

In April 1953 the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, of which Murray was chairman for years, was conducting hearings on proposed revisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. Two officials of the IUMMSW, John Clark, president, and Maurice Travis, secretary-treasurer and an admitted Communist, appeared to denounce not only proposed revisions of the labor law but all sections of the law itself.

Part of the friendly conversation carried on by Montana's millionaire senator with the labor leaders ran like this:

Senator Murray: . . . "I belonged to the miners' union in Butte myself at one time, about 52 years ago . . . I carried a bucket up and down a road myself to the Ticonder mine which was located between the Bell and the Diamond . . . It requires a very
intelligent man to be a miner. He has to protect himself and he has to know a good deal about mining . . .

"I remember when I was there working . . . in the Butte mines . . . and how much ore I would have to shovel into the cars and send up on top in order to do a man's work . . ."

"I have known you [President Clark] for many years . . ."

". . . I must say that I have always understood that your union has gotten along very satisfactorily and is today . . . I believe the men in your organization . . . are very fine, high-class, patriotic Americans.

"Over the years the miners' union has made a great contribution . . . " 1/

Union Secretary-Treasurer Travis is the man who said:

"Since the interest of the international union is uppermost in my mind, I have been confronted with the problem of resigning from the Communist Party, of which I have been a member, in order to make it possible for me to sign the Taft-Hartley affidavit. I have decided with the utmost reluctance and with a great sense of indignation, to take such a step. My resignation has now taken place, and, as a result, I have signed the affidavit.

"This has not been an easy step for me to take. Membership in the Communist Party has always meant to me, as a member and officer of the international union, that I could

be a better trade unionist; it has meant to me a call to
greater effort in behalf of the union as a solemn pledge to my
fellow members that I would fight for their interest above all
other interests." 2/

Travis was a steelworker. He was expelled from a
local of the United Steelworkers of America as a Communist
disrupter in 1941. Shortly thereafter, he was placed by the
Communist Party on the staff of the Mine, Mill and Smelter
Workers. After less than two years with the Union he was chosen
by the Party to be executive assistant to the president. Later
he became vice-president and in 1947 president of the Union.
The Party, however, decided that his Communist affiliation was
too well known for him to function effectively as President.
Accordingly the Communist Party steering committee determined
to support for presidency a candidate who was not known as a
Communist follower but who could be relief upon to go along
with Party decisions. Travis was made secretary-treasurer and
a new, pliant president picked. 3/

This man is President Clark.

The IUMMSW is the union expelled from the CIO for
Communist activities. The IUMMSW is the union whose policies
and activities, the CIO charged, "are directed toward the


3/ House Committee on Un-American Activities Report 1311, March
29, 1944; also special report dated March 16, 1954, quoting
findings of Congress of Industrial Organization investigation of
the IUMMSW.
achievement of the program and the purposes of the Communist Party rather than the objectives set forth in the CIO Constitution..."

"The CIO... proved beyond question that the policies of this union in the past 12 years followed every twist and turn of the Communist Party line and continues to follow that line today..."

"The shocking character of the direct control by the Communist Party of the leadership of this union, and through them, of the union itself, was further brought home by direct testimony showing in detail the exact manner in which the policies of the union are dictated by the Communist Party." 4/

The Union is the Union's official publication which in past years has worked manfully to keep Murray in his Senate seat.

In 1948, following the fall elections, this Communist paper crowed: "Mine-Mill has a great deal to be proud of in considering the elections. Without doubt, our union played a major role in the reelection of Senator Murray of Montana..." 5/

Senator Murray is the man who represents Montana in the United States Congress.

4/ Ibid.

5/ The Union, Nov. 22, 1948.
On Jan. 15, 1947, Senator Murray inserted in the Congressional Record an article on "Asia and the State Department" by Owen Lattimore.

The article endorses the appointment of Gen. George C. Marshall as Secretary of State, but criticizes the Department of State for its bureaucracy and lack of attention to Asiatic matters and areas.

This article was introduced as "Exhibit No. 606" in the Hearings on the Institute of Pacific Relations before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws. (See Part 10 of Hearings, March 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14 and 21, 1952.)

At the time the article was inserted Lattimore said that he did not believe he knew Senator Murray and did not ask Murray to insert it in the Record.

Lattimore said the article was distributed through the "Overseas News Agency."
COMMUNISM

The principal communist activity in the United States during the past year has been:

1. Its peace objective geared primarily to raising nation-wide appeal for a settlement of the Korean war.
2. The recall of American troops from abroad.
3. A five-power peace pact, including communist China.
4. The resumption of trade with the Iron Curtain countries.

The Communists have also urged repeal of the Smith Act, the Taft-Hartley law, and the Internal Security act of 1950. They also have been enlisted aid for the so-called Smith Act victims on trial, denouncing the prosecution and carrying on an extensive campaign of arousing public sympathy and obtaining funds in their behalf.
A PLAN FOR AMERICA

The goals of the various legislative proposals of Montana's senator James E. Murray have always been masked in terms of "welfare," of being good for "labor" and the "common man."

In this respect Senator Murray is no different than other advocates of an all-powerful state. Every dictatorship of post-World War I, including that of the Russian Communists, arose on the promises of "welfare" and concern for the "common man."

Senator Murray's intent to bring every phase of life under the scope of the federal government is illustrated in three of his major bills: the full employment bill, his national health insurance bill, and the Missouri Valley Authority bill.

These three bills form the "foundation stones of the post-war plans of the left-wing Democrats, according to the publication Current Biography. 1/

If these three proposals by Senator Murray had been adopted by the American Congress, a socialistic bureaucracy so vast and expensive as to shame any other in all the world would have resulted.

1/ Current Biography, August 1945.
Almost every phase of American life, from the cradle to the grave, would have come under the rigid thumb of a strong, centralized government. American life would have been ruled from tremendous marble buildings in Washington, and most of the freedoms which we enjoy today would have been lost in a maze of planning and controls issued by an all-powerful central government. Thank goodness Congress had enough sense to see through the Senator's socialistic thinking and reject his ideas almost as fast as they were submitted.

A good example of Murray's dangerous thinking is to be found in an amazing article which he wrote for the NEW REPUBLIC magazine, entitled a "Plan for America." 2/ In this article, Montana's senior senator outlines the sort of program which he believes should be carried out by the government under the guise of his full employment bill. While providing "full employment," Murray's program would encompass almost every phase of American economic life, from the redistribution of our national wealth to the centralization of all matters dealing with labor and industry in the hands of a vast, expensive Washington bureau.

Senator Murray's "full employment bill", he says, "commits the Federal Government to maintain full employment by every

2/ NEW REPUBLIC, Jan. 21, 1946
appropriate means and establishes executive machinery for developing the specific details . . . " This is a pretty broad statement if you stop to analyze it!

The requirements of such a program, Murray says, are many provided "adequate" legislation is approved by Congress.

Before listing the specific "fields of action" in which the federal government would interest itself in providing "full employment" as defined by Murray, the senator outlines a number of "bench marks" by which any such program must be judged.

These "bench marks" include redistribution of American wealth, stronger control by the government on all wages, an attack and upon "monopolistic prices" a revision of the American tax system.

The Murray planners would need years and years at public expense to set up the vast administrative machine necessary to carry out such a program. Therefore, Murray says, "It must be a long-range program." The senator is no piker! Such a program, he declares, "must be truly comprehensive. No handful of measures by themselves, not matter how important, is sufficient to give full employment. It is essential that all the innumerable fields of action affecting employment and production be encompassed within the program." No worker, no boss, no plant owner or industry would escape the hand of regulation creeping out from Murray's "full employment bureau!"
When he gets to "specific fields of action," Senator Murray goes completely overboard - haywire, as we say in Montana - is his ideas for reorganizing and regimenting almost every element in American economic life.

Here are just a few examples:

The government's present activities in business and finance, the senator feels, are "little more than vestigial remains of programs designed to cope with the economic problems of bygone days - the days of trust-busting, of depression and relief . . . they bear little resemblance of the kind of program needed to meet the problems of today or tomorrow." He would increased anti-trust activities of the central government, adopt more stringent legislation against "patent monoplies, registration of trade associations, control of corporate mergers, more stringent civil penalties for Violation of the anti-trust laws . . . " " . . . in all cases where it is impossible to prevent monopolistic practices and restraints of trade, we must develop methods of public control . . . "

The senator would promote the industrial development of the "under-developed areas of our country, and help spread our population over the thinly settled areas," and "achieve complete coordination, under civilian control, of the activities of all government purchasing agencies."
Minimum wages, the right to strike, government wage-fixing, arbitration of labor disputes, the collection of statistics in wage disputes, reorganization of the Department of Labor, annual wage systems, oppressive labor practices, and discrimination in employment would be among the items in the field of "labor and working conditions" in which the central government would interest itself under Murray's program for his "full employment bill."

Agriculture is not neglected, "to have full employment," Murray declares, "we must develop an agricultural program aimed at the maintenance of farm income; support for farm prices should be subordinated to this objective." This calls for regional and commodity programs, crop insurance, assistance both for farm purchase and tenant farming, greatly expanded public works and public services in all agricultural areas, and a United Nations program to use unabsorbed farm production in raising nutritional standards throughout the world.

Such projects as road building, airports and flood control are excellent, the senator believes, "but they need amplification." The Missouri Valley Authority, the St. Lawrence Waterway and the Columbia River Authority will open up many new frontiers . . . they should be supplemented with similar proposals for other areas."

Government housing programs would be expanded to "meet America's total need for housing of all types." (my italics).

We also need a "coordinated approach to the problem of stabilizing construction and capital investment," the senator feels. "his would call for the formulation of long-range and short-range estimates of the need for capital investment of all types, advance
planning of all Federal construction and cooperation with States, local governments and private enterprise in planning non-federal capital investment. Imagine the mammoth federal bureau necessary to keep track of all construction and capital investment being carried out on the federal, state, local and private level.

Neither is the field of social services and welfare neglected by the senator in his planning. "The existing social security program is out of date," the senator feels. Coverage should be extended, old age and survivors insurance should guarantee an adequate income for the aged, unemployment compensation and public assistance should be broadened and liberalized.

Federal aid to education is "too narrow in concept" he feels. He would adopt a long-range program of federal aid to equalize and expand educational opportunities at all levels and include programs for handicapped children, youth work, vocational education, physical fitness, school lunches, libraries, community centers, summer camps, nonmilitary education in the armed services, and the expansion of educational buildings and equipment.

Murray's full employment program would also get into the field of international relations. He calls for the development of the underdeveloped areas of the world, a reduction in tariffs and the negotiation of trade agreements. Businesses in the U.S. forced to close shop because of increased imports from abroad would be met by a "realistic approach" to their problem: "Above all," the senator declares, "we must transcend the narrow approach to foreign trade . . ."
Present tax and fiscal policies are all wrong, the senator feels. As a part of his "Plan for America" he would adopt a tax program directed at increasing consumption, push long-range tax policies through congress and toss the present fiscal year system in the trash heap. In drafting new legislation he would give special attention to taxation of undistributed corporate profits and the elimination of tax-exempt securities. Social security would be financed through regular taxes rather than payroll deductions.

A balanced budget is not necessary for such an all-inclusive planned program for Americans, the senator says. "Educating the people to the fact that a balance between our capacity to produce and our capacity to consume is far more important," he says, "there is no use in trying to balance the national budget until we have redistributed the national income!"

The senator feels that the rates on the money the government borrows should be reduced. He has a very simple solution for this problem. "Methods can be developed of borrowing through the Federal Reserve System at little or no net cost to the government," he points out. It's too bad some of the best fiscal minds in the country, brought in by President Eisenhower to study this very problem, have not consulted Senator Murray. He has it all figured out in a single, simple sentence!

The proposals included in this fantastic "Plan for American" go on and on.

In his reorganization of taxation and fiscal policies the senator would appoint a special commission to coordinate the
federal government's fiscal policy with those of the states and local governments. Imagine the problems to be faced and the staff of experts it would require to "coordinate" the fiscal policy of our federal government, our 48 states and our territories with those of thousands and thousands of local governments - counties, townships, cities, parishes and others - scattered from the Canadian border to Mexico, from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic seaboard!

Finally, the senator, in his program leading to "full employment" would reorganize government itself. "It has often been said that Congress is a body without a head. It might be added, I presume, that the executive branch is a head without an adequate brain. Both branches need fundamental reorganization," the senator feels.

In addition to giving the executive branch a "brain," and Congress a "head," Senator Murray would see that there was carried out in the executive branch a "realistic approach to economic planning." And to carry the idea one step further, he urges that "planning offices should be established in all the departments and agencies."

Before such a total, revolutionary program can be put into effect, the Montana senator admits that a number of formidable programs must be overcome.

However, the senator says, "if we are to oppose effectively those reactionary forces in America which are opposed to full employment, we must learn the strategy of total warfare and campaign on many fronts..."
at the same time . . . the fight for full employment has just begun."

Dr. Harley Lutz, a member of the Princeton University faculty, declared Murray's scheme:

"is all-out planning. It would impose an impossible task . . . The only way to make such a scheme work is to lay out a program which has no relation to reality and then use enough force and control to get the answer. In that way you hit the nail on the head every time. But that's the Russian method of planning . . . "

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3/ In a Town Meeting of the Air Talk, May 17, 1945. See also GOP National Committee research on Murray.
MURRAY-O'CONNELL - to be tied in with Murray support of O'Connell in Montana elections

Jerry O'Connell is a well known Communist.

He is the man, who as United States Representative from Montana, reviewed Communist troops fighting in the Spanish War, raising his clenched right fist in the Communist salute as the Soviet flag and soldiers passed in review.

After the big parade staged in O'Connell's honor, the former Montana representative addressed Communist soldiers and party leaders, praising their courage and urging greater efforts toward victory. Local party leaders addressed O'Connell as "comrade."

Testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee shows O'Connell was the "showman" of the big meeting.

"He rose to his feet and was greeted by applause, as the majority of the Communist Americans in that group had known him through their organizations in the United States.

"He explained to us his history, he is just a poor, simple man, a worker who had been elected by the miners of Montana to represent them in Congress as a progressive and
a labor man. He concluded his speech by raising his closed fist in that salute of the Popular Front in the Communist Party, crying 'Viva Ruso' (Live Russia), 'Viva Espena,' (live Spain), 'Viva Los Brigadis Internacional Y Viva Portido Communismo' (live Spain, the International (Communist) Brigade and the Communist Party).

"After each expression the crowd joined in the same Russian Salute given by O'Connell ...

"I was informed that this representative [O'Connell] was one of the originals, that is to say a Communist of long standing in America and that it was the Communist party through the mine workers that were responsible for his being elected to Congress." 1/

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1/ All of the above from House Un-American Activities Committee Hearings, 75th Cong. 3d Sess., Vol. 1, pp. 260-262. The event took place at Albacete, Spain, Oct. 20, 1937, during the Spanish Civil War.
WHOSE CONGRESS IS IT?

1. LEGISLATION BY BLACKMAIL
   BY THE EDITORS

2. THE FARM BLOC PLOT
   BY BRUCE MINTON

BIG TASKS BEFORE US
SENATOR MURRAY OF MONTANA
A SYMPOSIUM
REP. SADOWSKI OF MICHIGAN
REP. BALDWIN OF NEW YORK

THE DOG THAT LAUGHED  BY FRIEDRICH WOLF
A SHORT STORY BY THE AUTHOR OF "DR. MAMLOCK"
CONGRESS' TASKS—AND OURS

LET US NOT REPEAT PAST MISTAKES, SENATOR MURRAY URGES. "WIN THIS WAR"—REP. SADOWSKI. AN NM SYMPOSIUM.

Recently we addressed two questions to a group of senators and representatives of the new Congress: questions uppermost in the minds of the American people. They are: 1. What in your opinion are the chief tasks facing Congress? 2. What can the people do to assure the carrying through of these tasks? Last week we published the first five of the replies received. Others appear below.

James E. Murray
(Senator from Montana)

There is one and only one supreme task facing the 78th Congress: the winning of the war! All other problems pale into insignificance before this stupendous task.

America did not pick a quarrel with the aggressor nations. The war was forced upon us by nations bent on imposing their tyrannical rule upon the world. The designs of these would-be enslavers of freedom-loving peoples were well known. Hitler had supplied us with a blueprint of the sort of world he was going to create, in his book Mein Kampf. And yet, despite these warnings, and even after he had laid waste one harmless country after another, the American isolationists and the paid agents of Hitler, Hirohito, and company continued to denounce President Roosevelt and the members of Congress who had seen the onrush of this world catastrophe long before it came.

Thus, America's real preparations for war did not begin until after the treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbor. Leaders and members in the 77th Congress worked feverishly to provide men and means to put this nation in a position to defend itself. For their efforts, the isolationists and their fellow-travelers called it a "rubber stamp Congress." But undaunted, Congress proceeded with the work of converting this nation into the Arsenal of Democracy. Realizing that the victory of Hitler and his barbarian legions would spell the doom of liberty and human dignity for centuries to come, Congress carried forward its plan of helping the nations arrayed against the aggressors.

Who would dare to say now that the lend-lease plan has not helped the cause for which we are fighting? Not only have our tanks and bombers and guns and food helped decimate the enemies on steppes of the Soviet Union, in the African desert, and the wilds of China, but the hope it has given to the nations united with us in this cause has helped them in their trying hour of this war.

What do I mean when I say that the supreme task before us today is the winning of the war? We are fighting the war to win the peace. That is our real goal. The winning of the war is a means to an end, but the real end is the bringing about of a state of affairs in the international arena when catastrophes such as we are now experiencing will no longer be possible. If we fail in bringing about an enduring peace, we shall have lost the war just as definitely as we lost the first world war. Who would dare to say now that the Allies had won the first world war? It might be correct to say that we had defeated Germany and her allies, but complacency and gullibility on the part of the American people had lost the peace for them. A few selfish and vain men inside and outside the Congress of the United States had nullified the sacrifices of the nation during the years of 1917-18. A handful of people in the Congress of that time, out of sheer personal animosity for President Woodrow Wilson, used their high position to camouflage their real reasons for opposing America's participation in world affairs. They wanted to destroy Wilson and they succeeded, and in the process they also destroyed the fruits of our sacrifices during the first world war. This has helped bring on the present world catastrophe, drenching the human race in blood, devastating whole countries, and setting the clock of progress back for countless decades.

Some people don't like to hear this subject mentioned. It is my contention, however, that we should forever keep before us the lessons of the last world war and the interplay of forces which contributed to the world's woes of today. The mistakes of today might come to plague the generations yet unborn. We owe it to the brave men of our own military forces and the gallant Russians and British and those of the other United Nations, who have already laid

Senator James E. Murray
January 14, 1952

Subject: Mrs Anne A. Hedgeman

The public records, files and publications of the Committee on Un-American Activities disclose the following information concerning Anne A. Hedgeman:

Letterheads, dated May 18, 1939, and July 12, 1939, of the American League for Peace and Democracy named Mrs. Anne A. Hedgeman as a member of the National Committee. According to the pamphlet, "7½ Million . . . " Mrs. Anne A. Hedgeman of the Citizens' Union of New York participated in the Discussion at Women's Sub-Session of the American Congress for Peace and Democracy, arranged by the American League for Peace and Democracy and held in Washington, D. C., January 6-8, 1939. (See pamphlet, p. 28).

"The largest of the Communist 'front' movements in the United States is the American League for Peace and Democracy, formerly known as the American League Against War and Fascism, and, at the time of its inception, as the United States Congress Against War. * * * The league contends publicly that it is not a Communist-front movement, yet at the very beginning Communists dominated it. Earl Browder was its vice president." "An examination of the program of the American League will show that the organization was nothing more nor less than a bold advocate of treason." (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, Jan. 3, 1939, pp. 69-71 and March 29, 1944, p. 37; also cited in Reports, Jan. 3, 1940, p. 10; Jan. 3, 1941, p. 21; June 25, 1942, pp. 14-16; and Jan. 2, 1943, p. 8).

Attorney General Biddle reported that it was "established in the United States in 1937 as successor to the American League against War and Fascism 'in an effort to create public sentiment in behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union. * * * The American League for Peace and Democracy * * * was designed to conceal Communist control, in accordance with the new tactics of the Communist International.'" (Congressional Record, Sept. 24, 1942, pp. 7683 and 7684). It was later cited by Attorney General Clark in letters released June 1, 1948 and September 21, 1948.