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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**HIGHLANDER FOLK
SCHOOL**

PART 1 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 61-7511

Highlander Folk School

1107 pages

Section 1 of 11 Sections

61-7511

Harriman

April 25, 1936.

From; [REDACTED]

Tenn.

To; Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Washington Tenn.

Subject; Highlander Folk School, Monteagle Tenn.

Your attention is respectfully called to the communistic activities of The Highlander Folk School of Monteagle Tenn. In a letter of March 8, 1936 you instructed the writer that since there is no Federal statute in regard to such activities that the Bureau was unable to investigate. This is very unfortunate indeed. This school is a hot-bed of communism and anarchy. This is proven by the part taken by its members in the strikes at Harriman Tenn. Daisy Tenn. and at the present at Rockwood Tenn. It is the opinion of the writer that this school should be investigated. If it were possible an agent of the Dept. should be sent there as a student. He would find that a statute was being violated-possibly TREASON.

The writer has no axe to grind, and is asking for nothing. He does not know a single member of the faculty nor the name of a student in this Highlander Folk School. But he knows enough about this institution to know that there is something radically wrong. Also he is a great admirer of The Director of The Federal Bureau of Investigation. He is proud of the records of The Dept. of Justice since J. Edgar Hoover became its head. He approves of the action of The President in not permitting politicians to remove Mr. Hoover as the Director. While Mr. McKellar is an admired friend, the writer is apposed to his attitude in regard to cutting the appropriations for this Dept. Therefore this letter is written in the spirit of a loyal citizen and an ex-soldier. The natives here are a loyal people. But this beloved East Tenn. is being "Honey-combed" with communism and anarchy. And the Highlander Folk School is the hot-bed.

RECORDED & INDEXED

MAY 4 1936

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 27 1936

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[REDACTED] TD
61-751-1

April 26, 1936

60085

b7c
[REDACTED]
Memphis, Tennessee.

Dear Sir:

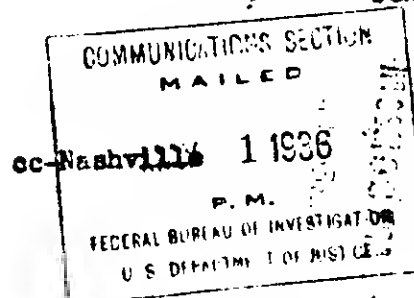
I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated April 26, 1936, furnishing additional information relative to the alleged communistic activities being carried on in the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, indicating that an investigation by this Bureau may disclose that same is a violation of a Federal law.

As you were previously advised, this Bureau is authorized by Statute to conduct investigations in cases where there is a violation of a specific Federal law. In the absence of any such indication, I regret that no action can be taken by this Bureau relative thereto.

I appreciate, however, your interest in furnishing this information to me, as well as your friendly comments as to the accomplishments of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



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245 GJZ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

FILE NO. 61-3

REPORT MADE AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	DATE WHEN MADE 1-29-40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1-19-40	REPORT MADE BY b7c
TITLE HIGHLAND FOLK SCHOOL, Monteagle, Grady County, Tennessee			CHARACTER OF CASE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES (COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Copy of speech delivered by JAMES DOMBROWSKI, Chairman, Highland Folk School at Hillsboro Presbyterian Church, November 19, 1939 and at the Chapel, Doctor's Building, Nashville, Tennessee, November 20, 1939, furnished Memphis Office. Additional names listed therein of persons connected with Highland Folk School, on whom N.T. cards submitted.

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Memphis, Tennessee, dated 11-13-39.

DETAILS: AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

As noted by reference report, the Highland Folk School is alleged to be communistic and the names of all persons mentioned in a series of newspaper articles appearing in the Nashville, Tennessee "Tennessean" newspaper as having some connection with the school have been submitted to the Bureau on Nationalistic Tendency cards.

On January 19, 1940 [redacted] who manifested a keen dislike for persons engaged in subversive activities, stated that some one had furnished him a mimeographed copy embodying a summary of a discussion by JAMES DOMBROWSKI, Chairman, Highland Folk School, delivered at the Hillsboro Presbyterian Church on

THIS DESTRUCTION
78 APR 24 1961

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945, 5160

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>W.B. Fletcher</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 61-7511-2 FEB 6 1941 JAN 31 A.M. ONE HARBO
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 2 - Louisville 2 - Memphis COPIES DESTROYED 78 APR 24 1961	

November 19, 1939, and in the Chapel, Doctor's Building, Nashville, November 20, 1939, which mimeographed copy he furnished to Agent. The names of persons mentioned in the address have been checked, and it is noted that the following persons were mentioned on whom Nationalistic Tendency cards have not been previously prepared:

67C
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

both of whom are mentioned as officers of the Alumni Association of the Highland Folk School and who are mentioned as persons in possession of the Thanksgiving weekend reports covering the activities of the alumni who were present at the Homecoming at the Highland Folk School. All others are listed as composing the Advisory Committee of the Highland Folk School, namely:

DR. REINHOLD NIEBUHR, Chairman,
Union Theological Seminary;

DR. ARTHUR SWIFT;

MISS MARY VAN KLEECK, Director of Industrial Studies,
Russell Sage Foundation;

DR. GEORGE S. COUNTS of the Teachers College and
President of the American Federation of Teachers;

ROGER BALDWIN, Director,
American Civil Liberties Union;

DR. SHERWOOD EDDY;

MR. FRANZ DANIEL, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of
America;

The Reverend WILLIAM SPOFFORD, Director, Church
League of Industrial Democracy.

Additional copies of the Nationalistic Tendency card have been made covering [REDACTED], and same are being furnished to the Louisville Division for its information.

Nationalistic Tendency cards on all persons listed above are being submitted to the Bureau.

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU

Mimeographed copy of a summary of a speech by JAMES DOMBROWSKI, delivered at Nashville, Tennessee November 19 and 20, 1939.

TO THE LOUISVILLE FIELD DIVISION

Three copies of Nationalistic Tendency card on [REDACTED]

- PENDING -

B7C

The Philosophy and Program of the Highlander Folk School.
A summary of a discussion by James Dombrowski, Chairman,
"Highlander Folk School, at the Hillsboro Presbyterian
Church, November 19th, and in the Hepel, Doctor's Build-
ing, Nashville, Tennessee, November 27th, 1939.

Part I.
Philosophy

1. One important motivation of the majority of those who have been responsible for the Highlander Folk School has been the attempt to relate religious idealism to the social problems of to-day, particularly to relate the social aspirations of religion and of the labor movement.

2. This concern for social justice stands at the heart of the prophetic Hebrew Christian religion as set forth by such men as Bishop Grundwig, the spiritual father of the Danish Folk Schools, Walter Rauschenbusch, Harry F. Ward, Reinhold Niebuhr, and Bishop Francis J. McConnell.

3. The Social Gospel is the term used to designate the type of religious thought expounded by these thinkers. They emphasize the importance of the social factor in the development of character. The salvation of the individual, according to this school of theology, is impossible apart from the salvation of the whole of society.

Part II.
The Problem
for
Christian
Sociology

4. A definition of religion universally acceptable would be most difficult to formulate, said Dr. John Benton in his recent inaugural address as Dean of the School of Religion of Vanderbilt University. But it is agreed generally that religion is present whenever we confront the brute facts of reality with an ideal, or as he put it, whenever we are aware of the tension between what is and what ought to be.

5. The "as is"-Southern workers (that includes most of us) number thirteen million, 42% on farms, 19% in factories, with an income averaging a half of that of the rest of the nation. With a fourth of the population, the south has two-thirds of the tenants. A tenant earns \$73 a year per person, a sharecropper from \$38 to \$73 per person. In 1935 50% of all the women in industry in Tennessee made less than \$12 a week. A survey of the families removed to make way for the Norris dam area showed an average annual cash income per family of \$50. There are five million forgotten people in the southern mountains. Living standards are commensurate with that income. The average annual expenditure per family for meat and vegetables is \$231, in the south it is less than \$150, and in Mississippi it is \$73. One out of five houses in the rural south has no toilet of any kind. The average annual expenditure for the education

61-7511-2

of a southern child is only one-half of the average for the nation; for a Negro child it is only one-ninth. Because of the poll tax political democracy is denied to two-thirds of the population. Economic democracy (collective bargaining) is restricted even more stringently.

6. The world that "ought to be"-These conditions must be examined in the light of government research as to potential living standards if all the idle capital, plants and man-power were put to work. Conservative estimates place the potential income at \$4,500 for every family in the United States. We may now be sure of one disturbing fact-poverty is now entirely voluntary. This fact should haunt every Christian concerned with establishing a just society, every citizen interested in a rational society, and all of us seeking to safeguard democracy. Democracy means freedom, and we are not free until we liberate all of the potential material and spiritual resources of our nation.

Part III.
What can
Labor
Contribute

7. The labor movement, with its labor press, nine million members of unions, and co-operatives, and affiliated bodies is the backbone of the progressive movement seeking to change the present order and to establish a more just and ethical society. Organized labor brings immediate practical gain to those who need it most. These benefits may be summarized:

- a. By raising wages and living standards.
- b. Initiating and enforcing social legislation.
- c. Giving dignity to workers; no longer regarded as mere "hands".
- d. Makes democracy work in the economic field through collective bargaining.
- e. Bringing educational and cultural services to workers.
- f. Giving concrete expression to the religious ideals of service and brotherhood which otherwise find but little practical outlet in the hurly-burly competitive world.

Thus for rational as well as ethical reasons religion needs labor. And a vital concern by religion for the interests of labor would be the best safeguard against a complacent, comfortable middle class dissipating its ethical interests in mere generalities. We need to apply the Social Creed to the Churches.

Part IV.
The Program
of HFS.

A. Resident Program-

(a) Purpose- To provide a cultural and educational center for the training of a native leadership for the southern labor movement.

(b) Program- Two resident terms a year, each lasting six weeks. In the past these have come in the summer and winter. In 1940 the resident terms will be held in the Spring and Fall. This will leave the summer free for week-end institutes for local and international unions.

The students are carefully selected by the educational committees of their unions or co-operatives. There are no formal educational requirements other than the ability to read and write and a desire to serve the labor movement. One or two college students are accepted each term but such students must plan to work full time in the labor movement or in social work. In the Winter Term of 1939 27 students came from ten southern states, from San Antonio to Richmond and represented 9 international unions.

The courses are grouped in two categories: first, the practical "tool" courses in the work of the union, e.g. public speaking, and parliamentary law, trade union problems, journalism, mimeographing, poster making; and secondly, the background and cultural courses such as dramatics, economics, folk dancing and group singing, history and recreational programs.

The methods are a combination of lectures, discussion and work-shop. The material as far as possible is based on the experience of the students. Classes are informal. In the work-shop class students experiment with visual materials, reducing materials from their classes and experience to graphic form in charts, posters, etc. Samples of this material will be seen in the various publications of the class in English and Journalism. (see the publication list of HFS). There is an attempt to relate the material from the various classes, for example, the dramatics group wrote, published and produced five plays this summer. The dramatic material was drawn from the students' experience and from their discussions in union problems, economics and work-shop classes.

Special lecturers augment the regular teaching staff during a resident term. About twenty-five or thirty prominent progressive leaders of the south drawn from labor, governmental

and civic groups discuss various aspects of community and labor problems. Those discussions with many of the south's leading progressive figures is in itself a liberal education. A complete list of the visiting lecturers during the Summer Term of 1939 was published in the Fall number of the Highlander Fling.

B. Community Program-

(a) Purpose- To preserve and enrich the indigenous cultural traditions of the southern mountains; through democratic and co-operative procedure to seek actively the solution of basic community problems.

(b) The program- is of an informal nature following the procedures of settlement houses and of the Danish Folk Schools. The activities are suggested by the community, limited only by the interests of the group and the skills of the staff. These activities for the most part consist of cultural and recreational groups, e.g., piano lessons, voice culture, group singing, dramatics, marionette and puppet making, library service, hikes and athletics, community newspaper, folk dancing, discussion groups, co-operative projects, nursery school. Not all of these interest groups are maintained simultaneously, but vary according to the resources of the staff.

The co-operative ideal is stressed as the best instrument through which to develop community consciousness, self-reliance, training in democratic methods, and through which the resources of the community may be made to yield the best returns. The nursery school, for example, is a co-operative community project. Eighteen children are enrolled. Parents have contributed through their own initiative and solicitation small sums for the fuel supplies, although all are on relief; young men made the benches and equipment; young girls helped with supervision until NYA aid was secured.

A community discussion group has been meeting continuously for over a year. The problems grow out of the experience of the group. In discussing their own situation they gradually get some understanding and insights into the larger problems of the nation. After an extended study of the philosophy and methods of the co-operative movement, the group is now attempting to raise some working capital for a co-operative. Pumpe sales of old clothes are held once a month. The last sale was attended by 50 families from the valley, the surrounding coves and the mountain. In this way clothes are distributed to the needy at slight cost, and gradually the basis for a co-operative is being established.

This discussion group is experimenting with book-making. Simple pamphlets have been made from materials furnished by the group, newspaper clippings, cartoons, etc., which are mounted in pamphlet form and circulated among the membership. The subjects cover Surplus Commodities, Social Security Laws, Wage and Hour Act, the Poll Tax, etc.

C. Extension Program-

(a) Purpose-To assist labor groups within the area served by the school to develop cultural and educational programs.

(b) Program-The services to unions are of a varied nature, consisting of occasional lectures, to a six weeks' institute. Library services are extended to neighboring individuals and groups. Help is given with recreational programs; materials are furnished for dramatic programs and discussion groups.

The School plant is used by local and international unions for week-end institutes, especially during the summer months.

An effort is made to maintain a permanent relationship with our alumni and to assist them to develop within their groups educational and cultural programs. At the Homecoming at Highlander at Thanksgiving week-end reports were made of the activities of the alumni present. (These reports are in the process of being mimeographed and may be had from the officers of the Alumni Association, Mr. Matthew Lynch, 417 1/2 Church Street, Nashville, and Mrs. Christine Benson, Gilbertsville, Kv., c/o T. V. A.)

Part V. Organization and Personnel

Location-Highlander is located in the community of Summerfield, two miles from Monteagle on the Tracy City Highway. It is 50 miles from Chattanooga, 90 from Nashville, in Grundy County on the Cumberland Plateau.

Property-The original grant of property on which Highlander was located was made by Dr. Lillian S. Johnson, of Memphis, Tenn. Dr. Johnson built the large house in 1919 and carried on a program of community education until 1932 when she made it available to Highlander.

Staff-The staff consists of seven full time residents:
William Buttrick, Duke University, teacher of economics,
Secretary;

James Dombrowski, B.Ph., Emory University, B.D., Union Theological Seminary, Ph.D., Columbia University, teacher of history, Chairman;

Myles Horton, B.A., Cumberland University, University of Chicago, International Peoples College, teacher of union problems, Educational Director.

13058

Zilphia Horton, B.A., M.A., College of the Ozarks, teacher of music and dramatics;
Claudia Lewis, B.A., Reid College, Director of Nursery School;
Mary Lawrance, B.A., Duke University, Community Worker;
Jane Lawson, B.A., Vassar College, Office Secretary.

Advisory Committee; The Chairman is Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, of Union Theological Seminary; other members are Dr. Arthur Swift, Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Director of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation; Dr. George S. Counts, of Teachers College and President of the American Federation of Teachers, Roger Baldwin, Director American Civil Liberties Union; Dr. Sherwood Eddy; Mr. Franz Daniel, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; the Reverend William Spofford, Director Church League of Industrial Democracy.

Finances-The school is financed by contributions from individuals, unions, church groups, student groups. The budget in 1939 was \$10,000. A few of the stronger unions provide scholarships but for the most part the school must provide scholarships of \$100 each for the six weeks' term. Students making \$10 and \$15 a week are not in a position to pay their own way.

Some support has come from the William G. Whitney Foundation and the Christian Social Justice Fund, but most of the money comes from voluntary contributions from individuals. There are 550 individual contributors, most of whom make annual contributions. They include teachers, ministers, business men and workers.

Obviously the school could not manage on such a small budget if the staff received remuneration commensurate with the services rendered. Staff members serve on a maintenance basis.

ANOOGA, TENNESSEE

May 20, 1940.

Mr J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr Hoover,

Recently I sent you some clippings about the Highlander Folk School and I am herewith sending you another.

It seems to me that this Gothe should be investigated-- I suggest that he might be "asked" to return to Germany---

Could you not cooperate with Mr Dies in having some trusted young people attend these camps?

We need to clean out our country from within more than we need battle ships.

Best wishes to you and for your work

Most sincerely,

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 MAY 24 1940

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

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7/1/40 & 7-10

May 18, 1940

Page 3

GOETHE TO DIRECT NEW TYPE CAMP AT MONTEAGLE

Youth Congress Leader
Attends Workers' Edu-
cation Meet Here

Richard Goethe, one of the leaders of the American Youth Congress, which created such a stir in Washington, D. C., some months ago in denouncing certain phases of Roosevelt's Administration, is in Chattanooga attending the Conference of Workers' Education to be held here Saturday and Sunday.

Goethe said his attendance at this conference is more or less a coincidence, as his real purpose is to arrange for establishment of a "work camp" in Highlander Folk School at Monteagle.

The camp, he said, will be set up here in the month of August, and will last for six weeks, and will be attended by 25 young workers and farmers who will work, study and play in this period. He is expected to direct the school.

Goethe said the idea of "work camps" was conceived last year with the establishment of first camp at West Point, N. Y., on the Hudson. He said there are now five such camps in this country, one near Cleveland, Ohio; one in New York; one in Oregon, and the one to be established here in Tennessee at Monteagle.

EXPLANATION

Goethe said how students are selected for these summer camps. He asserted that the sponsors make talks at different schools and colleges and invite students to participate in these camps, which, he said, are operated somewhat on the same line as similar camps in Scandinavian countries. The idea is also, he pointed out, to 14 camps have been established by the Quaker outfit.

Goethe is a native of Germany. He has been in United States on his first trip for two years. He said he knew Hitler, "but they get along so well together." To comment on the European situation, Goethe stated it is "too hot to tell just what is the situation and it will probably take some time before we can get a clear picture of the situation."

Goethe arrived here Saturday. Myles Horton, educator of the Highlander school, here in attendance at the Workers' Education

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

1965

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61-7511-3, 62

Sent in by:

May 18, 1940

Page 5

Leaders of Workers' Conference



Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

13066

MISS WOODS

Helen Woods, United States Department of Labor, in charge of wage and hour division in the nation, was scheduled to address the conference, but it was announced Saturday that she will not be here. Baldanza is looked upon as one of the youngest union executives in this country. He began his union activities at 17 years, when he joined United Mine Workers in Pennsylvania and has had an active union career ever since that time. Leaving coal field, he worked in a Paterson, N. J., dyeing plant from 1927 to 1933, when he became active in forming the Dyer's Federation, a part of United Textile Workers and had remained active in the T. W. U. A.

Here are some of leaders who are here to participate in the Workers' Education Conference which opened a two-day session in Chattanooga Saturday morning. They are, left to right, John Martin, Southern director, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union; Miss Edna Brown, chairman Workers' Education Committee, of Chattanooga, who is presiding over conference; Lawrence Rogin, educational director, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Philadelphia; Mrs. Louise Leonard McLaren, director, Southern Summer School, Asheville, N. C., and Edward F. Callaghan, vice-president, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, and Tennessee director, T. W. U. A., Chattanooga.

WORKERS OPEN 2-DAY SESSION ON EDUCATION

Southern Group Takes Up Use of Teaching to Help Build Unions

A group of labor leaders from several Southern states assembled in Chattanooga Saturday for a two-day conference to consider the general theme, "How Workers' Education Can Help Build the Union." Although both the CIO and AFL are participating in this meeting, as well as some independent unions, the visiting delegates are predominantly affiliated with the CIO. George Baldanza, executive vice-president of the Textile Workers' Union of America, headquarters in New York, is one of the outstanding speakers. He was en route to Chattanooga Saturday morning and will banquet Saturday

night at the Park Hotel. His address will be broadcast over WDOP.

John Martin, southern director, International Ladies Garment Workers, was to be the key afternoon speaker. He will give a summary of "Workers' Education Activities" and in this outline the "use of workers education groups" in building labor organizations. He said Saturday morning that the two summer schools already functioning in the South are doing a good job, but added there was a need for the enlargement of this program.

SCHOOLS PRAISED.

The schools to which Martin referred are the Southern Summer School for Workers, headquarters at Asheville, N. C., and the Highlander Folk School, at Monteagle.

The two-day conference here is sponsored by the Chattanooga Workers' Education Committee, of which Miss Edna Brown is chairman, and presiding officer at the conference; Highlander Folk School and Southern Summer School for Workers. It opened with registration of delegates at the International Ladies Garment Workers' Hall on East Eighth Street at 10 a.m. Saturday and will continue through Sunday.

The conference expected to divide into discussion groups following Martin's talk at the Saturday afternoon session. Reports of committees will be made at the business session commencing at 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning.

Other union leaders who are here to participate in the conference are Lawrence Rogin, educational director, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Philadelphia; Mrs. Carolyn Dillard, of Atlanta, Georgia director, Workers Service Program; Ruth Martin, chairman, Knoxville Workers' Education Council; Harold Gibbons, Louisville, Ky., T. W. U. A.; Myles Horton, educational director, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle; Edward F. Callaghan, vice-president, A. F. H. A., and Tennessee director, T. W. U. A.; Carl G. Thompson, Jr., field representative, Southern Summer School for Workers, North Carolina; Bill Wolff, dramatics and music director, Southern Summer School for Workers; Mrs. Louise Leonard McLaren, director of Southern Summer School, Asheville, N. C.; Nathan Hightower, dramatics director, I. L. G. W., Chattanooga.

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Sent in by:

b7c [redacted] MFW
61-7511-3

July 8, 1940

b7c [redacted]
Chattanooga, Tennessee

13064

b7c
Dear [redacted]

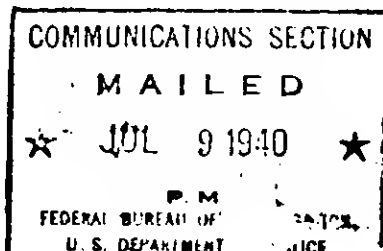
I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated May 20, 1940, and its enclosure.

Your courtesy and interest in bringing this information to my attention are indeed appreciated. You may be assured your letter is being made a matter of official record for appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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RECORDED
67C
[redacted]
Chattanooga, Tennessee

61-7511-4

13001

May 21, 1940

Dear [redacted]

It is a pleasure indeed to have your letter of May 14, 1940, together with the enclosed clipping and to have your comments concerning my address before the Daughters of the American Revolution.

I want to thank you for sending me your observations and suggestions, and you may be assured that this Bureau will endeavor to perform its duties as effectively and efficiently as possible.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 21 1940 ★
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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[redacted]
Chattanooga, Tennessee

61-7511-4

13001

May 21, 1940

Dear [redacted]

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Sincerely yours,

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School Studied By Mrs. Roosevelt

as Lerner Theories Guide School Union Training Classes Part of Year- Round Program, Horton Says

Gift of \$100 by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Highlander Folk School, made known Saturday, definitely establishes her as a patron of the school and gives interest to the following phases of the year's activities at the school. The report comes from Myles Horton, director, and Mrs. Roosevelt's name, it will be noticed, is used to give introductory force to it.

By MYLES HORTON

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., May 6.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt speaking to a gathering of Highlander Folk School students and friends attending the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in Chattanooga, said:

"I am greatly interested in what you are doing, for it is a much needed work."

The chairman, Dr. Frank Graham, and other conference members accompanied Mrs. Roosevelt to the meeting.

The Highlander Folk School, an educational and recreational center in the Tennessee mountains, was founded in 1932 to aid in the fight against complete political and economic slavery in the South. Believing that the extension of democracy is a daily defense, and that it must be maintained as a method as well as an ideal, Highlander agrees with the statement, "that a union card is a passport to democracy."

Year union training sessions are conducted as part of a year-round program. The fall term will begin September 14.

Zorrich, international president of the Abolition Workers of America, challenged the students to meet in the spring term with a plan for unity in the ranks of labor.

"World peace and justice at home can only be attained by united and aggressive action," said Zorrich, emphasizing the need for local leadership. President Zorrich said, "The labor movement needs more Highlander Folk schools."

PART OF COMMUNITY

Students were Katherine Dunham, who has the national office of the United Mine Workers, and an official of Laborers' Western League Jackson. They urged the students to take a more active part in political affairs. Concerning the community and culture work of Highlander, Jackson said:

"This is the only labor school I know of which is part of the community in which it is located."

Other directors speaking during the term were: R. R. Lawrence, of the Workers' Union; John Marshall, of the National League for the Advancement of the Negro; and Elmer Lerch, of the Clothing Workers, etc.

Carnegie-Murray Foundation, and author of the poll tax series published by the Survey Graphic, spoke on "The Poll Tax Fight." Henry Pirth, a citizen of Grundy County in which the school is located, made a statement regarding his poll tax case which is being taken to the supreme court by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. An original play, "South of the Ballot," was given by the dramatic class.

BOY REYNOLDS TAKES PART

Panel discussions on organizing, political activities, education in local unions, and labor legislation were the main feature of the institute.

Harold Gibson, TWU director from Kentucky was chairman of the discussion on organizing. Other members of the panel were Mike Smith, ACWA director for Tennessee, and Horace Bryan, a member of the UMW and a former director of the UCAPEL for West Texas.

Alton Lawrence, southern director of Labor's Non-Partisan League, led the political discussion. J. H. Butler, president, Southern Tenant Farmers Union; Frank McCallister, southern representative of the Workers' Defense League, and John Clark, chairman of the Grundy County Labor's Non-Partisan League, were members of the panel.

Frank Daniel, general organizer for the ACWA, led the panel on education in local unions. Other panel members were Elizabeth Hawes, ACWA representative and former staff member at Highlander; Carl Thompson, field representative of Southern Summer School; and Horace Lee, executive secretary, Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Dr. Addison Quinn, Park University, Nashville, Tenn., American Federation of Teachers, was chairman of the labor legislation panel. The other speakers were John H. Hays,

and the surrounding industrial organizations joined the resident students in evening class, speeches and with a sense of question and discussion. A majority of the regular students came from the A. O. U. W. A. I. O. O. F. U. and textile unions. The Newspaper Guild, the Automobile Workers and the Teamsters Union were also represented.

Two special teachers were added to the regular staff—Robert Craven, national publicity director of the United Rubber Workers gave a week's course in union publicity. John Morgan, itinerant recreational director for the Southern Mountain Workers' Conference, gave a two weeks' course in recreation, handicraft and puppetry.

Regular courses in public speaking, running a union meeting, mimeographing, dramatics, labor economics and history were supplemented by week-end institutes of recreation, lectures and panel discussions.

SINGING POWERFUL WEAPON

Evening singing at the supper table or around a campfire unified the program. Resident students, the members spending the weekend and the 100 or more guests who dropped in for a brief visit joined in the singing of labor and folk songs. "A singing labor movement cannot be defeated," writes John L. Lewis in his introduction to "Labor Songs," compiled by Highlander Folk School director. The 10,000 copies of "Labor Songs" published and distributed by the Textile Workers' Union marks a "singing trend" in the Southern labor movement.

A staff meeting of the Highlander Folk School was held at Highlander during the term. The students were permitted to sit in on the discussion of problems and plans of the Southern organizers. Buck Horn, the director, is an ardent exponent of workers' education, a field in which his organization has pioneered.

"AWAKENING SOUTH" SERIES

The "Awakening South" was the theme for Friday evening series of lectures. Quentin Gore, editor of the Southern News American, discussed the "Role of the Newspaper." Dr. John B. Thompson, Presbyterian minister at the University of Oklahoma, spoke on the "Threat of War." Dr. Charles B. Johnson, of Fisk University, discussed "The Negro's Contribution to the Awakening South." Randolph Ables, southern publicity director at the CIO, lectured on "The Advance of Labor." Dr. J. H. Hays, national secretary of the

in three churches and at the Highlander Folk School. James P. Kelly, international secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was vice-president of TWU and director for the South Carolina. David C. Davis, national secretary of the Defense League, American Labor Union, and National Director, Workers' Union, was also present. The ACWA, and its national staff members, Frank L. Smith, business agent, Jack L. Brown, Union, Lexington, and Robert Gordon, Georgia Post Finding Committee, Jack Pines, Chicago Newspaper Guild, who showed the movie, "Strike," and the southern staff of the ACWA.

The ACWA organizing present were Mike Smith, Bob Harty and Elphie Horne from Tennessee; May Barwell and Grace Heiler of Georgia; Polly Galloway and Polly Bates of North Carolina; Gracie Kuhlman and U.S. McGinnis from Kentucky; and Bill Porters from Mississippi.

Chattanooga June 2nd 1940
13003

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/84 BY SP5 BTJ/OK
0452339

61-7511-4

b7c
RECORDED ND
61-7511-5 ✓

July 30, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Knoxville, Tennessee

Re: MR. _____ DOMBROWSKI
ESPIONAGE

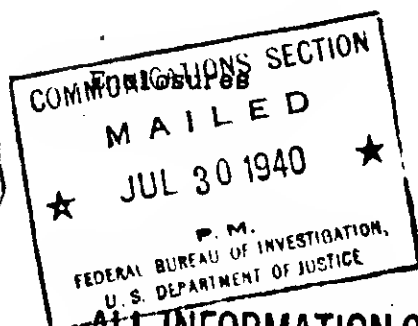
Dear Sir:

For your information, I am transmitting herewith
copies of an anonymous communication dated May 24, 1940
received at the Bureau in an envelope postmarked May 24, 1940
at Cowan, Tennessee.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/84 BY SP8 BTG/CA

245532

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

CRIMINAL ~~Monteagle~~ Tenn. May 24th. 1940

Department of Justice
Washington D. C.
Gentlemen:-

MAY 27 1940

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION

RECEIVED BY ENVELOPE ATTACHED

Noting in the paper where you are desirous of registration of Aliens to prevent Sabotage, I am addressing your attention to the "Highlander Folk School" located here, which has been reported to the F.B.I. for investigation already; and was informed of this investigation through an item in our local County Paper just a short time back, and to forestall suspicion, the local manager, A Mr. Miles Horton, collected up a few children of his local patrons and went to Chattanooga the evening of Mrs. Roosevelt's visit there, making it appear that the school was devoted to the education of children.

The actual head of this school is a Mr. "DOMBRONSKI", which name in itself sounds suspicious; Believing any one having something to hide from the public, is not worthy of public consideration, and a menace to the public and community, I wish to state that I have been in the school on several occasions and I never saw a child there as a student, and I have seen and know of adults being there for what they claim to educate them for holding better positions but the general consensus of opinion is that they are taught how to better control their unions and how to cause and carry on strikes.

Believing this to be a starting nest of Communists, and believing it to be due for a thorough investigation, and knowing that this Mr. Dombronski is now traveling throughout the States especially where there is hopes of causing strife or strikes, thought it to be worthy of note to you.

Should you wish any further information or if I can be of any service in this or any other capacity, serve you, address me as a Member of General Kirby-Smith Post, 1893, Veterans of Foreign Wars, of the U.S. Cowan Tenn.

Respectfully

13000A Citizen.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/84 BY SP8 BTG/CA

245832

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-17511-5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 7 1940

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U.S. MAY 27 1940

AMP

JUL 20 1940

amt

F-101
7/30/40 Amt Knoxville

Knoxville, Tennessee
August 3, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Memphis, Tennessee

Re: MR. ROMBROSKI
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

There is forwarded herewith a copy of Bureau letter dated July 30, 1940 (Bureau file #61-7511), which letter transmitted an anonymous communication dated May 24, 1940, received at the Bureau in an envelope postmarked at Cowan, Tennessee.

In view of the fact that Cowan, Tennessee is located in the Memphis territory, a copy of the anonymous letter is being furnished your office for appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,

W. A. MURPHY,
Special Agent in Charge.

WAM:AB
Enc.

CC - Bureau

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/84 BY SP8 BTG/cl
245835

INDEXED

61-7511-5X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 AUG 8 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE/10

37c
[REDACTED]
CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO

August 30 1940.

6
Mr, J. Edger Hoover
F.B.I. Washington
D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover;

I have just learned of the existence
in Tennessee of a school called "Highlander's Falls
School", has been in operation for about 18 years,
and is reported to teach Communistic doctrine while
endeavoring to influence the local elections; in fact
they have made themselves quite obnoxious.

RECORDED & INDEXED

This information is passed on to you

only because of the report that certain well known
people in Government circles are helping to support
the school and are sending Boys to the school.

I am sorry not to be able to give you
the exact location of the school but I know your organ-
ization will spot the place in a hurry .

May I as just an ordinary American
offer to you and your grand organization a hearty word
of real appreciation.

Respectfully submitted

67c
[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/24/84 BY SP8 BTG/OW
248552

SEP 5 REC'D
[Signature]

MLD

RECORDED 61-7511-6

September 10, 1940

[REDACTED]
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio

Dear [REDACTED]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated August 30, 1940.

Your courtesy and interest in bringing this information to my attention are indeed appreciated, and you may be assured your letter will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/24/84 BY SP8 BTG/CW

245682

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

★ SEP 11 1940 ★

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

mas for [unclear]
2/5

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b 7 c with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☒ For your information: LETTER FROM THIRD PARTY

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-7

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

hn
61-7511-7

November 4, 1940

RECORDED

640
[redacted]
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear [redacted]

I wish to acknowledge your letter received at this Bureau October 24, 1940, and to thank you for your courtesy and interest in writing as you did.

I have noted with interest the information contained in your letter, and if you care to reveal the identity of the informant to whom you make reference, I should be pleased to have him interviewed concerning the subject matter of your letter.

For your information Mr. C. K. Fierstone is Special Agent in Charge of our Knoxville Field Office located at 407 Hamilton National Bank Building, Knoxville, Tennessee, and your cooperation in furnishing any additional data pertaining to the internal security of this country to Mr. Fierstone would indeed be of real assistance.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/84 BY SP8 BTJ/a
245,582

cc - Knoxville

(With copies of incoming)
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

★ NOV 4 1940 ★

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Knoxville, Tennessee
November 5, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto you will find copy of
Bureau letter of November 4, 1940 (61-7511), ad-
dressed to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Nashville, Tennessee, together with its
enclosure. This is furnished for completion of
your files.

Very truly yours,

C. K. FIERSTONE,
Special Agent in Charge.

CKF:AB
Enc.

CC - Bureau

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/84 BY SP8 BTG/pj
245002

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-7511-8
NOV 7 1940
23M-5 FIVE

C O

Knoxville, Tennessee
November 8, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Sir:

With further reference to my letter of November 5, 1940 transmitting a copy of Bureau letter of the preceding day (61-7511) addressed to [redacted] Nashville, I am herewith forwarding the original of the Bureau's letter on which [redacted] had added a number of comments. A copy of [redacted] notations are not being retained by this office nor is her letter being acknowledged because it would appear that there is nothing specific in her complaint and it seems that possibly she is a bit on the erratic side and with very little encouragement might engage in extensive pointless correspondence. The letter is being forwarded for the completion of your files. b7c

Very truly yours,

CKF:PEF

C. K. FIERSTONE
Special Agent in Charge

61-12

CC - Bureau ✓

Enclosure

INDEXED R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/24/84 BY SP8 BTG/OK
245502

61-7511-8X	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

2 Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-9

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.



Deleted under exemption(s) b 7 c with no segregable material available for release to you.



Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.



Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.



Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information:

LETTER FROM THIRD PARTY



The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-10

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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RECORDED

61-7511-10

December 7, 1940

EWK

Nashville, Tennessee

Dear [REDACTED]

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter, with enclosure, dated November 7, 1940, and I desire to thank you for your interest in again corresponding with this Bureau.

As I have previously advised, Mr. C. K. Fierstone is Special Agent in Charge of the Knoxville, Tennessee, Field Division, and any data you deem to be of interest to this Bureau can be submitted directly to him.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Knoxville (with copies of incoming)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/84 BY SP8 BTJ/ck
245,832

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

★ DEC 7 1940 ★

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Knoxville, Tennessee
November 16, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of November 4, 1940
(61-7511) addressed to [REDACTED]
Nashville, Tennessee. *b7c*

As will be noted from my letter of November 8, 1940 to the
Memphis Office, [REDACTED] added a number of extensive comments on
the original of the Bureau's letter to her and transmitted it to me.
Because of the rambling nature of her communication, it was not ack-
nowledged and no copy of it was retained at this office. *b7c*

Today I am in receipt of a long two-page communication from .
[REDACTED] The communication is on two sheets of paper and is
fully covered on both sides. The first sheet is on the letter head
of [REDACTED] Nashville, while the second is on the
letter head of [REDACTED] Nashville. *b7c*

While parts of her communication are undecipherable, it ap-
pears that [REDACTED] is dissatisfied with almost everything in the
world, and besides expressing her views on the present world situation,
she gives an extensive genealogical outline of her own ancestry. En-
closed with the letter was a newspaper clipping pertaining to the High-
lander Folk School and the first couple pages of the September issue
of the Reader's Digest, all of which appear to be much ado about noth-
ing in particular. *b7c*

It appears from the rambling context of [REDACTED] letter
that she is carrying the burdens of the world on her shoulders because
she touches generally on communistic tendencies, religious proclivities,
her own genealogy, the recent election, etcetera, etcetera. *b7c*

No acknowledgment is being made to [REDACTED] communication
by this office and it is suggested that in the event [REDACTED] further *b7c*

COPIES DESTROYED

22 MAR 24 1961

RECORDED & INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/84 BY SP8 BTG/PA
245585

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6 NOV 18 1940

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

88 FIVE ONE 3 30

Director

- 2 -

November 16, 1940

writes the Bureau, that no reply be made because she evidently needs very little encouragement to spend long hours in writing out her worries.

By carbon copy of this letter, [REDACTED] letter is being transmitted to the Memphis Office for inclusion in its files and no copy of it is being retained in this office. *b7c*

Very truly yours,

CKF:PBF

C. K. Fierstone
C. K. FIERSTONE
Special Agent in Charge

cc - Memphis (Enclosure)

- 2 -

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET9

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b 7C with no segregable material available for release to you.
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information:

LETTER FROM THIRD PARTY

- ☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

7511-12

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Knoxville, Tennessee
December 10, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
Memphis, Tennessee

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith will be found copies of Bureau letter (61-7511) dated December 7, 1940, addressed to [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] Nashville, Tennessee, together with photostatic copies of her most recent epistles to the Director.

These copies, as were copies of Bureau letter of November 4, 1940, have been apparently inadvertently sent to the Knoxville Office because Nashville is located in the Memphis district, and these copies are being transmitted for the completion of your file in this matter and none have been retained at this office.

Very truly yours,

CKF:PEF

C. K. FIERSTONE
Special Agent in Charge

61-12

cc - Bureau

Enclosures

RECORDED & INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/84 BY SP8 BTG/CJ
245662

61-7511-13
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 DEC 12 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b 7 C with no segregable material available for release to you.
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: LETTER FROM THIRD PARTY

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-15

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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OFF
FEDERAL B
ATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

December 6, 1940

With reference to the attached, I called Congressman Jones and informed him that I was unable to find any record of anyone in the FBI who talked to the Congressman yesterday with reference to the investigation of the Highlander Folk School. The Congressman stated he called yesterday and talked with a Mr. Holtzer (phonetic). The Congressman advised that this Mr. Holtzer (he stated he was not sure of the name but that it sounded like Holtzer) called him back this morning and informed him that the files on this investigation were confidential. I told the Congressman there is no one in the Bureau by that name. He then said he called the Department of Justice and was connected with someone; that he thought he was talking with the FBI but that he was probably talking with the Department of Justice.

It is possible he was talking with Judge Holtzoff.

I told the Congressman the FBI was not conducting an investigation of the Highlander Folk School of Tennessee.

st

1 ENCL. FM

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/84 BY SP8GTO/cw
245862

61-7511-14	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
4	DEC 17 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	TAMM
NICHOLS	FIVE

- Mr. Tolson ☒
- Mr. Clegg ☒
- Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
- Mr. Foxworth ☒
- Mr. Nathan ☒
- Mr. Ladd ☒
- Mr. Coffey ☒
- Mr. Egan ☒
- Mr. Glavin ☒
- Mr. Harbo ☒
- Mr. McIntire ☒
- Mr. Nichols ☒
- Mr. Rosen ☒
- Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
- Tele. Room ☒
- Mr. Nease ☒
- Mr. Gurnea ☒
- Miss Gandy ☒

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

SJT:MLG

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

December 6, 1940

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

[redacted] to Congressman Jones of Ohio, called in personally this morning advising that the Congressman had talked with someone in the Bureau yesterday afternoon concerning the investigation of the Highlander Folk School in Tennessee; that the Congressman desired that she, [redacted] personally review this file to ascertain what investigation had been made.

I informed [redacted] that all files in the Bureau are confidential and that any request for files would of necessity have to be made of the Attorney General's Office; however, I informed her further that an inquiry had been made recently with reference to the Highlander Folk School and that a check of the files of this Bureau had failed to reveal that such an investigation had been made.

[redacted] asked many questions concerning the Bureau's jurisdiction in matters concerning schools allegedly communistic and from the questions asked and from her personal appearance, I would judge that [redacted] might be unduly interested in radical activities, probably from a sympathetic standpoint.

I have been unable to find any record of anyone talking with Congressman Jones and there is no record of such a call having been received in the Director's Office.

I will call the Congressman and inform him that this Bureau has not made an investigation of the Highlander Folk School at Mont Eagle, Tennessee.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/24/84 BY SP8 BTG/la
245532

RECORDED

Respectfully,

S. J. Tracy

61-7511-14
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 17 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

It will be recalled [redacted] telephoned the other day with reference to the Highland School of either Nashville or Knoxville. I informed [redacted] at that time that the information furnished was insufficient to make a thorough check.

NICHOLS
92

Check from White House

Helps Fifth Column in South

What need one do to be branded a traitor to his or her country?

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 26. "A check from the White House helps support Fifth Column activity in the South."

This charge supported by a photographic reproduction of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's check, is printed on the inside front cover of a booklet, "The FIFTH COLUMN in the South," released here today from the Southern headquarters of the Constitutional Educational League. The author, Joseph P. Kamp, Vice-Chairman of the League, also wrote the widely circulated exposé, "The Fifth Column in Washington."

Photographs in the booklet show Mrs. Roosevelt's check for \$100 drawn April 23, 1940, on the Bank of New York payable to the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., and the letter of transmittal on White House stationery addressed to Jan Dombrowski at the School.

gram is anti-American and anti-God. The ultimate goal is social chaos, the overthrow of the government and the establishment of 'a new social order'."

After presenting much detailed data and many quotations from Communist documents, Mr. Kamp makes the blunt charge that the objective of the Fifth Column is "to 'take over' industry! To 'take over' the South! To 'take over' America."

Wittingly or unwittingly, government officials (including a governor, labor leaders, churchmen, educators, influential and well-meaning local citizens are being used as a vanguard for the Moscow-inspired Red revolution which already is in an advanced stage in the South, Mr. Kamp says.

Commonwealth College, at Mena, Arkansas, which a few weeks ago was fined \$2500 on anarchy charges

Tennessee Federation of Labor, has publicly branded it as "Communist."

Further concerning Mrs. Roosevelt, the author writes:

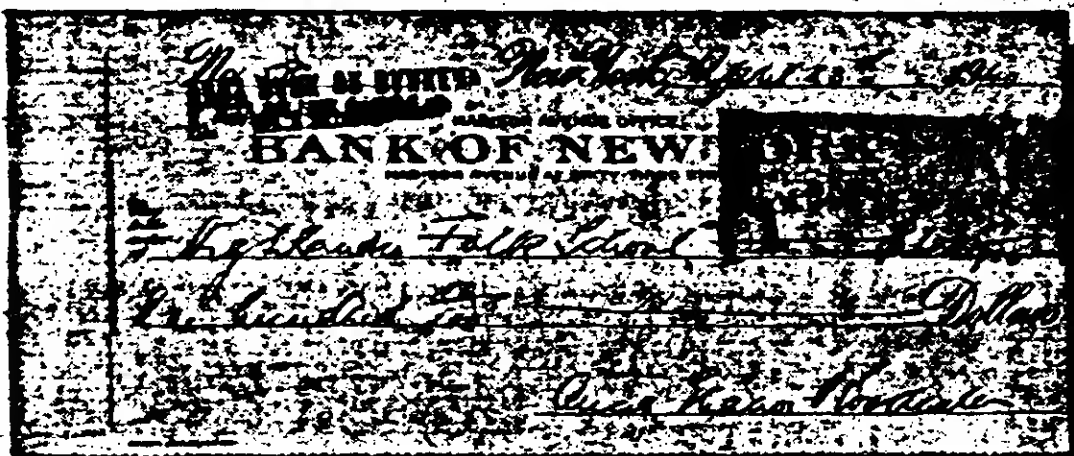
"I am greatly interested in what you are doing, for it is a most noble work," said Mrs. Roosevelt when she met with the students and staff members of Highlander at a supper they tendered her at Chattanooga's West Hotel last April. She was accompanied by Dr. Frank Graham, once a staff member of Soviet Russia's State University of Moscow Summer School for Training American Students in Communism. Also in the party were Barbara Graham, former government official lately involved in a plot to smear the Dies Committee and previously exposed as having been a regular contributor to a Communist organization; and

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Dombrowski, according to the booklet, was arrested in Elizabethton, Tenn., during the Communist-led textile strikes in 1929, and in 1933 brought Soviet posters from Russia which were held up by the U. S. Customs as "seditious."

The Knoxville Tennesseean, Democratic newspaper supporting President Roosevelt for a third term, is one of the many sources quoted to support Mr. Kamp's "indictment." That newspaper investigated Highlander Folk School last year and, according to the Kamp booklet, declared it to be "a center, if not THE center for the spreading of Communism in thirteen Southern States."

The author charges that the school is a "center for the spreading of Communism in thirteen Southern States."

and for displaying the Communist hammer and sickle in place of the American flag, is linked by Mr. Kamp directly with Highlander Folk School. He quotes from a joint advertisement published by the two schools in which they appealed for money, and says Kamp:

"Illustrated with the usual 'telling' baby pictures, the advertisement features a statement by Vice Presidential Candidate Henry Wallace, who once wrote praise of Lenin, Mussolini and Hitler. The quotation reads:

"I have never seen among any peasantry of Europe poverty so abject as that which exists from Arden-

Kathryn Lewis, daughter of John L. Lewis, who recently sided openly with the Communist faction in the New York CIO convention."

A photograph in the booklet shows Mrs. Roosevelt in conference with Dr. Frank Graham and Myles Horton, a University of Chicago graduate and one of the founders of Highlander. Mr. Kamp quotes Horton as saying that the school affords "an opportunity to direct the American revolutionary tradition towards a cooperative society operated by and for the workers." Horton is the present Director of the School, although Mr. Kamp says he spends part of his time as a CIO organizer.

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who will be
Mr. Kase

Office of the
Social Security Board, Dr. J. H.
Davis of the TVA, Esther Goldens of
the National Youth Administration,
and Stewart Meacham of the NLRB.

Another government official,
Anthony Williams, head of the Na-
tional Youth Administration is ac-
cused of having provided a letter of
introduction for "Communist" John
Doodran, National Representative of
the Workers Alliance, when he came
to Birmingham in 1938 to help pro-
mote the Southern Conference for
Human Welfare, which, the book's
author, was Communist inspired and
controlled.

The Williams introduction is ques-
tioned having said in part: "I regard
you highly and have found that
you know what he is talking

Mr. Roosevelt
April 12, 1939

Mr. Roosevelt:
I acknowledge receipt of your letter of
April 12th, and to send you this check
which she is very glad to contribute
to the scholarship fund of the
Highlander Folk School.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Roosevelt
Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Mr. James Doodrowski
c/o Highlander Folk School
Monteagle
Tennessee

44-7511-15

January 4, 1941

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

There appeared in The CIO News for December 2, 1940, on Page 8, the following item: "Support Highlander Folk School" -

"The program and aims of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn., were endorsed by the CIO convention, and efforts to discredit and defame the school were condemned as 'an attack on the progressive labor movement of the South.'"

"Highlander conducts a year around program of education, recreation and organization. In addition to six weeks' resident terms, it holds institutes, conferences and co-operates with unions in field work. These activities the convention declared, 'have made the school a target for attacks of anti-labor forces.'"

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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**Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Knoxville, Tennessee

April 9, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

3
ju
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

During the investigation presently being made of the Highlander Folk School it was necessary to photograph a large number of documents, part of which had to be used immediately in the investigation. Consequently, the photographs were developed and those few needed for immediate investigation were enlarged.

The forty-two negatives which were not needed immediately are being enclosed and the Bureau is requested to furnish this office with two enlarged copies of each. It is not necessary that these be enlarged to their natural size but only need to be enlarged to a size which will permit them to be easily read. When these enlargements are received, the Knoxville office will submit a supplementary report concerning the information on them.

Very truly yours,

C. K. Fierstone

C. K. FIERSTONE,
Special Agent in Charge.

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REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED

April 15, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
407 Hamilton National Bank
Knoxville, Tennessee

12995

RE: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

As requested in your letter to the Bureau dated April 9, 1941, there are enclosed herewith, two enlarged photographic prints of each and the forty-two negatives of photographs taken in connection with above entitled matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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DATE 2/24/84 BY SP8 BTJ/OL
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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Knoxville, Tennessee
April 14, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
Monteagle, Tennessee
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Please refer to the letter from Knoxville to the Bureau dated October 6, 1939; letter from the Bureau to Memphis, dated October 13, 1939, and October 30, 1939, Bureau file No. 61-7558, which concerned a report made by [REDACTED] on this school. It will be noted that the Knoxville Office could not locate a copy of this report at that time and advised that the report appeared to have been made for the American Federation of Labor and to have been forwarded to WILLIAM GREEN, its President. The Bureau in its letter dated October 30, referred to above, advised that no further effort should be made to obtain copies of this report through the American Federation of Labor. b7D

A copy of this report was located by Special Agent [REDACTED] in the possession of [REDACTED] Assistant Postmaster at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and another copy was also found by Special Agent [REDACTED] in the possession of [REDACTED]. One of these copies is being attached hereto for the Bureau. It will be noted that this report is dated May 8, 1935, and was made by [REDACTED]. Copies of five affidavits, which were attached to the original of this report, are also being enclosed. b7C b7D

[REDACTED] was located in Knoxville, Tennessee, where he is employed by the City, and the report was gone over with him to determine if he had any additional information in his possession. b7D

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

4-14-41

C. K. FIERSTONE

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b7D
b7D
He advised that the investigation had been made so long ago that he had no recollection of the details of the report, but after reading it advised that he had been very careful to report only facts in this investigation. When questioned regarding the reason for this investigation having been made, [REDACTED] advised that a grant of about \$15,000 had been made by the United States Government to the Highlander Folk School for the installation of printing equipment, but that a report had reached the Governor of the State of Tennessee from some source regarding the communist teaching of the school, and that the Governor had personally requested that this investigation be made before the check was sent to the school. [REDACTED] advised that he personally discussed this matter with the Governor of the State of Tennessee at the date his report was made and that as a result of his belief that the school was definitely communistic, the Governor had refused to grant the money to the school and had blocked the payment of the \$15,000 which had been authorized.

[REDACTED] advised that he knew of no connection of the American Federation of Labor with this investigation and that so far as he knew no copy had been forwarded to the President of the American Federation of Labor, WILLIAM GREEN, at Washington, D. C. This matter is being further reported on in the case entitled above in a report which is now in the process of dictation.

Very truly yours,

C. K. Fierstone
C. K. FIERSTONE
Special Agent in Charge

b7c [REDACTED] PBF

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Enclosuree

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

File No. 61-12

Report made at KNOXVILLE, TENN.	Date made 4-10-41	Period 3/11-15, 17-22, 24, 25/41; 4/1, 4/41.	Report made by [REDACTED] b7c AEB
Title HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL		Character of case INTERNAL SECURITY - C	
<p>SYNOPSIS: Organization, location and directing personnel set out. Lists of teachers and sponsors obtained. [REDACTED] sources of income indicate Communist Party support. Informants Chattanooga show heads of school attended Communist Party meetings. Affidavits and correspondence gathered by C. H. KILBY copied and enclosed show Communist teachings at school.</p> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/27/84 BY SP8 BTG/CA 245 532</p> <p>DETAILS: Numerous complaints received in the Knoxville Office concerning Communist activities at the Highlander Folk School made it desirable to investigate the school and its personnel.</p> <p>ENCLOSURE ATTACHED</p> <p>This report is a result of joint investigation by Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer.</p> <p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [REDACTED] SAC</p> <p>Copies: ⑤ Bureau (Enc. Reg) 2 Miami 2 Birmingham (Enc) 2 New Orleans 2 Boston 3 E. J. CONNELLEY, 2 Buffalo New York 2 Charlotte 2 Washington Field 2 Chicago 4 Knoxville 2 Detroit 2 Louisville 2 Memphis</p> <p>COPIES DESTROYED 12 APR 21 1961</p> <p>PRIOR TO DISSEMINATION SEE KX LET 12-9-55 in 61-75H- 184 IN WHICH [REDACTED] b7c REPUDIATES STATEMENT MADE IN EXHIBIT #4 ENCLOSED WITH THIS REPORT. 12-10-55 also See p 12 & 21 re: W. C. Bridges per K. C. [REDACTED] APR 23 1956</p> <p>APR 21 1941</p> <p>FIVE</p>			

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

61-12

4-10-41

The following information on the organization of the Highlander Folk School was obtained from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and was
verified by [REDACTED] and by [REDACTED]

The Highlander Folk School was organized during 1932 on ground donated by Dr. LILLIAN W. JOHNSON, whose present mail address is 124 East Michigan Avenue, The Palms, DeLand, Florida. MYLES HORTON and JAMES DOMBROWSKI were believed to be the active organizers of the school. The land was donated by Dr. JOHNSON because she believed that it would benefit the local inhabitants and would educate them and improve their working conditions.

A charter was issued to the Highlander Folk School on January 31, 1934 by the State of Tennessee and this charter is recorded with the Tennessee Department of State in Volume 0-12, page 146, in the office of the Secretary of State at Nashville, Tennessee. The school was chartered by MILES HORTON, ELIZABETH HAWES, JAMES DOMBROWSKI, RUPERT HAMPTON, and MALCOLM CHISHOLM.

The Highlander Folk School is located in Grundy County, Tennessee, about two miles north of Monteagle, Tennessee, on State Road 56 going toward Tracy City, Tennessee. This section is mountainous and heavily wooded.

Three persons are reported to have been associated with it in a directing capacity almost from the start of the school up to the present time.

MILES HORTON, Director of Education, is the one whose name is most often mentioned as being the leader of the school, and lives on the school grounds with his wife and his father and mother.

Various affidavits mentioned later in this report as exhibits show that MILES HORTON teaches Communism and has solicited membership in the Young Communists' League from various persons, locally. HORTON is also reported to have been one of the founders of the Commonwealth College at Mena, Arkansas. HORTON is reported to have spent two years in Russia, but it has not been possible to determine even an approximate date.

b7c

JAMES DOMBROWSKI, Secretary of the Highlander Folk School, is the person who signs all of the mail sent out by the school requesting contributions and designates himself on these letters as chairman, without saying what he is chairman of. In a letter addressed by [REDACTED] Athens, Tennessee, [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] Sweetwater, Tennessee, dated November 16, 1940, DOMBROWSKI is reported to have signed a bulletin issued by the Revolutionary Policy Committee of the Socialist Party in 1934 stating they would "make every effort to promote the world revolution and to secure Governmental power for the victorious revolution by arming the workers and by preparing the working class to turn imperialist war into class war." He is also reported to have solicited persons to join the Young Communists' League at the school.

b7c

ELIZABETH DAY HAWES, better known as ZILLA HAWES, has been active as a teacher in the school from its beginning and is reported to have been especially strong in her teaching of Communistic principles and how they can be used in labor agitation. She is married to FRANZ DANIEL and both are listed as being signers with DOMBROWSKI of the bulletin of the Socialist Party's Revolutionary Policy Committee mentioned above under JAMES DOMBROWSKI'S name.

b7c

A photograph of the above mentioned letter dated November 16, 1940 written by [REDACTED] is being enclosed as Exhibit No. 1. [REDACTED] is in Florida at the present time, too ill to be interviewed, and is not expected to live. A lead is being set out to contact the State Americanization Committee of the American Legion at Nashville to locate the Socialist Party bulletin referred to. The original of [REDACTED] letter is in possession of [REDACTED] Tracy City, Tennessee.

Several other persons are presently living at the school and appear to have some official connection with the school of a more permanent nature than those listed later as teachers.

b7c [redacted] advises that LOUISE L. CONKLING, whose home address is 621 Mississippi Avenue, Signal Mountain, Tennessee, and whose mother, Mrs. FRANK G. CONKLING, runs an antique shop in Red Bank, Tennessee, is employed at the Highlander Folk School and lives there at the present time. [redacted] Postmaster at Monteagle, Tennessee, says LOUISE CONKLING is secretary of the school and recently replaced Miss LOUISE GRATHAM DICHLAN, who is presently residing at 233 West Menomonee Street, Chicago, Illinois.

b7c Miss JANE ALLEN was reported by [redacted] to have arrived at the school on about March 15, 1941 and seems to be helping carry on the business of the school, but her exact duties and position are not known. She is believed to be from Flint, Michigan as letters from the school are being addressed to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. ALLEN, 1701 East Hamilton Avenue, Flint, Michigan. Letters addressed to Flint, Michigan did not make their appearance until after Miss ALLEN arrived at the school.

Mr. C. H. KILBY, an employee of the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company, whose office is at Tracy City, Tennessee, has been extremely interested in getting the Highlander Folk School out of Grundy County because of the trouble they have stirred up there among the WPA employees and the bugwood cutters and this matter has almost reached the point of being an obsession with him. He has organized a committee of local residents of the better class which call themselves the Grundy County Crusaders, whose sole purpose is to combat the Highlander Folk School and its teachings. The antagonism that each of these groups feels for the other has reached such a point that there was danger of open conflict between them during November of 1940 and it was feared for a time that local citizens would burn the Highlander Folk School building. In all contacts in this investigation, the persons interviewed were questioned regarding Mr. KILBY and they were uniformly of the opinion that he is a reputable citizen and that his feeling toward the school is a patriotic desire to rid the county of a subversive influence. Those interviewed were also questioned regarding the possibility of Mr. KILBY'S position with the coal company and the labor troubles which coal companies occasionally have being responsible for his feeling in the matter, but everyone advised they had never heard Mr. KILBY make any remarks against organized labor and in fact believed that he was entirely in favor with it. There was no evidence that the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company was furnishing any financial aid to Mr. KILBY or requesting that he carry on his activities against the school.

Mr. KILBY has amassed quite a large quantity of correspondence, leaflets, printed matter and such which the school has distributed and has obtained numerous affidavits from persons who have been in the school as students and from natives who have had some connection with the school. These signed affidavits are being set out as Exhibits Nos. 3 through 20. It will be noted that in almost every instance these affidavits mention the Communist flag being displayed on the platform of the school, teachings of a definite Communist nature, and attempts on the part of several of those connected with the school to get others to join the Young Communist League. Where the Young Communist League is mentioned in these affidavits, the persons identifying the card were shown a Young Communist League Membership Card which has been photographed and is being included with this report to the Bureau as Exhibit No. 24. It was not possible to determine the origin of this card and the names on it are not known in Grundy County. This card is presently in Mr. KILBY'S possession.

Exhibits No. 21 and 22 are included with the affidavits in Mr. KILBY'S file but have not been signed as yet. Mr. KILBY reports that [REDACTED] is entirely cooperative so copies of these two exhibits are being sent to the Birmingham Office so that they can get a complete statement from [REDACTED] regarding the teachings and the teachers at the school at the time he attended.

Exhibit No. 23 is a proposed affidavit which covers the details of the article written by JOHN McDOUGAL BURNS, reporter for the Nashville, Tennessean, during his attendance in the school in 1939. Copies of these newspaper articles have previously been furnished to the Bureau and are not being set out again.

Exhibit No. 2 is a report of [REDACTED] made while he was [REDACTED] on May 8, 1935, to [REDACTED] at that time. [REDACTED] has been interviewed in the Knoxville Field Office concerning this report and he advises that it was made at the request of the Governor of Tennessee because a grant of money about to be made to the Highlander Folk School by the United States Government to finance a printing plant was objected to by American Legion officials. [REDACTED] said he was definitely of the opinion that the school was Communistic and that as a result of his recommendations, the grant of money to the school was not made.

TEACHERS

In order to indicate the type of persons who have instructed students at the Highlander Folk School, this section of the report will set out the names of those known to have acted as teachers at the school in the past. A descriptive folder put out by the Highlander Folk School for its school year 1936, lists the following teachers:

MILES HORTON,
JAMES DOMBROWSKI,
ELIZABETH DAY HAWES,
RUPERT HAMPTON.

The photostatic copy of the report of [REDACTED] dated May 8, 1935, which is Exhibit No. 2, shows HILDA HUBERT to have been one of the teachers at that time. b7c

JOHN McDOUGAL BURNS in his articles in the Nashville, Tennessee in 1939, a report of which is contained in Exhibit No. 23, listed additional instructors as WILLIAM BUTTRICK, Dr. ARTHUR RAPER, STEWART KEACHEM, NLRB, and FRANK COFFEE, of Social Security.

In the unsigned statement of [REDACTED] Exhibit No. 21, the following are listed as teachers at the school: b7c

FRANZ DANIEL (husband of ZILLA HAWES),
WALTER PEARSON,
J. WITHERSPOON DODGE (API and Southern
Conference for Human Welfare),
DON MEKEE,
HERBERT WILLIAMS,
R. H. BRAZEL,
CLYDE WILLIAMS.

A copy of the Highlander Fling, published by the Highlander Folk School, dated February, 1941, is listed as Exhibit No. 25 and shows the following as instructors or workers in the school in addition to those listed above:

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

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67c
CLAUDIA LEWIS,
MARY LAWRENCE,
ZILPHIA HORTON (wife of MILES HORTON).

This issue of the Highlander Fling also lists an Executive Council which had just been formed to work with directors of the school, formulating programs and policies. This council met at the school December 14th and 15th and arranged a program for 1941. It should be noted that all of those listed have at some time in the past conducted panel discussions during resident terms of the Highlander Folk School:

BERNARD BORAH, Southern Director, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America,
ROY REYNOLDS, President, Printing Pressmen's Union, Chattanooga, Tennessee,
LUCY RANDOLPH MASON, Public Relations Representative for the C.I.O.,
EDWARD S. CALLAGHAN, Vice-President and Southern Director, American Federation of Hosiery Workers,
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, Executive Secretary, Tennessee Industrial Union Council,
GEORGE TITLER, United Mine Workers of America, District 50,
Dr. ALBERT BARNETT, Professor of Theology, Scarritt College, Nashville, Tennessee,
MATT LYNCH, American Federation of Hosiery Workers and Chairman of the Highlander Folk School Alumni Association,
ALTON LAWRENCE, Southern Representative, Labor's Non-Partisan League,
Dr. GEORGE MAYHEW, Professor of Religion, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee,
JOE DOBBS, Plumbers' Union, A.F. of L., Chattanooga, Tennessee.

LEON WILSON is presently connected with the Highlander Folk School in some capacity as a teacher and lives at the school. The Highlander Fling, Exhibit No. 25, lists an article written by LEON WILSON entitled, "Highlander Folk School, An Informal History." It does not say where this article was published.



HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

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Reverend JOHN B. THOMPSON (A.P.M. and Southern Conference for Human Welfare), is listed as a former instructor at the Highlander Folk School in a letter written by MILES HORTON dated November 5, 1940, which is quoted on page 150 of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Washington, D. C., February 17, 1941, entitled AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION. On page 151 of the same report a press release of the Highlander Folk School dated October 29, 1940 lists the following instructors:

YELVERTON BOWHERD, Regional C.I.O. Director,
A. HARTWELL, National Representative, Labor Non-
Partisan League,
BERNARD BORAH, Southern Director of the Amalgamated
Clothing Workers,
PAUL CHRISTOPHER, Secretary-Treasurer of the Tennessee
State Industrial Union Council,
ALTON LAWRENCE, Southern Director of Labor's Non-
Partisan League,
WILLIAM LEAVES, Director of the Wage and Hours Division.

Additional persons listed only as speakers are as follows:

LUCY RANDOLPH MASON, Public Relations Representative
for the C.I.O.,
GEORGE BASS, of the United Rubber Workers,
ELMER BROWN, President of the New York Local of
the Typographical Union,
VIRGIL CONNER, Editor of the Southern News Almanac
(Southern Communist newspaper),
ORVILLE MASTIN, Cooperative Expert,
Dr. LILLIAN JOHNSON, Donor of the Highlander Folk School
property,
JOHN SCHULTZ, Southern Representative of the United
Retail and Wholesale Employees of America,
ROY BARNES, President of the Chattanooga Printing
Pressmen's Union,
JOE GEIDERS, Secretary of the Civil Rights Committee
of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare,
DENNIS NELSON, and
PRESTON VALIEN, both of Fiske University,
MARGOT GAYLE, of the Women's Committee on Abolition
of Poll Tax.

SPONSORS

The Highlander Folk School has been successful in obtaining the permission of many important persons to use their names as sponsors of the school, itself, or some of its activities. The most important name from the standpoint of publicity which they have secured is that of ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. Exhibit No. 26 is correspondence in the files of Mr. C. H. KILBY. In this exhibit it will be noted there is a report from some unknown person three paragraphs in length on an investigation conducted concerning LILES HORTON. Exhibit No. 25 also contains on the front page a printed copy of a letter directed by ELEANOR ROOSEVELT to the Highlander Folk School. Exhibit No. 27 is a photograph of a mimeographed sheet put out by the Highlander Folk School publicizing Mrs. ROOSEVELT'S support.

Exhibit No. 28 is a photograph taken from a newspaper article which published a photostat of the check and letter which she sent to the Highlander Folk School in 1940. Exhibit No. 27 is being forwarded with all letters sent out by the Highlander Folk School asking for contributions from other persons.

Exhibit No. 29 is a photograph of an announcement sent out by the Washington Committee of the Highlander Folk School about a benefit to be given in Washington, D. C. on December 6, 1940. It will be noted that W. M. ROSS has signed the letter of January 27, 1941 which is attached to this same exhibit and his wife's name appears on the committee. The list of sponsors on this exhibit contains many notable names, ^{as an indi-} cative of the inactive nature of at least a part of this sponsorship, Exhibit No. 30, which is an exchange of correspondence between [redacted] and Secretary CORDELL HULL, is enclosed. *b7c*

Exhibit No. 31 is a photograph of a circular put out by the Highlander Folk School concerning the sponsorship of the school by JOHN L. LEWIS.

Exhibit No. 25, previously mentioned, which is a photostat copy of the Highlander Fling, under the headline "Highlander Benefit," reports on the Washington Benefit held December 6, 1940 and in addition says that a New York Committee gave a theater benefit on January 22, 1941. A list of the sponsors in both places is given.

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61-7511-20, p. 10-12

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HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

61-12

4-10-41

MISCELLANEOUS

100 [REDACTED] University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, when questioned regarding [REDACTED] students who had shown an interest in the Highlander Folk School, advised that a [REDACTED] who received his B.A. and Masters Degree from the University of the South [REDACTED] had been curious regarding the courses of instruction at the Highlander Folk School and was believed to have taken the summer course there in 1940. [REDACTED] says he does not believe that [REDACTED] is a Communist and would in all probability give full details of his attendance at the Highlander Folk School. A lead is being set out to interview him.

[REDACTED]

" [REDACTED]

693 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

61-12 4-10-41

Because MYLES HORTON was known to register at the [REDACTED] [REDACTED], a check of registrations was made with the assistance of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] advised that he knew all of this group and in checking through registrations he pointed out of his own volition the following persons whom he stated were connected with the Highlander Folk School and who had registered at the hotel at various times:

BERNARD BORAH,	Registered	9-1-40,
JAMES DOMBROWSKI	"	1-2-41 and
		3-1-41,
PAUL CHRISTOPHER	"	12-30-40,
MYLES HORTON	"	5-19-40,
ZELPHIA HORTON	"	5-19-40,
WILLIAM BUTTRICK	"	5-19-40,
MARY LAWRENCE	"	5-30-40.

It will be noted that three registrations are shown for May 19, 1940 in the names of MYLES HORTON, ZELPHIA HORTON and WILLIAM BUTTRICK. This is the day preceding the meeting of Communists mentioned above and is probably the group from the school which [REDACTED] remembers as being registered at the hotel at about that time. In connection with these registrations it was noted that DOMBROWSKI called telephone number [REDACTED] on January 2, 1942. This is the telephone number of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] requested CHRISTOPHER to pick up a box left at the Park Hotel, Knoxville, by HORTON with the name of the Highlander Folk School on it. This box was examined at the Park Hotel by Special Agent [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Knoxville Police Department, and was found to contain a number of books, most of which were children's stories, and fiction books of an innocuous nature. Included in the box were a few books of interest because of their radical labor or political character. These are set out as follows:

b7c

"The Economy of Abundance," by STEWART CHASE. McMillan Company,
 "Makers of Freedom," by SHERWOOD EDDY and KIRBY PAGE. George H. Dorne Co.,
 "The Social Principals of Jesus," by WALTER RAUSCHENBUSCH,
 "There is Confusion," by JESSE REDMONT FAUCET,
 "The Road Ahead, (a primer of Capitalism)," by HARRY W. LAIDLER,
 Crowell Company,
 "The Causes of War," by ARTHUR PIROTT. McMillan Company,
 "History and Problems of Organized Labor," by FRANK TRICEY CARLTON, ~~Patent~~,
 C. Heath Company, New York,
 "E. Company," GENE RICHARD BLOCH, Simon & Schuster.
 "Trade Unionism and Labor Problems," by Wm. Z. RIPLEY, Ph.D. Ginn & Company,
 "Christianity and Labor Problems," KIRBY PAGE, etc. Associated Press.

b7c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

While checking registrations [REDACTED] Chattanooga, it was noticed that a large group of persons registered in from New York and that the cards were marked Uphaus. [REDACTED] explained that this group came to Chattanooga about once a year and seemed to be some sort of a traveling school. He produced a letter received from this group making reservation at the hotel and it was noted that the name was the Religion and Labor Foundation, 106 Carmel Street, New Haven, Connecticut, WILLARD UPHAUS, Executive Secretary, LEON ROSSER/LAND, Chairman, CHARLES F. McLENNAN, Mid West Secretary. The person who registered in for the group was CHARLES C. WEBBER, Group Leader, 531 West 122nd Street, New York, New York. On July 17, 1940 while this group was registered at [REDACTED] called long distance to Monteagle, Tennessee. The person called at Monteagle could not be determined but [REDACTED] stated he had heard some of the group mention going to the Highlander Folk School when they left Chattanooga. Since Mr. WEBBER, who listed himself as Group Leader, gave a New York address, a lead is being set out for New York to check him and the activities of the Foundation.

For the benefit of the New Orleans Office, the following excerpt from a form letter requesting funds dated March 8, 1941, which was sent out by the Highlander Folk School, is quoted:

"Added to our community program is the activity of the staff in the labor field. Our extension worker, MARY LAWRENCE, is expecting to leave soon for educational work with unions in New Orleans, where a large organizational drive is in progress. A special two weeks' session for union members will open here on May 12."

As an example of the type of literature distributed by the Highlander Folk School, Exhibit No. 32 is being enclosed. It will be noted that mention is made of 8,000 miners in Grundy County who will be affected by an increase in salary of one dollar per day and that the local merchants will benefit in a total amount of \$8,000 per day as a result. The entire population of Grundy County is only 9,717, according to the 1930 census.

H. KILBY of the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company at Tracy City, Tennessee, which is in Grundy County, advises that there are less than 1,000 miners in the entire county.

In Exhibits numbered 3 through 20, numerous references are made to strike activities on the part of MYLES HORTON, WILLIAM BUTTRICK, JAMES DOMBROWSKI and ZILLA HAWES among the residents of Grundy County. There are two specific instances mentioned in which the activities of these persons from the Highlander Folk School caused strikes which definitely lowered the income of the persons striking.

One of the few industries of Grundy County is the cutting of wood for pulp purposes, which is known as bugwood cutting. Before these bugwood cutters were organized by persons from the Highlander Folk School they were getting a price of \$1.50 per cord for the wood they cut. After the strike the price was dropped to one dollar per cord and the quantities purchased were dropped to such an extent that only about half of those previously employed cutting this wood were again employed for the same purpose.

The other local strike organized by persons from the Highlander Folk School was that of the W.P.A. workers. Approximately eight hundred persons were employed by W.P.A. in Grundy County, working on farm-to-market roads but a definite slowdown of work and a subsequent strike in which sitdown tactics were used so much delayed the work that the W.P.A. was forced to curtail the program and after the strike only 400 persons were re-employed on the road project.

b7c

In Exhibit No. 2 a strike at the Richmond Hosiery Mills at Daisy, Tennessee in 1935 is mentioned in which persons from the school took a leading part in a riot which resulted in one of them being shot. A lead is being set out to obtain more definite information regarding this activity.

l 12

In about 1934 or 1935 an attempt was made to organize textile mills in Knoxville, Tennessee, during which several raids were conducted by vigilante committees and a great deal of Communist literature reported to have been destroyed. In discussing this matter with [REDACTED] of the Knoxville Police Department and [REDACTED] now with Draft Board No. 2 but who was at that time [REDACTED] Knoxville, Tennessee, it was determined that no official action was taken at that time but that a strong vigilante committee composed of Legionnaires and other local citizens had raided several different houses and had run the so-called Communists out of town. No arrests were made and no record was maintained of any of the literature found nor of the persons concerned in the agitation. However, both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] remember that FRANZ DANIEL and ZILLA HAWES were the leaders in the agitation and that they were known to be connected with the Highlander Folk School at that time.

l 12

[REDACTED] has made some mention of a strike at a hosiery mill at Rockwood in about 1936 and this is believed to be the same strike mentioned in Exhibit No. 1. From [REDACTED] report it is believed that FRANZ DANIEL, ZILLA HAWES and MYLES HORTON were the instigators of this strike and that the person picked up with the Communist literature in his possession while on the road to join the Highlander Folk School was named HILBURN. A lead is being set out to check this information at Rockwood.

Due to the number of local contacts made by Mr. C. H. KILBY around Monteagle and Tracy City and the number of affidavits obtained by him from local persons, no additional investigation is being conducted at the present time to further verify the information contained in these affidavits. In the event that it later proves to be necessary, all of these persons mentioned in the affidavits can be located as they are local residents who are classed as natives of this mountainous section and seldom leave their homes.

- PENDING -

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

61-12

4-10-41

ENCLOSURES:

TO BIRMINGHAM:

Exhibit No. 21, photostatic copy of record of evidence that
can be given by [REDACTED]
Exhibit No. 22, photostatic copy of unsigned statement of
[REDACTED]

TO THE BUREAU:

Exhibit No. 1, photograph of a letter from [REDACTED]
Athens, Tennessee, to [REDACTED], Sweetwater,
Tennessee, dated 11-16-40,
Exhibit No. 2, photostat of report of [REDACTED] to
[REDACTED], dated May 8, 1935.
Exhibit No. 3, photostat of affidavit of [REDACTED]
dated November 23, 1940,
Exhibit No. 4, photostat of affidavit of [REDACTED] dated
December 16, 1940,
Exhibit No. 5, photostat of affidavit of [REDACTED]
dated December 16, 1940,
Exhibit No. 6, photostat of unsigned statement of [REDACTED]
dated December 2, 1940,
Exhibit No. 7, photostat of affidavit of [REDACTED]
dated January 4, 1941,
Exhibit No. 8, photostat of affidavit of [REDACTED]
dated January 7, 1941,
Exhibit No. 9, photostat of affidavit of [REDACTED]
dated December 21, 1940,
Exhibit No. 10, photostat of affidavit of [REDACTED]
dated February 12, 1941,
Exhibit No. 11, photostat of affidavit of [REDACTED]
dated January 14, 1941,
Exhibit No. 12, photostat of affidavit of [REDACTED]
dated January 3, 1941,
Exhibit No. 13, photostat of letter from the National
Youth Administration, Nashville, Tennessee, dated August
14, 1939,
Exhibit No. 14, photostat of affidavit of [REDACTED] dated
December 18, 1940,
Exhibit No. 15, photostat of affidavit of [REDACTED] dated
February 2, 1941,
Exhibit No. 16, photostat of affidavit of [REDACTED]
dated December 2, 1940,

- Exhibit No. 17, photostat of affidavit of [REDACTED] ✓
dated December 30, 1940,
Exhibit No. 18, photostat of affidavit of [REDACTED] ✓
dated January 2, 1941,
Exhibit No. 19, photostat of affidavit [REDACTED] ✓ dated
December 28, 1940,
Exhibit No. 20, photostat of affidavit of [REDACTED] ✓
dated December 28, 1940,
Exhibit No. 21, photostat of evidence which can be given by
[REDACTED] dated February 22, 1941,
Exhibit No. 22, unsigned statement of [REDACTED] dated
February 24, 1941,
Exhibit No. 23, photostat of a proposed affidavit covering
information given in newspaper articles written by JOHN
McDOUGAL BURNS in the Nashville, Tennessean,
Exhibit No. 24, photograph of Young Communist League card
bearing name [REDACTED]
Exhibit No. 25, copy of the Highlander Fling, Vol. 3, No. 1,
February, 1941,
Exhibit No. 26, photograph of letters written [REDACTED]
by ELEANOR ROOSEVELT,
Exhibit No. 27, photograph of leaflets put out by the High-
lander Folk School concerning Mrs. ROOSEVELT'S report,
Exhibit No. 28, photograph of newspaper article showing check
and letter from Mrs. ROOSEVELT in 1940,
Exhibit No. 29, photograph of program of benefit held by
Washington Committee for the Highlander School, and of a
letter dated January 27, 1941, signed by [REDACTED]
Exhibit No. 30, photograph of exchange of correspondence be-
tween [REDACTED] and Secretary CORDELL HULL,
Exhibit No. 31, photograph of leaflet put out by the High-
lander Folk School concerning endorsement by JOHN L. LEWIS,
Exhibit No. 32, original mimeographed leaflet put out by
Highlander Folk School concerning increased pay of miners
union members.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL [REDACTED] b7c

61-12

4-10-41

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE BIRMINGHAM OFFICE:

At Birmingham, Alabama, will determine the reliability of the DuBose Publishing Company and, if possible, determine what printing has been done by them for the Highlander Folk School. It should be borne in mind that this DuBose Publishing Company has also done printing for the Southern Conference For Human Welfare and has at least quoted on work in the past for the Southern Worker, the Communist newspaper in the South.

At Huntsville, Alabama, will obtain all possible information from [REDACTED] as outlined in Exhibits Nos. 21 and 22, enclosed. b7c

At Florence, Alabama, will interview [REDACTED] who is employed [REDACTED] to determine if he has attended a session of the Highlander Folk School and, if so, obtain all possible information regarding the courses, teachers, and students. Will also report all connections with the Communist Party of any activity or persons at the school. b7c

THE BOSTON OFFICE:

At Northampton, Massachusetts, will determine the character and activity of the Institute for Labor Studies, who received a check for two dollars from the Highlander Folk School.

THE BUFFALO OFFICE:

At Buffalo, New York, will check on the activities of [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] He is known to be a member of the Young Communist League. [REDACTED] b7E

THE CHICAGO OFFICE:

At Chicago, Illinois, will check on the occupation and activities of LOUISE GRATHAM DICKEYMAN, former secretary of the Highlander Folk School, who recently moved to Chicago [REDACTED] b7E

b7c

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL [REDACTED]

61-12

4-10-41

THE DETROIT OFFICE:

At Flint, Michigan, will determine whether [REDACTED], a recent arrival at the Highlander Folk School, is related in any manner to [REDACTED]

If [REDACTED] is determined to be a former resident of Flint, will determine her activities and reputation there. b7c

THE KNOXVILLE OFFICE:

At Tracy City, Tennessee, will re-contact Mr. C. H. KILBY for such new information as he may receive concerning the school.

At Monteagle, Tennessee, will re-contact [REDACTED] for any new information he obtains regarding the school. b7c

At Sewanee, Tennessee, [REDACTED] b7D

At Norris, Tennessee, will re-contact [REDACTED] employed in the Forestry Division of the Tennessee Valley Authority for complete information regarding a trip he made to the Highlander Folk School in connection with his forestry work and also regarding an attempt made by MYLES HORTON or JAMES DOMBROWSKI to make a speech at Norris during 1935 or 1936. b7c

At Chattanooga, Tennessee, will contact [REDACTED] for any new information he is able to obtain regarding LOUISE B. CONKLING, Secretary of the Highlander Folk School. b7c

[REDACTED] b7E

At Daisy, Tennessee, will contact [REDACTED] Richmond Hosiery Mills, for all information in his possession concerning a strike at his plant during 1935 when the strikers were led by a delegation from the Highlander Folk School. b7c

At Rockwood, Tennessee, will re-contact [REDACTED] the Highway Patrol and from him obtain the names of those local citizens who were on the vigilante committee during the hosiery mill strike in 1935 or in 1936 and from these local citizens will obtain complete details concerning the participation of persons from the Highlander Folk School with this strike b7c

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL [REDACTED]

61-12

4-10-41

and in particular, will determine the name of the person, thought to be MILBURN, who was found with considerable Communist literature on his person connecting him with the Highlander Folk School.

THE LOUISVILLE OFFICE:

At Berea, Kentucky, will determine the character and reputation of [REDACTED] who endorsed a check made out by the Highlander Folk School to MYLES HORTON in the amount of \$29.85 about February 15, 1941. This check was deposited in the [REDACTED]

THE MEMPHIS OFFICE:

At Nashville, Tennessee, will get a certified copy of the charter of the Highlander Folk School from the Secretary of State and will obtain copies of such correspondence as may have been written or received at any time concerning this charter.

At the State American Legion Headquarters, will contact the Americanization Committee to determine whether it has any of the records compiled [REDACTED] and apparently head of the Americanization Committee at one time. Particular search should be made for a bulletin of the Revolutionary Policy Committee of the Socialist Party issued in April, 1934 which was signed by JAMES DOMBROWSKI, FRANZ DANIEL and ELIZABETH HAWES. Will obtain any other pertinent information from the American Legion files concerning the Highlander Folk School.

THE MIAMI OFFICE:

At Gainesville, Florida, will determine the present activities of WILLIAM BUTTRICK, Box 233, University Station, [REDACTED]

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL [REDACTED]

61-12

4-10-41

THE NEW YORK OFFICE:

At New York, New York, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] will determine if an account is maintained there under the following names:

b7D

Highlander Folk School,
MYLES HORTON,
JAMES DOMBROWSKI,
ELIZABETH HAWES.

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

Will check at 99 Claremont Avenue to determine if a family bearing the last name SCHULTZ lives there or has lived there in the past. Will determine the reputation and activities of the SCHULTZ family which might link them with the Communist Party. Will also determine if C. B. SHULTZ, or E. B. SHULTZ, is related, it being noted that a box of books was recently sent to the Highlander Folk School, one of which bore the name of ANNA L. SCHULTZ at the above address.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

61-12

4-10-41

Will check the reputation and activities of [REDACTED] who signed himself on the register [REDACTED] Chattanooga, as Group Leader for the Religion and Labor Foundation, 331 West 122nd Street, New York. This group is also known as the Uphaus Group and apparently conducts some kind of a labor school.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D. C., will determine the reputation and activities of [REDACTED]

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EXHIBITS 1 THROUGH 32 MENTIONED
REPORT AND LISTED ON PAGES 21, 22

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

FILE NO. 100-1291

REPORT MADE AT MIAMI, FLORIDA	DATE WHEN MADE 5/13/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/26/41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c	RA
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*DECEASED
1942*

WILLIAM T. BUTTRICK, JR. entered University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, February 1, 1941 and is presently taking course in Social Science. He is residing in dormitory. No indication of subversive activities there. **[REDACTED]** b7E

P

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** b7c
Knoxville, Tennessee dated 4/10/41.

LS:

AT GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP8 BT/gb
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Agent contacted **[REDACTED]** Superintendent of Mail at the University Station, and she advised that BUTTRICK was known to her and that his mail had not attracted her attention. He advised that he resided in Section "E", Room 225, Fletcher on the University Campus and that he rented Box 2331 on February 29, 1940, which is a very small mail box. b7E

Agent contacted **[REDACTED]** University of Florida, who furnished the school record on WILLIAM BUTTRICK, JR. which disclosed that he was born at Asheville, North Carolina on August 30, 1910 and that his parents reside at

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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83 Washington Road, Asheville. He gave his home address as Montecagle, Tennessee when he filed his application on January 15, 1941 and stated he attended Asheville, North Carolina High School from 1924 to 1928, City College of Asheville from 1928 to 1930 and Duke University from 1930 to 1931. He entered the University on February 1, 1941 and is majoring in Social Science apparently with a view of getting a degree to work as a teacher. He is single and a Methodist.

BUTTRICK stated in his application that he had been previously employed selling magazines, radios, and real estate; that he had done some writing for the WPA Writers' Project in North Carolina; that he had taught in the NYA Camps in Pennsylvania and had taught at the Highland Folk School.

b7c
b7D
[redacted] advised that he believes his college is free of any organized radical element; that he tries to keep a close watch on this situation and occasionally when a disturbing element shows up he is eliminated. He stated that BUTTRICK is unknown to him and he has never had any reports on him, and that no confirmation was made by the school of his teaching activities at the Highland Folk School.

b7c
b7D
Agent interviewed [redacted] Director of Residence, [redacted]. He stated that he had never received any unfavorable reports on BUTTRICK; that he had conversed with BUTTRICK on two occasions, once when he first entered the University and applied for the monitorship job for Section "E" where he resides but was not successful in obtaining the position. No reason was given by BUTTRICK in applying for this position, but it carries a \$24 fee per semester, which he believes was the motive. More recently BUTTRICK had contacted him and reserved a room until next February. He stated that he would make a discreet inquiry and advise Agent further on the matter.

b7c
b7D
Subsequently [redacted] advised Agent by telephone that he had contacted Section "E" monitor and also BUTTRICK'S roommate and they reported that he is not inclined to be very sociable; that he has but little to say and is very studious; that he claims to be suffering from a heart ailment and he has not by words or acts indicated any subversive tendencies.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at KNOXVILLE, TENN.

File No. 61-12

Report made at KNOXVILLE, TENN.	Date made 6-1-41	Period 5-1, 12, 13, 14 15, 17-41	Report made by [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i> AEB																																							
Title HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL		Character of case INTERNAL SECURITY - C																																								
<p>SYNOPSIS: [REDACTED] <i>b7E</i></p> <p>Additional information concerning past activities of Highlander Folk School and members of its faculty indicate Communist leanings of school.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/20/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CW <i>b7c</i> 245582</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Knoxville, 4-10-41, Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Miami, 5-13-41.</p> <p>DETAILS: <u>AT MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE:</u></p> <p><i>b7c</i> [REDACTED] Postmaster, Monteagle, Tennessee, was contacted on May 13, 1941 and stated that the "spring term for southern workers" (May 12 to May 24) was presently in session at the Folk School. MILES MORTON had called at the [REDACTED]</p>																																										
<p>Approved and forwarded <i>END Pineblau</i> SAC, 61-45-11-23</p> <p>Copies:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>5 Bureau</td> <td>2 Los Angeles</td> <td>2 Richmond</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Albany</td> <td>2 Louisville</td> <td>2 San Antonio</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Atlanta</td> <td>2 Memphis</td> <td>2 San Francisco</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Baltimore</td> <td>2 Miami</td> <td>2 St. Louis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Birmingham</td> <td>2 Milwaukee</td> <td>2 St. Paul</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Boston</td> <td>2 New Haven</td> <td>2 Savannah</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Charlotte</td> <td>2 New Orleans</td> <td>2 Washington Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Chicago</td> <td>3 New York</td> <td>4 Knoxville</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Cleveland</td> <td>(E. J. CONNELLEY)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Denver</td> <td>2 Oklahoma City</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Detroit</td> <td>2 Omaha</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Huntington</td> <td>2 Philadelphia</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Indianapolis</td> <td>2 Pittsburgh</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Higdon</i> <i>KRA</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">FIVE</p>			5 Bureau	2 Los Angeles	2 Richmond	2 Albany	2 Louisville	2 San Antonio	2 Atlanta	2 Memphis	2 San Francisco	2 Baltimore	2 Miami	2 St. Louis	2 Birmingham	2 Milwaukee	2 St. Paul	2 Boston	2 New Haven	2 Savannah	2 Charlotte	2 New Orleans	2 Washington Field	2 Chicago	3 New York	4 Knoxville	2 Cleveland	(E. J. CONNELLEY)		2 Denver	2 Oklahoma City		2 Detroit	2 Omaha		2 Huntington	2 Philadelphia		2 Indianapolis	2 Pittsburgh		<p>JUL 1 1941</p> <p>JUN 6 1941</p>
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COPIES DESTROYED

Monteagle Post Office and given the following list of students:

BILLY CAVINESS,
SIDNEY PITTEBURG,
JOEL MATTHEWS,
PAUL WINN,
FELIX CAILLENET,
GATHA MAE LEE,
HAZEL BEHEBNA,
ALVIN SCHULZ,
JENNIE SPENCER,
WILLIAM DAVIS.

announced a "summer workshop
for student writers" July 28 to August 9, 1941. Sponsors of the workshop
were listed as:

PAUL GREEN,
WILLIAM S. KNICKERBOCKER,
JULIA COLLIER HARRIS,
MILLEN BRAND, and
BARBETTE DEUTSCH.

Teachers were listed as:

CHARLES W. FERGUSON, Associate Editor of the Readers'
Digest;
MARY LAPSLEY, Former teacher of writing at Hood
College, Maryland;
PHILIP MILHOUS, Student at the University of
North Carolina.

67c [REDACTED]
 VROHL.

Guest speakers were listed as JAMES STILL and HARRY HARRISON

The cost of the session is given as thirty dollars and there are no scholastic requirements. An invitation was given to trade union workers, college students, "Y" members, church groups and farm organizations. Also included in each of the 1,630 envelopes mentioned above was a press release dated May 1, 1941, announcing a two weeks' session commencing May 12, 1941. The courses are listed as: "Singing, dramatics, discussion of labor problems and history, speeches, reading and recreation." Speakers and special teachers for this session are listed as:

JOHN T. JONES, Director of Labor Non Partisan League;
 HOLLIS V. REID, Chairman of the Tennessee Commonwealth
 Federation;
 WILLIAM M. EAVES, Regional Wage and Hour Division;
 FRANK COFFEE, Social Security Board;
 Reverend ELSWORTH SMITH, Southern Cooperative Conference;
 ROBERT L. CRUDEN, Publicity Director, United Rubber Workers;
 PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, Secretary-Treasurer, Tennessee Industrial
 Union Council.

Also announced was a "Labor's Non Partisan League Institute," May 17 to 18, under ALTON LAWRENCE, Southern Representative; the Annual Tri State Hosiery Institute, June 7 and 8, announced by EDWARD F. CALLITHAN, Southern Director, American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

An issue of the Highlander Fling, published by the Highlander Folk School, dated April, 1941, contains the following articles of particular interest:

"

FORMER STUDENTS ORGANIZING

Here are the current organizing and negotiating activities of Highlander students:

Cecil Pegues, member of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, recently organized the Dixie Metal Products Company of Bessemer, Alabama, a tough job to judge by previous attempts at unionization there. Currently he is negotiating a contract for the new union. Cecil is also business agent for the Wholesale Local of the Birmingham Retail Clerks.

An election was recently held and won by the TWUA at the Louisville Sanitary Wipers Company. Lil Yadon, Highlander 1940, joined Hal Gibbons in the two week organizing that brought on the victory. Lil Yadon is a board member of the TWUA, Local 2.

Ed Blair, who attended Highlander on the Eleanor Roosevelt Scholarship, is organizing for the Amalgamated. At the successful Cluett strike in Atlanta he was in charge of the entertainment on the picket line and in the strike tent.

J. D. Bradford is organizing for the International Cement, Lime, and Gypsum Workers (A. F. of L.) in Knoxville.

Hosiery organizer and President of the Highlander Alumni Association, Matt Lynch is back in Tennessee after several months of activity in Mississippi.

John Pate, TWUA, was one of the contract negotiators at the Mansfield Mills, Lumberton, N. C., which brought wage increases ranging from 5 per cent to 15½ per cent. John's Union has acquired a new hall.

Other Alumni Activity

Billyc Bailey's local ILGWU, in Atlanta, now has a hall. Billyc is director of the union's educational program, and sends the following details. There are classes for white members and for negro members in union procedure, parliamentary law and public speaking, history of trade unions and the ILGWU, and study of garment manufacture. In the recreation line there are bingo games, bowling teams, and Mr. I. Q.'s, again for white members and colored members. Plans are being made to extend the classes to Griffin, Georgia, where there are other Highlander alumni.

Virginia Swann was elected recording secretary of her Nashville Hosiery Local, lost her job, and is now working at Gastonia.

TENNESSEE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION ORGANIZED

Accepting the challenge of John B. Thompson, chairman of the Southern Conference For Human Welfare, that "all men are to be judged in their devotion to real democracy by their willingness to defend and extend it in times of emergency," the Tennessee Conference on Democracy meeting in Nashville on Washington's birthday organized the Tennessee Commonwealth Federation.

The purpose of this organization is "to join in common cause all men and women, including those who labor on the farm, in office, mine, mill, or elsewhere, for concerted independent political action."

H. V. Reid, legislative representative of the Railroad Brotherhoods, was made chairman and an executive board was elected from the C.I.O., A.F. of L., the four Railroad Brotherhoods, and liberal groups who had jointly sponsored the conference. Mrs. Ruth Cutler, 1018 Cotton States Bldg., Nashville, is the Federation's Secretary.

By resolution the Federation condemned the "Grundy County Crusaders," pointing out that the Crusaders' attacks on labor people and labor institutions constitute a threat to democracy and national unity.

RECENT ENDORSEMENTS

The United Mine Workers, local 7708 in Grundy County, and the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union are among the organizations which have recently endorsed Highlander.

SCHEDULE FOR 1941

May 12-24 Two week term for union workers.
 June 7 and 8 Institute for American Federation of Hosiery Workers.
 June 9-21 Junior Union Camp.
 June 30-July 28 Work Camp for America.
 July 28-August 9 Writers Workshop.
 August 18-September 27 Six week term for union workers.

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[REDACTED] Gager Lime Manufacturing Company, One Wood, Tennessee, who resides at Sewance, Tennessee, stated that although his company has had considerable labor trouble during the past few years he has not been able to definitely trace any of the trouble as originating at the Highlander Folk School.

[REDACTED] an alumnus of the Highlander Folk School, has been a constant trouble-maker at the Gager Lime Manufacturing Company

[REDACTED] related that several years ago some persons from the Highlander Folk School came to the lime company with a motion picture camera and explained that they were taking pictures concerning workers in East Tennessee. Photographs were taken of employees of the lime company, using the lime company's trash heap as a background. [REDACTED] felt that this was done in order to give an untrue picture of working conditions at the lime company.

[REDACTED], Tennessee, stated that Dr. KNICKENBOCKER and Dr. FLEMMING JAMES, members of the faculty at the University of the South previously mentioned in this report, have both agreed to give courses of instruction at the Highlander Folk School this summer. Dr. JAMES has recently held at least three peace meetings attended by five or six students of the University of the South. Recently a committee of Theology students waited on Dr. JAMES and requested that he discontinue his connection with the Highlander Folk School and his peace activities. Dr. JAMES made a very anti-British address at a

meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the University of the South during the Lenten Season. The University of the South is an Episcopal school and the majority of the persons connected with it are decidedly pro-British, and therefore the members of the Women's Auxiliary were very upset at the tenor of Dr. JAMES' speech.

██████████ stated that Professor THOMAS GOVAN, previously mentioned in this report as being sympathetic toward the Highlander Folk School, is a former classmate of JAMES DOLEBROWSKI, Secretary of the Highlander Folk School.

██████████ stated that he has upon several occasions treated JAMES DOLEBROWSKI and other persons residing permanently or temporarily at the Highlander Folk School. Although Grundy County is the source of many charity patients at the ██████████ DOLEBROWSKI or other persons at the Folk School have never brought any local people to the hospital for treatment. Payment for treatment given to persons at the Highlander Folk School is always made by JAMES DOLEBROWSKI.

The November 21, 1940 issue of the Sewanee Purple, official organ of the students of the University of the South, reported a speech given by Dr. JAMES DOLEBROWSKI before the Pi Gamma Mu Social Science Fraternity. A portion of this article is set out as follows:

"At its meeting on Thursday, November 14, Pi Gamma Mu, Social Science Fraternity, had as its speaker Dr. JAMES DOLEBROWSKI, Director of the Highlander Folk School near Monteagle. Dr. DOLEBROWSKI holds a Doctorate from Columbia University, is a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary in New York City, and is an author of some note. He has been prominent in labor education for a number of years.

The speaker discussed the religious background of the school. He pointed out that most of the early faculty members were graduates of Union Theological Seminary and that some of the most generous supporters of the school are church organizations and clergymen. He said that he, himself, had entered the labor cause through the religious channel."

AT TRACY CITY, TENNESSEE:

██████████ Lumber Company, Tracy City, stated that he made a delivery of lumber to the Highlander Folk School in 1939. ██████████ went into the main building of the school in search of someone to take delivery of the lumber. He noticed charts on the wall of one of the downstairs rooms depicting how to organize a meeting by parliamentary procedure and how to get control of a meeting. He saw no evidence of mountain craft work.

██████████ related that JAMES DOMBROWSKI took motion pictures of the strikers during the W.P.A. strike in Tracy City in January and February of 1939. For these motion pictures, the strikers wore their oldest and most tattered clothing. Girls from the Highlander Folk School made speeches to the W.P.A. strikers as to their rights.

██████████ gave the following information concerning the W.P.A. strike in Grundy County in January and February of 1939:

CHARLES ADAMS, County Road Superintendent, was a former student and sympathizer of the Highlander Folk School. He demanded to be allowed to appoint all W.P.A. foremen on road projects. This the W.P.A. authorities refused to allow him to do. Immediately thereafter, agitation commenced for a strike of the W.P.A. workers. ██████████ often saw JAMES DOMBROWSKI and LILES HORTON out on W.P.A. projects talking to the workers. DOMBROWSKI and HORTON would leave when ██████████ came within hearing distance. When the strike was called, the W.P.A. workers took over the W.P.A. office at Tracy City and staged a sit-down strike. HORTON and DOMBROWSKI brought girls from the Highlander Folk School to the W.P.A. office where the strike was in progress. These persons from the Highlander Folk School made speeches to the strikers, advising them as to the proper method of conducting the strike, and the girls from the Highlander Folk School danced with the strikers in the W.P.A. office. A great deal of liquor was in evidence at the W.P.A. office during the sit-down strike. ██████████ stated that it is his understanding that some of the girls from the Highlander Folk School had sexual relations with some of the strikers. He has no proof of this allegation. ██████████ further stated that although at the time of the strike about seventy-five percent of the W.P.A. workers in Grundy County were associated with or sympathizers of the Highlander Folk School, only two or three W.P.A. workers now have anything to do with the Highlander Folk School.

██████████ stated that about three years ago he was in an old cemetery across the road from the Highlander Folk School, searching for the date on a tombstone. A group of students at the Highlander Folk School were having some sort of a drill in the Folk School ground. A whistle would blow and they would shout and shove each other around, then when the whistle blew again, they would cease their activity. It was ██████████ opinion that they were practicing picket-line activity. When the students had finished this drill, they sat down and sang songs. One of the songs was to the tune of "The Old Gray Mare She Ain't What She Used to Be," and some of the words which ██████████ overheard were: "Old man ROOSEVELT ain't what he used to be." Another song which was sung at that time was "Those afraid of the big bad cop," sung to the tune of "Those Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf."

██████████ stated that upon two occasions several years ago he was shot at from ambush. He can think of no reason for this other than his active opposition to the Highlander Folk School.

██████████ stated that the Chattanooga Times, a daily newspaper, has been partial to the Highlander Folk School, and that Mrs. W. W. JONES, local correspondent of the Chattanooga Times, has complained to ██████████ that local circulation has fallen off because of this.

██████████ stated that when the bakery workers were out on strike in the summer of 1937, RALPH TEFFERTELLER came down from the Folk School and agitated among the strikers and had meetings with them. TEFFERTELLER contacted ██████████ and purported to be a representative of the strikers. When ██████████ pointed out that the strikers had violated their existing contract with ██████████ by walking out without giving him notice, TEFFERTELLER said that "The contract was just a scrap of paper." ██████████ stated that his employees, who are members of an A.F. of L. Union, have since gone on record as opposing the Highlander Folk School.

██████████ related that several years ago a small cyclone blew the roofs off of several houses at Laager, Tennessee, in Grundy County. ██████████ who is the local representative of the Red Cross, appealed to the Red Cross for aid for the victims of the cyclone. A representative of the National Red Cross came to Tracy City and, in company with ██████████, went to Laager, where the cost of repairing the damaged houses was estimated. All the victims, numbering about twelve, seemed very pleased that they were to receive assistance from the Red Cross, but on the following day when the Red Cross representative and ██████████ returned to Laager in order to have the victims sign certain forms, ██████████

██████████ and two others refused to sign, whereupon the Red Cross representative became angry and tore up the papers. That night, ██████████ came to ██████████ and stated that he had reconsidered and wished to accept the amount allotted to him. ██████████ stated that the reason he had refused to sign was that JAMES DOMBROWSKI and MYLES HORTON had come to Laager and had advised him to refuse to accept the amount proffered by the Red Cross inasmuch as it was insufficient. ██████████ advised that the Red Cross later paid ██████████ and the two others the original amount.

██████████ stated that ██████████ is a friend of DOMBROWSKI and HORTON and a supporter of the Highlander Folk School. At a recent county American Legion convention, ██████████ opposed a motion condemning subversive activities. These facts should be borne in mind in connection with any investigation at the Tracy City Post Office.

Mr. C. H. KILBY, an employee of the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company, gave the following additional information concerning past activities of the Highlander Folk School:

In 1938, DOLPH VAUGHN, then business agent of Highlander Folk School, made a trip around the county and told all persons on relief to come to relief headquarters at Tracy City on the following day. The relief headquarters had worked out a system whereby those on relief were assigned a particular day of the week on which to come to the office, thus simplifying distribution of supplies. The arrival of all persons on relief on the same day created a jam at the relief headquarters. DOLPH VAUGHN was there in the crowd and when questioned by the relief agent as to why he had told all the persons on relief to come to the office on the same day, he stated loudly, "The supplies are here, give them to them."

KILBY stated that W. H. MARLOWE, a local man who has been associated closely with the Highlander Folk School, ran as an elector for EARL BROWDER, Communist candidate for President, in the 1936 elections.

KILBY stated that the United Mine Workers' Union at Tracy City, Local 5881, went on record sometime ago as condemning the Highlander Folk School for its activities. LATT BUNCH, International Representative of the UMW, demanded upon several occasions that Local 5881 rescind their condemnation of the Highlander Folk School. This the union refused to do. On January 31, 1941 LATT BUNCH appeared before Local 5881 and stated that he was instructed by the International to inform Local 5881 that they must endorse the Highlander Folk School or BUNCH would be forced to take up their charter. On that date Local 5881 endorsed the Highlander Folk School.

KILBY stated that LYLES HORTON returned from a trip to New York City on May 10, 1941 and at that time was driving a 1941 black Chevrolet Sedan, 1941 New York license #7-W-7463. KILBY stated that several months ago he met a man in a tavern at Monteagle who was somewhat under the influence of liquor. This man stated that he was the son of Dr. FLEMMING JAMES, Dean of the Theology School at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee. According to this man, Dr. JAMES was a regular contributor to the Highlander Folk School before coming to Sewanee. This man stated that he is a teacher in a school in Arkansas. He defended both Commonwealth College in Arkansas and the Highlander Folk School, stating that they were labor schools and not Communistic.

Mr. KILBY, as head of the Grundy County Crusaders, is continuing his efforts against the Highlander Folk School. He recently made a talk before the State Convention of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, branding the Highlander Folk School as a Communist school, and presenting the affidavits and evidence which he has in his possession to substantiate his claim. KILBY is conferring with state officials with a view to initiating proceedings to cancel the charter of the Highlander Folk School.

AT DAISY, TENNESSEE:

It was learned at Daisy, Tennessee that the Richmond Hosiery Mills closed their plant there about 1936. [REDACTED] of the Richmond Hosiery Mills, whom a lead was set out to interview, is now located at the main plant of the Richmond Hosiery Mills at Rossville, Georgia. A lead is being set out to interview [REDACTED] at Rossville.

AT ROCKWOOD, TENNESSEE:

Assistant Chief ED TAYLOR of the Tennessee Highway Patrol was interviewed at Rockwood, Tennessee and stated that [REDACTED] whom a lead was set out to interview, has been transferred from Rockwood to the western part of Tennessee. Chief TAYLOR stated, however, that [REDACTED] at Rockwood, had complete information concerning the activities of persons from Highlander Folk School in connection with the strike at Rockwood.

[REDACTED], Rockwood, Tennessee, stated that during the strike at the Rockwood Hosiery Mills in May, 1936, LYLES HORTON, MILBURN BURNSTED, MATT LYNCH, ZILLA HAMES and HANZ DANIEL came to Rockwood to lead the strike. These persons set up a headquarters separate from the union headquarters and endeavored to take over the strike. In this strike they were not successful because of the action of the local authorities, who ran them out of town. [REDACTED] related that one day

during the strike, he sighted [REDACTED] driving an automobile in Rockwood and took out after him in an attempt to arrest him. [REDACTED] was driving a car with Virginia license plates on it and had been seen frequently with LYLES HORTON for several days preceding this incident. [REDACTED] followed [REDACTED] car out into the country where he succeeded in stopping [REDACTED] and arresting him. The back seat of [REDACTED] car was completely filled with literature. [REDACTED] remembers that some of this literature contained the following statement: "Down with the American flag, up with the Red flag." Other parts of this literature advocated equal rights for negroes, marriage between whites and negroes, the adoption of Communism in this country, and free love. [REDACTED] stated that he kept some of this literature for a long time but believes that it has all been destroyed. However, he will search his records in an effort to find some of this. [REDACTED] stated at the time of his arrest that he was on his way to the Highlander Folk School to deliver a series of lectures. [REDACTED] later learned that upon his release, [REDACTED] went to the Highlander Folk School and remained there for about two weeks.

[REDACTED] stated that persons from the Highlander Folk School had been present at a large number of strikes in the West Tennessee area. He listed these places as: the strike at the Rayon Plant at Elizabethton, Tennessee, a strike at Kingsport, Tennessee, a strike at the Richmond Hosiery Mills at Rossville, Georgia, a strike at the Richmond Hosiery Mills at Soddy, Tennessee, a strike at the Richmond Hosiery Mills at Melville, Tennessee, the above-mentioned strike at the Rockwood Hosiery Mills at Rockwood, Tennessee, and a strike at the Harriman Hosiery Mills at Harriman, Tennessee.

AT CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE:

[REDACTED] stated that he has been unsuccessful in an effort to obtain additional information concerning LOUISE B. CONKLING, presently secretary of the Highlander Folk School. [REDACTED] stated that although he is well acquainted with [REDACTED] and that she has no radical tendencies, he cannot vouch for LOUISE CONKLING because she has been away from home attending schools throughout the country for a number of years. [REDACTED] stated that he would contact the resident agents' office in Chattanooga if he learns anything additional on the subject. No undeveloped lead is being set out to re-interview [REDACTED]

AT NORRIS, TENNESSEE:

stated that he was sent to the Highlander Folk School in connection with his work with the Forestry Department to plant trees on the Highlander campus. At that time JAMES DOLEBROWSKI showed [redacted] around the school. [redacted] noted that the library in DOLEBROWSKI'S room contained copies of the works of KARL MARX, a biography of LENIN, and other Communist books. One of the books was entitled "Workers of the World Arise." DOLEBROWSKI stated to [redacted] that these Communist books in the library were used as background for labor education. [redacted] stated that he saw nothing else at the school which aroused his suspicion but that there was no session of the school going on at the time [redacted] was there.

14C [REDACTED]
61D
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

61-12

[REDACTED] stated that DOMBROWSKI came to Norris in the spring of 1940 and stayed at the home of E. B. SHULTZ. DOMBROWSKI showed motion pictures to the Young Peoples' Meeting at the Norris Religious Fellowship (community church at Norris). Reverend COWAN, the pastor of the Norris Religious Fellowship, and E. B. SHULTZ worked hard to get the Norris Religious Fellowship to give fifty dollars to the Highlander Folk School. This was done in 1940 but because of the opposition of American Legion members and others, no donation will be made to the Folk School by the Fellowship this year. [REDACTED] had no other firsthand information concerning the Highlander Folk School.

- PENDING -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

Each office will check the names of persons within their field division against their files and report briefly any Communist or subversive activities on the part of such persons.

THE BIRMINGHAM OFFICE:

*At Birmingham, Alabama, will determine the reliability of the DuBose Publishing Company and, if possible, determine what printing has been done by them for the Highlander Folk School. It should be borne in mind that this DuBose Publishing Company has also done printing for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and has at least quoted on work in the past for the Southern Worker, the Communist newspaper in the South.

*At Florence, Alabama, will interview [redacted] who is employed [redacted] to determine if he has attended a session of the Highlander Folk School, and, if so, obtain all possible information regarding the courses, teachers, and students. Will also report all connections with the Communist Party of any activity or persons at the school.

*At Huntsville, Alabama, will obtain all possible information from [redacted] as outlined in reference report of Agent [redacted]

THE BOSTON OFFICE:

*At Northampton, Massachusetts, will determine the character and activity of the Institute for Labor Studies, who received a check for two dollars from the Highlander Folk School.

THE BUFFALO OFFICE:

*At Buffalo, New York, will check on the activities of [redacted]

[redacted] is known to be a member of the Young Communist League.

THE CHICAGO OFFICE:

b7c *At Chicago, Illinois, will check on the occupation and activities of LOUISE GRATHAM DICHLAN, former secretary of the Highlander Folk School, who recently moved to Chicago, [REDACTED]

THE DETROIT OFFICE:

b7c *At Flint, Michigan, will determine whether [REDACTED] a recent arrival at the Highlander Folk School, is related in any manner to [REDACTED]. If [REDACTED] is determined to be a former resident of Flint, will determine her activities and reputation there.

THE KNOXVILLE OFFICE:

At Tracy City, Tennessee, will re-contact Mr. C. H. KILBY for such new information as he may receive concerning the school.

b7c At Monteagle, Tennessee, will re-contact [REDACTED] for any new information he obtains regarding the school. [REDACTED]

b7c At Chattanooga, Tennessee, will contact [REDACTED] Richmond Hosiery Mills, Rossville, Georgia, for all information in his possession concerning a strike at the Daisy, Tennessee plant of the Richmond Hosiery Mills in 1935, when the strikers were led by a delegation from the Highlander Folk School.

THE LOUISVILLE OFFICE:

b7c *At Berea, Kentucky, [REDACTED]

THE MEMPHIS OFFICE:

*At Nashville, Tennessee, will get a certified copy of the charter of the Highlander Folk School from the Secretary of State and will obtain copies of such correspondence as may have been written or received at any time concerning this charter.

*At the State American Legion headquarters, will contact the Americanization Committee to determine whether it has any of the records compiled [REDACTED]

Particular search should be made for a bulletin of the Revolutionary Policy Committee of the Socialist Party issued in April, 1934 which was signed by JAMES DOLEROWSKI, FRANZ DANIEL and ELIZABETH HANES. Will obtain any other pertinent information from the American Legion files concerning the Highlander Folk School.

THE MIAMI OFFICE:

*At Gainesville, Florida, [REDACTED]

THE NEW YORK OFFICE:

*At New York, New York, will determine whether the League For American Writers has any Communist connections, [REDACTED]

*Will determine the reputation and activities of [REDACTED]

*Will determine the purpose and backers of the Robert Marshall Foundation, [REDACTED]

*Will determine the reputation and activity of [REDACTED]

Highlander Folk School,
MYLES HORTON,
JAMES DOMBROWSKI,
ELIZABETH HAWES.

*Will determine the reputation and activity of [REDACTED]

*Will check at 99 Claremont Avenue to determine if a family bearing the last name SCHULTZ lives there or has lived there in the past. Will determine the reputation and activities of the SCHULTZ family which might link them with the Communist party. Will also determine if C. B. SHULTZ, or E. B. SHULTZ, is related, it being noted that a box of books was recently sent to the Highlander Folk School, one of which bore the name of ANNA L. SCHULTZ at the above address.

*Will check the reputation and activities of [REDACTED] who signed himself on the register [REDACTED] Chattanooga, as Group Leader for the Religion and Labor Foundation, 351 West 122nd Street, New York. This group is also known as the Uphaus Group and apparently conducts some kind of a labor school.

Will determine the reputation and activity of the Co-operative Distributors, Inc. and of [REDACTED]

Will determine the reputation and activity of the 241 East 2nd Street Corporation, 31 Union Square, West, [REDACTED]

67c [REDACTED]
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

61-12

67d [REDACTED]
THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

at Washington, D. C., will determine the reputation and
activities of [REDACTED]
67d [REDACTED]

Will, from the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization,
determine the date and port of entry, the date and place of naturalization,
the date and place of birth, and the nationalistic origin of JAMES
DOLBROWSKI. DOLBROWSKI was reportedly born in Russia, but nothing definite
in this regard has been learned. It may be noted that DOLBROWSKI was a
resident of New York City before coming to the Highlander Folk School.

b7c Page 4 to

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP-1
84-832

P.O.

Dear Sir: Please have been

hearing rumors concerning
the enclosed literature
of the Highlander Folk School
concerning connection with
the Communists propaganda
being target as their
school - I am sending
these people who do not
is to be kept - I have
heard the people in that
action others themselves
as being suspicious

of their activities. It is disturbing to us
who love our liberty
see these organizations
allowed to prosper - We
are in danger of losing
our freedom by knowing
these subversive elements
to exist in our midst
I am writing you and
trust you can be of
service to my country
I am yours truly
The Honorable

RECEIVED
DIVISION

b7c

RECORDED 61-7511-24
ves

June 23, 1941

b7c

[REDACTED]
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

12994

b7c

Dear [REDACTED]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated June 4, 1941, with its enclosure.

Your courtesy and interest in bringing this information to my attention are indeed appreciated, and you may be assured your letter will receive appropriate consideration.

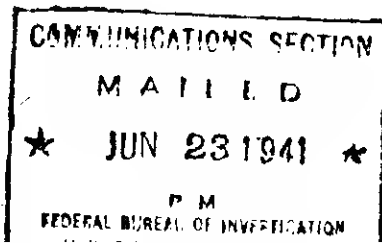
Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/27/84 BY SP8 BTG/CJ
245562

Tolson _____
A. Tamm _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Egan _____
Gurnea _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____



26
F-14

5
FRT
ack



Highlander Folk School

by JANE LAWSON

Editors' Note:—This year the Highlander Folk School was made a beneficiary of the Vassar Drive. The interest of Vassar in Highlander dates from 1893, when Dr. William Wyckoff Johnson, Instructor of History at the college, encouraged the school's founders and gave them the original building. Many Vassar graduates have been connected with Highlander, including among others Elizabeth Day Hawes, '29 (Mrs. F. Daniel), Mrs. Ruby T. Norris, '29, and Rosanne G. Walker, '38. Jane Lawson, '39, author of the article, is at present a secretary at the school.

"INFORM, inspire, and demonstrate"—here is a platform for an educational institution. Highlander Folk School, situated in the Cumberland Mountains in a rural community that has the dubious distinction of being the poorest in the South, does all three in its complex, varied, and exciting work. During two resident sessions of six weeks each, workers and farmers from southern unions and coöperatives gain new insight into the world in which they make their living. Through an extension program, thousands of rural and industrial workers within a radius of two hundred miles

receive the educational services of classes, meetings, and recreational activities. Highlander's own homework is its service to the community, the circulation of its library, its nursery school and its friendship for the neighbor folk. Informing, inspiring, and demonstrating are continuous and ever-growing processes in one or another of these fields of usefulness.

Highlander isn't much to look at. We call ourselves a school, but there are no school buildings: only a simple frame farm building with a vine-covered stone porch, a gate that closes with a rock weight looped on a chain,

oaks and dogwoods and one hazelnut tree in the yard, and a cornfield at our back, beyond the well-house and the blacksmith shed. There are Hoboken, the cow, whose bell keeps track of no time at all, and chickens, and two sturdy dogs. The surrounding country is beautiful. The Tennessee mountains are all the campus there is, and the curriculum is likely to include picnics at Eagle's cliff, swimming at Deerlick Falls, and bonfires and sunsets on the bluff. One might wonder what sort of a school there could be in this quiet spot.

Highlander's work is exciting, in the same way that the idea of our own country and our people, still growing into democratic ways, is exciting. Highlander is a part of that growth. The labor movement is no place for "movie" emotions; its excitement doesn't mean mountain moonshiners holding shotguns over quaint little vine-covered stills, with corn-cobs about, and other literary accessories. There is an excitement that comes from seeing hope in the very strongest part of our country, its great mass of working people. It is their strength that may yet see us safely through a period of such crises as face us in today's headlines. If their strength is not to be warped to work for an hysterical Coughlin or any other Führer, they must be equipped with knowledge of their world.

There is hope in the people who pass through Highlander—not that they would put it in such general terms. They come to learn specific, immediate things concerned with building their organizations. Men and women here find out about the world they have been working too hard to investigate, working too long hours for too low pay. Some of the students have not gone past the second grade;

the average have had seven years of schooling. Their unions have made them want to ask a lot of questions, and they want to find out how to build those unions, as their contribution to democratic living. They come to help solve that number one problem, the South, for themselves and for the rest of us.

Students are the most important part of any school, from Vassar's "community of scholars" to a southern labor school. The program here is built around the resident students. Last term there were unusually few, only seventeen (usually about twenty-eight attend), representing seven international unions, an independent artists' union, two colleges, and the Young Women's Christian Association. Only those endorsed by their union or coöperative or other organization are accepted as regular students. This assures that they will have a sphere of action to put their education to work in. Highlander students go back to the labor movement as responsible, informed people, active union members, officers and organizers, members of educational and cultural committees, teachers in labor schools, leaders of coöperatives, farm organizations and community life.

In many ways the classes themselves are unique. They are composed of adults who have learned a good deal from first hand experience of what they are studying. Union Problems class, for instance, is one to which the students bring as textbooks themselves and their everyday difficulties. Economics class, usually called "how we make our living," takes up day to day problems and gives them a broader interpretation. The school offers no pat solutions, no ready-made doctrines to answer the difficult questions discussed, since they

that the unions at once possess the necessary

There are courses in which the students learn by doing, through projects. The Journalism class give training in letter writing, writing for labor papers, and putting out mimeographed shop papers. Parliamentary Procedure teaches the student how to run a businesslike meeting. Singing goes on most of the time, for fun and to learn new songs that may be taken back to the local union meetings.

The library, built up mostly by gifts of friends, has over six thousand books and pamphlets and labor papers, which the students can, and do, explore. Being built up in this way, though, it has many gaps, and one of the needs of the school is to receive more publications such as the Monthly Labor Review, and to enlarge its list of recent books.

A flexible relationship between student and teacher and the easy adaptability of its members are two of Highlander's assets. The work outlined is done, and usually a lot more, but without strain. Because of the respect and esteem which the school has in the southern labor movement, the leaders of the unions, experts in the field, are glad to lend us their assistance. Southern directors and representatives of eighteen different unions, and representatives of the NLRB, the Wage and Hour Board, and the National Youth Administration, as well as other state and federal agencies, come as guests, lecturers, friends and question-answerers.

In spite of Highlander's location on a mountain-top thirty miles from Chattanooga, the nearest city, it is a meeting place for progressive thought in the south and a center for travellers — writers seeking material, artists with proletarian interests, educators,

students and ministers, educators, students, and others, as well as workers in the labor movement. An analysis of the guest book would be interesting: of the five hundred or more guests this year, there have been people of every occupation, from missionaries and social workers and chemists to a man who measures the distances of pigeon flights. The labor leaders who come here to talk to our staff and to each other discuss new contracts or organizing plans and join in our singing and square dances; any one who is on hand will help us mend the roof and pick beans. All have a common interest in and sympathy with the educational work going on here. In this connection it is interesting to know the development of the school's philosophy, which explains our mountain-side location and how we have become a center.

Perched on a plateau, Highlander finds the south beating a path up the mountain to its door. But it began rather quietly, and kept going only with a good deal of struggle. That struggle, of course, is not by any means over, nor will it be soon. Supported by voluntary contributions, the school has no money for salaries or other luxuries. Myles Horton, who founded Highlander — it was a hard, precarious beginning more than a "founding" — felt keenly the need of his own section of the country for some help in self-construction. "Education" of the formal kind he saw was too glib an answer to the actual poverty and hardship that the people faced. A purposive education such as he had seen in the Danish Folk Schools was needed, an education which would help them to understand why their lives were impoverished and how they could improve them. The slow progress of industrial-

ization among the people in the mountain regions and the mill towns served to preserve for them some strength; they were not ready to accept demoralizing conditions with resignation, as did the workers in many northern regions. They wanted to keep on fighting for the American ideal of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Myles Horton felt that here was an opportunity to direct the American tradition towards a sound and brotherly basis of democratic living. In Sumnerfield, Tennessee, he found his opportunity when Dr. Lillian Johnson, an enlightened woman who sympathized with his enthusiasm and purpose, gave him her farm to start out on.

It was not his desire to create another institution but to find a natural approach to education. His first classes were the informal discussions of the folk around the school who came naturally to ask its help. As the school grew, it found that it could help working people most effectively by helping them in the organizations they were building for themselves, and therefore the regular courses are now primarily for union people and for the training of union leaders.

Grundy County was a good place in which to start. It is one of the most tempting sociological laboratories one could find; it is one of the richest human neighborhoods one could live and work in, and one of the poorest, most "depressed" areas in the country. Fifty per cent of the county's population are on relief.* The people are rural workers, but there is none of the atmosphere of the Happy Farmer bustling about in a new Ford tractor, while his wife boils the three chickens in the pot.†

In the past the main employment was mining and lumbering. There was

plenty of game. But now the mines are worked out and the forests are cut and there is not even any hunting to speak of. The soil is so thin and sandy that erosion makes gardening and farming thankless. Everybody can't take everybody else's washing, and no one wants quaint pottery and hand-crafted knickknacks. The people pick quilts because they need them, at cane chairs because that's the way they get chairs. Shoes, school books, clothing, housing, food, are at an unbelievable minimum for a family. The thousand families must get along with the services of a doctor at all. There is a tragic waste of life from tuberculosis, malnutrition, measles and diphtheria.

At the time the Folk School began in 1932, the people had almost hit bottom. They had been blacklisted and their unions had broken down; but land had beaten their coöperative. Even on WPA jobs, men were cheated by a corrupt administration which falsified job classifications. Young people who had left the mountains hunt for work in Akron or Detroit came back home when they began to starve in the cities. But they were a tough-fibred people, and on the growth of their feeling of utterance and unrest was the formation of new strong unions, locals of the Workers Alliance and of the Hod Carriers and Common Laborers. The fact that they built up their unions when, in many cases where the unions were fought, endangered and still endangers their security is an index to their character.

The unions turned to political action to break up bad administration their jobs, and defeated the coal company's stranglehold on the community. In 1938, Labor's Political Conference of Grundy County was formed at a mass meeting of 250 people. Then,

A Good School Under Fire

ONE OF our favorite educational institutions in the whole United States is the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee. Highlander is a labor school; its chief purpose is to take promising trade-union members and equip them better to help their organizations fight for improved conditions for the working man. No student is taken unless he is endorsed by a local union. No distinction is made between AFL and CIO, both of which cooperate with the school.

In addition to this primary purpose, the school has two others. It attempts to aid the people of the little community where it is located; it conducts a nursery school for people nearby and has sponsored several co-operative undertakings for them. It also has an extension division which does field work of several kinds in cities near and far.

The direct support of labor is indicated by representation on its executive council. This body includes a vice-president and another representative of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers; the Southern director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; the president of the Chattanooga Printing Pressmen, and a local secretary from the United Mine Workers. Among many labor groups supporting the school is the Nashville Trades and Labor Council, AFL.

The school has friends in other quarters than the organized labor movement. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is keenly interested and maintains a scholarship there. The benefit this month in the national capital is sponsored by a Justice of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet and of Congress, a former governor, administrators of leading federal agencies, two members of the National Defense Advisory Commission and other prominent persons. Mr. J. W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, wrote the committee on arrangements: "Although I am asked every week to lend my name for the sponsorship of many undertakings and naturally find it necessary to decline, I am willing to be one of the sponsors of your benefit."

Why do we go into such detail about the support the Highlander Folk School receives? Because there has been a long continued, vicious campaign in Tennessee to destroy this institution. Most of the newspapers of the entire surrounding territory have repeatedly lied about the school, on such a scale that the falsification cannot be attributed to an innocent misunderstanding. The charges have been that the school was "communist," that it was misleading the young people, and so on. Dr. James Dombrowski, director of the school, has denied all these charges and has indicated his willingness, if it could be proved that the school is un-American or is detrimental to the community and to the people it serves, to put an end to its work. Nobody has ever brought forward even a fragment of evidence that the charges are true.

Who is behind the attempt to destroy the Highlander Folk School? First of all, it is reactionary employers throughout the entire South, men who object to the school because it trains people to become successful leaders of strong trade unions. Locally, there is reason to believe that the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company has had a good deal to do with the attack. This company has for years dominated Grundy County. In 1938, for the first time, a group of county officials were elected who were not subservient to the coal company, and the school faculty was active during the campaign in support of these candidates.

A few weeks ago, feeling was stirred up to such a pitch that a vigilante group calling themselves the Grundy County Crusaders planned to march against the school. If this had been done, blood would certainly have been shed. At the last minute, the vigilante leaders were persuaded instead to confer with the school officials. As a result of this five-hour conference, the tension was relieved somewhat. But there is danger that it will rise again; there are plenty of people in Tennessee who don't want a school that prepares efficient spokesmen for labor, and will stoop to almost anything to destroy it.

Equipped With An Oak Tree

Instead of considering her environment in a mountain community as a handicap this teacher investigates its possibilities and makes use of them in developing further that ingeniousness which probably will always be important to the existence of these people. Miss Lewis teaches in the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, and is the author of "Deep As a Giant" published in the March 1938 issue of CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.

I SAW Joedy, a little boy of five in ragged overalls and bare feet, stoop down and pick up from the ground a forked leafy twig that had fallen from the oak tree above us. In a twinkling he placed the twig on his neck so that the luxuriant leaves clustered over his head and down his back. Was it Joedy or a horse standing before me? Without a word the transformation had taken place. As soon as the boy was encased in his glorious mane he began to stamp his feet, even his face took on a horsey expression, and he was off, galloping across the field.

All of the children were playing horse in some fashion. Earlier that morning we had been over to pick carrots in our school garden. On the way back we had to go through a field of old brittle cornstalks. So, naturally, when we reached the end of the field, every child was astride a cornstalk horse. These broke very easily, but were substantial enough for a morning of fun, and the supply was endless.

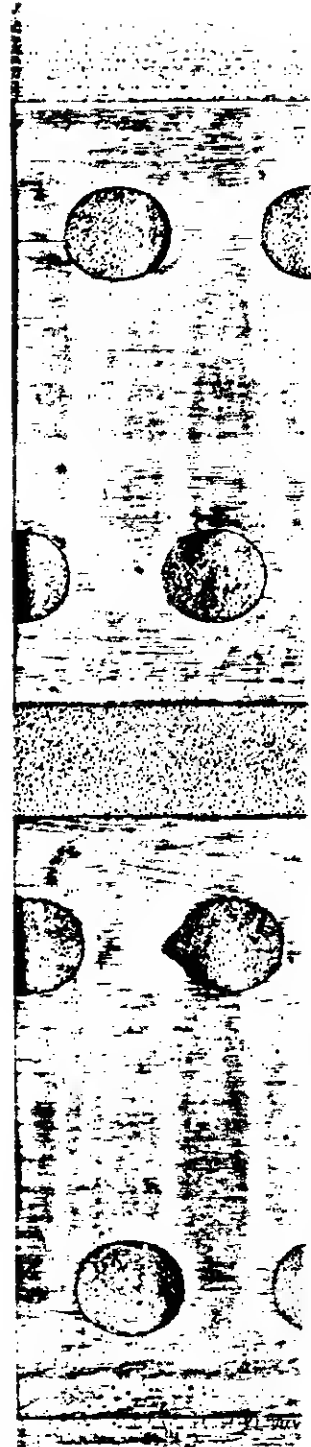
More permanent was the tree horse in the grove at the corner of the school yard.

This was just a low branch with a fine resilient bounce. A piece of burlap thrown over it for a saddle and presto! this was a horse, too.

It is a lucky thing, I have often thought, that here in the southern mountains it is warm enough to have our school outdoors six or seven months out of the year. It is lucky, too, that we are in a rural community where we have plenty of cornstalks and trees and spacious fields. For there is practically no money for this little community nursery school operated with the help of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee. And even if there were money, I question whether or not it should be spent on expensive, ideal nursery school equipment. Should Billy be given a little wooden Kraft cheese box to break up when his own father painstakingly makes novel cigarette cases out of these very boxes, in the hope of earning a little money to support his family of six? Should I even give the children those bright net bags that oranges come in, when some families are glad to have them to tack over their windows as screens? I did furnish small scraps of good cloth for doll dresses until some of the mothers, visiting one day, saw the nice broadcloth pieces and remarked that they would make such pretty collars and cuffs for children's dresses.

We Look for Things to Use

The story of this Summerfield Nursery School, situated in one of the most poverty-stricken areas in our country, has been the story of the search for adequate play equipment in what grew around us, or in what could be secured at no cost.



It has not been too difficult search, because to a child a cornstalk is seldom just a cornstalk. More often than not it has been a child rather than myself, the teacher, who has discovered the uses of grass and acorns and odds and ends. It was Carl who picked up some old pieces of tin and asked me to tie them around his neck so that they would jingle like a cow bell. It was Grant who, after building a barn of blocks indoors one day, skipped out into the yard for a moment, returning with small bundles of dried grass for hay. It was Willie Mae who first went gathering weeds for "greens" to cook in her playhouse, and who made "tea" with oak leaves. Nor should I omit to mention that it was a father who brought us a doll made of the tops of coca cola bottles strung together on wires. Some of these mountain people are very ingenious—are forced to become so. I wonder if the experience these nursery school children are having in using what is in their environment, in making something out of nothing, may help to foster this ingeniousness.

What are some of the other "nothings" that can be used? The grocery stores in the town two miles away have given us a generous supply of orange crates for playing house and barn and train. Before we had these, we found that an old bench turned upside down made a fine train. And for a house the little girls were quite satisfied to outline a little area with sticks, then fill it with tables and stools that were really little stumps, and dishes that were old mason jar lids, too bent for real use. Tin cans (with the tops cut out carefully) have always been fine for pails and pitchers. A coffee can with a stick placed through a hole punched in the lid is, of course, a churn.

There are plenty of things to "cook" besides leaves. What about pretty little white pebbles? What about toadstools and berries, and those fruits called "mock

oranges" in our part of the country, which look very appetizing but are not actually edible. And acorns—

Acorns need a chapter by themselves. We have used them as children in many city schools use boxes of colored cubes, as coal to haul around in small trucks, or if you have an apple truck, acorns can be the apples. They can be potatoes, ice, or meat—anything you need for your truck. We keep great boxes full of them on our shelves. Shiny brown, smooth to touch, the children love them. Outdoors in the early spring we "plant" hundreds of baby oaks, and all year long set our tables with acorn cups.

I even made toy chickens out of acorns for the children, by driving two small sticks in for legs and one for a tail (which lends support and enables the "chicken" to stand.) Then, too, acorns can be used for all kinds of counting games. Why, anyone could start a school under an oak tree!

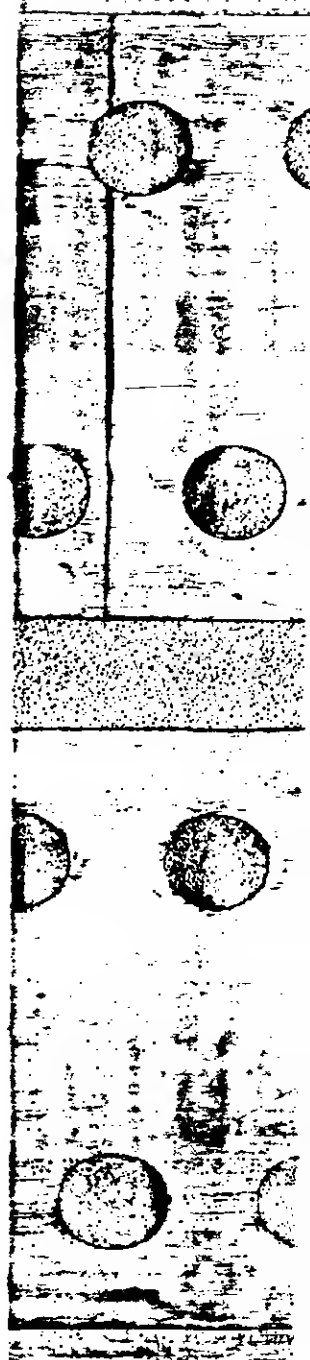
We made potato toys, too; the potato hogs were especially effective. The little sixteen-year-old mountain girl, Dorothy, who was my volunteer assistant for months, brought in one day a whole family of cornstalk dolls she had made, including a cornstalk horse. These proved to be not durable enough for children of preschool age, but I should think they would have great possibilities for children a little older.

We Paint and Make Music

Dorothy also brought us some "orange paint" one day to supplement our small supply of watercolors. "Did you really make this, Dorothy?" I asked.

"Yes'm, I made it from a root that grows on the side of the mountain. I don't know the name of it. People use it to stain wood, and it makes a right pretty stain."

This became the children's favorite paint—until the pokeberry season. Then



their social and economic problems.

Josephine Roche, in the *Alumnae Magazine* for October, says that "Only as the men and women of labor acquire a secure status as citizens of industry can they effectively meet their responsibilities and exercise their rights as citizens of a self-governing democracy." As a labor school, and as an adjunct to the progressive movement in the south, Highlander is training leaders who will bring about that industrial democracy so fundamental to the health of the whole nation. The

school believes that the object of education is action; it advocates that decisions reached by serious study and discussion be acted upon. We are interested in working people primarily, because they are the largest, neediest vital group in our population. They are the majority. Labor unions have become their most effective means of cooperative action. Highlander Folk School undertakes to serve the labor movement with education, that will inform, inspire, and demonstrate, in democratic action.

* Study made by a local public welfare official in 1938.

† In the 1930 census, most of the population of 9,719 are classified as rural non-farming. The WPA wages last year were \$25 a month; this meant less than a nickel a meal for each member of a family of six, provided every cent went for food. The average family saw less than \$150 in cash in a year.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

N.Y. FILE NO. **100-9450. AL**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N. Y.	DATE WHEN MADE 6-4-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/9, 10, 12/41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

EDWIN B. SCHULTZ, formerly of 99 Claremont Street, presently residing at 19 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.; N. Y. files reveal that **Charles Webber** represented the Methodist Federation for Social Service at the Third Congress of the American League against war and facism that met in Cleveland, Ohio, 1/3-5/36. Highlander Folk School, Robert Marshall Foundation, **ETHEL CLYDE**, **OSCAR APPEL** and **JOHN HAMMOND**, [REDACTED] **b7c**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE **2/27/84** BY **SP8 BTJ/pj**
24552

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Knoxville, 4-10-41. **b7c**

DETAILS:

The reference report requested that a check be made to determine the character and reputation of the **SCHULTZ** family, who resided at 99 Claremont Street. This address is known as McGuffers Hall, a dormitory that accomodatee married couples and single girls who are in attendances at Union Theological Seminary, which is located within one block of the dormitory, namely, Broadway at 120th Street. It was learned through the superintendant and janitor of the dormitory that no one by the name of **SCHULTZ** was residing at the above address at the preesent time, and to the best of their knowledge there had been no one by the name of **SCHULTZ** during the past three years, which is the time that each have been employed in their respective positions.

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>V. J. Donagan</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 2-New York COPIES DESTROYED 24 MAR 23 1961	67-7511-25 JUN 5 1941 FIVE	JUN 26 1941 INDEXED

100-9450.

The writer made inquiry at the registrar's office at Union Theological Seminary, Broadway at 120th Street, where a record of all students is maintained. The records reflected that EDWIN B. SCHULTZ left the college in 1931, partially graduating therefrom, and he and his wife, ANNA L. SCHULTZ, resided at 99 Claremont Street while he was in attendance at the university. The forwarding address given on the record is 19 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, and all mail such as school literature had been forwarded to this address, which apparently reached him as none had been returned.

Undeveloped leads were set out in reference report to check the character and reputation of various individuals who maintained bank accounts at various banks in New York City, who had made contributions to the Highlander Folk School. The file indices of the New York Field Division did not reveal that there had ever been any extensive investigation of any of the individuals mentioned in the reference report, but all the information in the New York files will be referred to in this report.

A memorandum dated April 23, 1937, New York file number 61-506, reflected that Mrs. CLYDE participated in the student strike against war which was staged throughout the United States April 22, 1937. The name of Mrs. ETHEL CLYDE is listed as one of the nineteen members of the Advisory Board of the American Student Union.

100-9450.

67D
[REDACTED]

JERRY O'CONNEL
RAPHAEL ZON
GORDON JACKSON
GEORGE MARSHALL
HEBER BLANKENBORN.

No address was given as to where the Foundation might be located. It is presumed that GEORGE MARSHALL is connected in some capacity with the Foundation.

7D
[REDACTED]

7D
[REDACTED]

P E N D I N G

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Drayton _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

June 6, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

In connection with the Director's address at Sewanee on June 9, I believe it might be well for him to be acquainted with the nature of the Highlander Folk School and a memorandum concerning same is attached.

This school is very well known in that Section of Tennessee and is heartily condemned because of its Communistic affiliations by all of the good citizens. It is probable that someone may mention this school to the Director and expect him to have some knowledge of it.

Respectfully,

R. C. Hendon
R. C. Hendon

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP8 BTG/cw
245582

RECORDED
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61-7511-2541

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
1 AUG 13 1941	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	FOXBOROUGH

MEMORANDUM

June 6, 1941

RE: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

In view of numerous complaints received in the Knoxville Office of the Bureau concerning Communist activities at the Highlander Folk School, an investigation is now being made by that Office concerning the School and its personnel.

It has been learned that the School was organized during 1932 on ground donated by Dr. Lillian W. Johnson, who presently lives in DeLand, Florida. Miles Horton and James Dombrowski are believed to have been the active organizers of the School. Dr. Johnson donated the land because she believed the School would benefit the local inhabitants.

The Highlander Folk School is a labor institution and received its charter from the State of Tennessee on January 31, 1934. The School was chartered by Miles Horton, Elizabeth Hawes, James Dombrowski, Rupert Hampton and Malcolm Chisholm.

The School is located in Grundy County, Tennessee, about two miles north of Monteagle, Tennessee, on State Road 56 going toward Tracy City, Tennessee. This section of the State of Tennessee is mountainous and heavily wooded. Monteagle, Tennessee, is from three to five miles northeast of Sewanee, which means that the Highlander Folk School is approximately seven miles from Sewanee.

Miles Horton, Director of Education at the Highlander Folk School, is the one whose name is most often mentioned as being the leader of the School.

During the course of the Bureau's investigation, various affidavits were obtained showing that Miles Horton teaches Communism and has solicited membership in the Young Communists' League from various local persons.

James Dombrowski, Secretary of the Highlander Folk School, signs all the mail emanating from the institution.

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DATE 11/19/01 BY SP-6/ML

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

17C a letter addressed by [redacted] Athens, Tennessee, [redacted] to [redacted] Sweetwater, Tennessee, dated November 16, 1940, it is stated that Dombrowski reportedly signed a bulletin issued by the Revolutionary Policy Committee of the Socialist Party in 1934 stating they would "make every effort to promote the world revolution and to secure Governmental power for the victorious revolution by arming the workers and by preparing the working class to turn imperialist war into class war."

Elizabeth Day Hawes, better known as Zilla Hawes, has been active as a teacher at the School from its beginning and is reported to have been especially strong in her teaching of Communist principles and how they can be used in labor agitation. The reports in the Bureau's files indicate that the residents of Grundy County are on the whole very much opposed to the School. It appears that the officials of the School have caused considerable agitation among the WPA workers and other laborers in the County.

The Highlander Folk School has been successful in obtaining the permission of many important persons to use their names as sponsors of the School, itself, or some of its activities. The most important name from the standpoint of publicity is that of Eleanor Roosevelt. Sponsorship of John L. Lewis and others have also been obtained.

In a letter dated January 4, 1941, to the Editor of the Reader's Digest, James Dombrowski mentioned the opposition to his School by "the Grundy County Crusaders." He pointed out that the battle with the Crusaders was absorbing much of the time and resources of the School and it was necessary to secure the support of new friends if they were to carry on. He pointed out that their danger reflected the mounting danger to organized labor.

[redacted] reported that when a Citizens' Committee of Grundy County threatened to burn the School in November, 1940, the School put all of its Communist literature and other matter which it did not wish to be found on the property in a large paper box and one [redacted] an admitted Communist, hauled the box from the School and hid it in the home of one Rosenthal in Chattanooga. Rosenthal is a known Communist and is reported to be the individual maintaining the records of the Communist Party for Chattanooga.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. 100-2167

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/13/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28/41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] is Secretary to **[REDACTED]**
[REDACTED] of United Mine Workers of America.
[REDACTED] reported to be in office of
JOHN L. LEWIS. **[REDACTED] b7c**

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/27/84 BY SP8 BTG/CN

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** made at
Knoxville, Tennessee, dated April 10, 1941.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [Signature]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-1407**

REPORT MADE AT PITTSBURGH, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/16/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/12/41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] b7c has no record in this office as being involved in Communistic or other subversive activities.

- R U C - **b7c**

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** Knoxville, Tennessee, June 1, 1941.

DETAILS:

AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

The files of the Pittsburgh Office failed to reflect that **[REDACTED]** is involved in Communistic activities. His name has never appeared in the investigations of Communistic groups.

It is not desirable to open an individual internal security case **[REDACTED]** and nothing further will, therefore, be done in this case unless the name of **[REDACTED]** shows up during investigation of Communist groups. **b7c**

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		JUN 17 1941 FIVE	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

NH FILE NO. 100-1303 *am*

REPORT MADE AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/24/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/11/41	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> <i>b7c</i>
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No record in New Haven files of *b7c*
 or being connected with any Communistic groups.

b7c - R U C -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent Knoxville, Tenn., dated June 1, 1941.

DETAILS:

A check of the indexes of the New Haven Field Division reflects that there is no record on file of either Piatt Island, Nearwater Lane, Noroton, Conn., or Darien, Conn., as being connected with any Communist groups.

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		JUN 26 1941 <i>am</i>	
		FILE	PT 1A

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-417**

REPORT MADE AT HUNTINGTON, W.VA.	DATE WHEN MADE 6-24-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6-18-41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL to U. M. W., Charleston, West Virginia, determined to be address of District 50, Chemical Division, United Mine Workers of America.

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE **2/27/84** BY **SP8 BTJ/**

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** Knoxville, Tennessee, June 1, 1941.

DETAILS:

AT HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

[REDACTED]
the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL to U. M. W., 217 Capitol Street, Charleston, W.Va. Offices were requested to furnish any information contained in their files on Communist or subversive activities.

An examination of the telephone directory for the State of West Virginia reflected that the United Mine Workers of America, District #50, Chemical Division, were listed as having offices in the Fleetwood Hotel, Charleston, West Virginia. A further check reflected that the Fleetwood Hotel is located at 217 Capitol Street, **[REDACTED]**

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-1453**

REPORT MADE AT Indianapolis, Ind.	DATE WHEN MADE 7/8/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/24/41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7C
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] is known to the Indianapolis Field Division to have been CIO leader of the International Harvester Company strike at Richmond, Indiana, during March, 1941.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE 2/27/84 BY SP5 BTJ/ch
245532

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** Knoxville, Tennessee, 6/1/41.

DETAILS:

AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
in Indianapolis file entitled "International Harvester Company, Richmond, Indiana, Employees Strike (2/18/41)". It will be recalled that the plant employed about 1300 persons and that the strike was more or less an echo of the strike at larger International Harvester Plants in Chicago and elsewhere. The strike was called by the

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FIVE

b7c
Farm Equipment Workers Organization Committee of the CIO. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] CIO Union at the International Plant
in Richmond, Indiana. The strike lasted from approximately February
17, to the 28th, 1941, at which latter time the employees agreed to
return pending outcome of a hearing before a federal mediation board.
A number of arrests were made during a free for all fight while the strike
was in progress. The files of the Indianapolis Field Division contain
no history of [REDACTED] and no information to indicate that he
may be connected with any Communistic organization.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Memphis, Tennessee**

Level. FILE NO. **61-42**

REPORT MADE AT Louisville, Kentucky	DATE WHEN MADE 7/10/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/27; 7/9/41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLAND FOLK SCHOOL, ⁰Monteagle, Grundy County, Tennessee			CHARACTER OF CASE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES (COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation relative to **[REDACTED] b7c**
Gilbertsville, Kentucky, fails to reveal that she is an active member of the Communist Party.

- P - **b7c**

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED] 1/29/40, Memphis, Tennessee.**

DETAILS:

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DATE 2/27/84 BY SP8 BTG/BJW
245 SLS

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

[REDACTED] b7c b7D

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

LOUISVILLE FIELD DIVISION:

lrc
Will cover the leads as set out in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated June 1, 1941, at Knoxville, Tennessee, entitled "HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. INTERNAL SECURITY - C".

PENDING

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

Miami FILE NO. **100-1291**

REPORT MADE AT MIAMI, FLORIDA	DATE WHEN MADE 7/14/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/24/41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] **b7c**

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED] b7c** Miami, Florida, May 13, 1941

DETAILS:

AT GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

b7c [REDACTED]

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243 538

Since there is no additional investigation to be conducted in the territory of the Miami Field Division at this time, this case is being

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Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-5801.**

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	DATE WHEN MADE 7/14/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/10/41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c MRK
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [REDACTED] b7c</p> <p style="text-align: center;">worker for the National Youth Administration and is said to be very liberal in her views.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC -</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>2/27/84</u> BY <u>SP8 BTJ/K4</u> <u>245582</u></p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Knoxville, 6-1-41.</p> <p>DETAILS: <u>AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA:</u></p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>			
APPROVED AND SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 61 7511 - 33 JUL 16 1941 ENC </div> <div> INDEXED JUL 23 1941 </div> </div>	
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

FILE NO. 100-839

REPORT MADE AT OKLAHOMA CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 7-15-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-1-41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

American Guardian newspaper is published by the Leader Press which is owned by OSCAR AMERINGER, who is well known in Communist circles. He has been identified with the Communist Party for many years and publishes a good deal of Communistic propaganda. Indices reflect no record of **[REDACTED]** b7c

-RUC-

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]**
Knoxville, Tennessee, 6-1-41.

DETAILS:

AT OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

The indices of the Oklahoma City Field Division have been checked and there is no record of **[REDACTED]**

The American Guardian, a newspaper published by the Leader Press which is owned by OSCAR AMERINGER, is located at 17 West 3rd Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. **[REDACTED]**

Information in this file is to the effect that OSCAR AMERINGER is the President of the Leader Press, his wife, FRIEDA, is Vice President, and his son, SEIGFRIED, is also active in the company.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>H. E. Anderson</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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AMERINGER is known to be active in Communist affairs in this city and an old-time Socialist.

b7D [REDACTED] OSCAR AMERINGER was on the Sponsor Committee for the following organizations: Mobilization for Paaca, Student Conferanca for Constitutional Rights and Southwest Writers' Conferanca. In December, 1940, he spoke before the Oklahoma Youth Legislatura Unincorporated on Paaca. On January 7, 1941, a publication put out by the Oklahoma Committaa to Defand Political Prisoners carried an article by OSCAR AMERINGER against book burning. This was a satiric article and mentioned prominently the trials of several Communists in Oklahoma County on charges of Criminal Syndicalism. The editor of this publication is the wife of one of those who has been sentenced to ten years on Criminal Syndicalism charges and she, herself, has recently been sentenced to ten years on the same charge. AMERINGER's Leader Press has printed a number of Communistic articles, pamphlets and booklets. He once wrote a book with a forward by Carl Sandberg and in December, 1940, charged that the New Deal was leading us into war.

-b7D [REDACTED] advised that AMERINGER was one of the leading Communists in Oklahoma City and had been connected with the Communist Party for many years.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Knoxville, Tenn.**

FILE NO. **100-5801**

REPORT MADE AT Los Angeles, California	DATE WHEN MADE 7-8-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-2-41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c	BY HY
TITLE OHIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] b7c
is the wife of a Lockheed Aircraft employee. Nothing detrimental concerning her.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED] b7c** dated at Knoxville, Tenn., 6-1-41.

12991

DETAILS:

[REDACTED]

P E N D I N G

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UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION:

b7c
At Los Angeles, California, will report the identity
of [REDACTED]

12992

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

Knoxville, Tennessee

FILE NO. 100-1449

REPORT MADE AT St. Louis, Missouri	DATE WHEN MADE 7/23/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/24/41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
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TITLE

HIGHLANDER POLK SCHOOL

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DATE 2/20/84 BY SP8 BTG/06**

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - G

12989

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] Waitresses and Miscellaneous Hotel Workers, St. Louis, Missouri, reported the [REDACTED] Restaurant, St. Louis, to the St. Louis Office because the individuals connected therewith were allegedly pro-Nazi, and St. Louis Office files contain no information she is engaged in Communistic or subversive activities.

RUC

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Knoxville, Tennessee, June 1, 1941.

DETAILS:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**HIGHLANDER FOLK
SCHOOL**

PART 2 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 61-7511

Highlander Folk School

Section 2 of 11 Sections

61-7511

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-1878**

REPORT MADE AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	DATE WHEN MADE 7-29-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/21/41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Names **[REDACTED]** and **[REDACTED]** checked through the indexes of Baltimore office with negative results.

HUC

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** dated June 1, 1941 at Knoxville, Tennessee.

DETAILS:

The names of **[REDACTED]** and **[REDACTED]** as set out for the Baltimore Field Division in reference report were checked through the indexes of this office with negative results.


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 SEC. 2 CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
 AUG 2 2 1941

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT 28 APR 24 1961 5 - Bureau 2 - Knoxville 2 - Baltimore	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">AUG 1 - 1941</div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENN.**

FILE NO. 100-1288 JPD:bl

REPORT MADE AT NEW ORLEANS	DATE WHEN MADE 8-9-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-28-41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <i>l F</i>
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [REDACTED] Highlander Folk School known to be Communist Party members.

DOC

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Knoxville, 6-1-41.

DETAILS: As a result of a check of the files of the New Orleans field office it was determined that the three persons listed in the reference report [REDACTED] Highlander Folk School were Communist Party members. These individuals are [REDACTED] [REDACTED] New Orleans, [REDACTED], listed in reference report as [REDACTED] Louisiana Farmers Union, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] New Orleans, and [REDACTED], [REDACTED], New Orleans. [REDACTED] at the present time is in Mobile, Ala.

_____ whose address is given as _____ New Orleans, is not believed to be a party member but is _____
_____ from the Highlander Folk School - _____, Products Credit Corporation, New Orleans; _____, _____, New Orleans; _____, _____, AND _____ and _____, _____, are not listed in the indices of the New Orleans field office and the files fail to reflect any information concerning Communist or subversive activities on their part.

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	245503	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENN.**

FILE NO. **100-323**

REPORT MADE AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA	DATE WHEN MADE 8-12-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-6-41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] JCC
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Northwest Organizer former official organ of General Drivers Union #44 and Teamsters Joint Council 32 of International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen of America.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

- - RUC - -

DATE 2/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/k

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Knoxville, Tennessee, dated 6-1-41.

DETAILS:

The Northwest Organizer is a newspaper published weekly by the A. F. of L., Local #544, General Drivers Union, an affiliate of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen of America. The Northwest Organizer was the official organ of that local and also of the Teamsters Joint Council Local #32, which is also an affiliate of said International and which is composed of various members of the teaming craft.

Since about June 15, 1941, the Northwest Organizer has changed its name to the Industrial Organizer, which is now the official organ of the Local #544, C.I.O., United Construction Workers Organization Committee, Allied Motor and Transport Workers of

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>S.W. Herby</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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100-323

America. The leaders of Local #544 A. F. of L. bolted to Local #544 C.I.O. and when they did so they took their official organ, the Northwest Organizer. The A. F. of L., through court action, restrained the Local #544 C.I.O. officials from seizing the paper, and the Northwest Organizer is now out of existence and a new paper of Local #544 A. F. of L. has been established. The name of this paper is the Minnesota Teamster. When the Northwest Organizer was functioning as already stated, it was the official organ of the Local #544 A. F. of L., which union was at that time - that is, prior to July 15th, very radical because of its leadership. Its Executive Board were all members of the Socialist Workers Party, all of whom are presently under Federal indictment for seditious conspiracy.

- - REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN - -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

No. 1
CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **61-34**

PORT MADE AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	DATE WHEN MADE 8-17-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-15, 16/41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] (A) ROC
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY- C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Copy of charter of Incorporation of Highlander Folk School in State of Tennessee obtained, but no correspondence of consequence in files in office of Secretary of State. Present officials at State American Legion headquarters unable to locate information compiled by [REDACTED]

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Knoxville, Tennessee April 10, 1941.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Knoxville, Tennessee June 1, 1941.

DETAILS:

AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

[REDACTED] Tennessee State American Legion headquarters informed the writer that on numerous occasions in the past, thorough searches had been made in the headquarters office for the files containing the information compiled by [REDACTED] relative to the Highlander Folk School.

[REDACTED] stated that he recalled having had in his possession a copy of the report, which he believed was compiled by a member of the Tennessee State Highway Patrol, but had delivered it to [REDACTED], Memphis, Tennessee and that [REDACTED] had

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b7c never returned it. During the course of the interview, [REDACTED] contacted [REDACTED] Tennessee Highway Patrol who advised that he had no knowledge of the present whereabouts of the file, and could not recall the name of the officer who made the investigation and gave the information to [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] employed in the office of [REDACTED] Secretary of State of Tennessee made available for examination by the Agent, her entire file relative to the charter of Incorporation which has been granted to the Highlander Folk School. There was only one letter in this file which was a communication about the GRUNDY COUNTY CRUSADERS, Tracy City, Tennessee and signed by Mr. [REDACTED] as chairman requesting a certified copy of the charter of Incorporation of the Highlander Folk School. This letter was dated November 29, 1940.

b7c X [REDACTED] also furnished the Agent with a copy of the charter of Incorporation of the Highlander Folk School, which indicated that on the 20th day of October, 1934 the Corporation was formed by MYLES HORTON, ELIZABETH HAWES, JAMES DOMBROWSKI, RUPERT HAMPTON and MALCOLM CHISHOLM.

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU:

Photostat of a copy of the Charter of Incorporation of the Highlander Folk School in the State of Tennessee issued October 20, 1934.

ENCLOSURE TO THE KNOXVILLE FIELD DIVISION.

Copy of charter of Incorporation of the Highlander Folk School, State of Tennessee issued October 20, 1934.

- P E N D I N G -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE MEMPHIS FIELD DIVISION.

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

b7c
Will contact [redacted] Memphis, Tennessee or his secretary, [redacted]
in an effort to obtain the information contained in the
files formerly in the office of the State Headquarters
of the American Legion.

- PENDING -

STATE OF TENNESSEE

Charter of Incorporation

Be it Known, That Kyles Horton, Elizabeth Haws, James Dombrowski,
Rupert Hampton and Malcolm Chisholm are hereby created a body politic
and corporate by the name and style of _____

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

under Sub-Section (4) of the Code of Tennessee 1932 which provides
for the support of any literary or scientific undertaking, as a college
or university, with powers to confer degrees, an academy, a debating
society, lyceum, the establishment of a library; the support of a
historical society; the organization and support of battlefield
associations, the promoting of painting, music, or the fine arts;
the support of boards of trade or chambers of commerce or other
objects of like nature.

The particular purposes for which this charter is
sought are the support of the Highlander Folk School, adult workers
education, the training of rural and industrial leaders, and general

to seven, nine, eleven or fifteen

The Board of Directors may have the power to increase the number of Directors ~~from seven to fifteen~~, if they deem the interest of the corporation requires such increase. And the first or any subsequent Board of Directors may have the power to elect other members, who, on acceptance of membership, shall become corporators equally with the original corporators. The Board of Directors shall have the right to determine what amount of money paid into the treasury shall be a prerequisite for membership, or, if necessary, what amount shall be thus annually paid, and failure thus to pay shall, in the discretion of the Directors, justify the expulsion of said defaulting member. The term of all officers may be fixed by the by-laws, the said term not, however, to exceed three years. All officers held over until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

The general welfare of society, not individual profit, is the object for which this charter is granted, and hence the members are not stockholders in the legal sense of the term, and no dividends or profits shall be divided among the members. The members may at any time voluntarily dissolve the corporation by a conveyance of its assets and property to any other corporation holding a charter from the State for the same purposes not of individual profit, but providing for same rate of tax.

A violation of any of the provisions of this charter shall subject the corporation to dissolution at the instance of the State.

This charter is subject to modification or amendment; and in case said modification or amendment is accepted, corporate business is to cease, and the assets and property, after payment of debts, are to be conveyed, as aforesaid, to some other corporation holding a charter for purposes not connected with individual profit. Acquiescence in any modification thus declared shall be determined in a meeting specially called for that purpose, and only those voting in favor of the modification shall thereafter compose the corporation.

The means, assets, income or other property of the corporation shall not be employed directly or indirectly for any other purpose whatever than to accomplish the legitimate objects of its creation, and by no implication shall it possess the power to issue notes or currency, deal in currency, notes or coin, buy or sell products, or engage in any kind of trading operation, nor hold any more real estate than is necessary for legitimate ~~purposes~~ business.

Expulsion shall be the only remedy for the nonpayment of dues by the members, and there shall be no individual liability against the members for corporate debts, but the entire corporate property shall be liable for the

State of Tennessee
Fentress County

Register's Office
August 9, 1934

Delpha Wright Boles, Register of said
County, do certify that the foregoing Deed and
Certificate are registered in said office in Book
No. "Misc. 4" page 141; that they were received
Aut. 7, 1934 at 1:40 o'clock p.m. and entered in
Note Book 4, page 141.

Delpha Wright Boles, Register

I, Ernest N. Haston, Secretary of State,
do certify that this Charter, with certificate
attached, the foregoing of which is a true copy,
was this day recorded and certified to by me.

This 20th day of October, 1934.

Ernest N. Haston, Secretary of State

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

FILE NO. 100-804

MCL

REPORT MADE AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA	DATE WHEN MADE 8-19-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-24-41	REPORT MADE BY <i>[Signature]</i>
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p><i>[Handwritten: 1056, 17C]</i></p> <p>[Redacted], [Redacted], and [Redacted] are listed in the Atlanta files and are reported as being Communistic.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC -</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>2/27/84</u> BY <u>JP8 BTG/ak</u> <i>245532</i></p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [Redacted] Knoxville, Tennessee, dated 6-1-41.</p> <p>DETAILS: <u>AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA</u></p> <p>[Redacted] St. Petersburg, Florida, is listed in Atlanta file 100-357. [Redacted] is at the present time being investigated by the Miami Field Division. He has represented himself as being head of [Redacted] and is therefore believed to be a Communist.</p> <p>[Redacted] located in the Atlanta National Bank Building, is listed in Atlanta file 100-266 entitled "Atlanta League of Women Shoppers." [Redacted] is reported as being a member of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. He is [Redacted]. He is regarded as being a Communist.</p> <p>[Redacted], Atlanta, Georgia, is listed in Atlanta file 65-102 entitled [Redacted] with aliases"</p>			
FORWARDED TO <i>[Signature]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	
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Atla. 100-804

b7c
b7E
wherein [REDACTED] is reported to associate at times with [REDACTED] who is a well known Communist, of whom an extensive investigation has been made by this office. [REDACTED] is therefore regarded as a Communist.

[REDACTED] Highlander
Folk School are not listed in the files of this office.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

Milwaukee

FILE NO. **100-2461**

REPORT MADE AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	DATE WHEN MADE 9/8/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/14/41	REPORT MADE BY <i>b7c</i> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1em; margin-top: 5px;"></div> pkm
TITLE <i>a</i> HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - <i>e</i>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Check of indices of Milwaukee Field indicate [REDACTED] well known Socialist leader [REDACTED] much disliked by Communist Party of Wisconsin. *b7c*

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

b7c Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] made at Knoxville, Tennessee 6/1/41.

DETAILS:

Pursuant to the lead set out in reference report for all offices receiving copies of that report [REDACTED]

b7E [REDACTED] as set out by field offices six to twenty-one, this office checked the indices for information relative to [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP8 BTG/OK
245582

A review of the files of the Milwaukee Field Office reveal numerous references to [REDACTED] which are set out as follows:

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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 - 2 - Knoxville
 - 2 - Milwaukee
- 173*

SEP 10 1941

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

KNOXVILLE

FILE NO. 100-647 JA

REPORT MADE AT BIRMINGHAM	DATE WHEN MADE 9-18-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-8, 24 8-10, 19-41	REPORT MADE BY b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation reveals that [REDACTED] is owned and operated by [REDACTED] American Legionnaire, considered a loyal American. [REDACTED]</p> <p>b7c [REDACTED] Informante advises that he associates with Communists only in business matters and shares none of their beliefs and no information developed to the contrary. Credit rating of [REDACTED] good and no Police Department or Sheriff's Office record, Birmingham.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-P- b7c</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Knoxville, Tennessee, dated June 1, 1941.</p> <p>DETAILS: AT BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA:</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENN.**

FILE NO. **61-185 FC**

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON, MASS.	DATE WHEN MADE 9-29-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-29-41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY C
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED</p> <p>DATE 2/27/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CH</p> <p>245562</p>			
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>The Institute for Labor Studies is an unincorporated scientific research organization affiliated with Smith College, Northampton, Mass. in the publication of Research Studies of Industrial and Labor problems. Some of the expense is paid through subscriptions to publications and some through private donations and Smith College funds. No evidence of Communistic views expressed therein.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">EUC</p>			
<p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 4-10-41, Knoxville, Tenn.</p>			
<p>DETAILS:</p> <div style="background-color: black; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>CH-3</p> <div style="background-color: black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>			
<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]</p> <p>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p>		<p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p>61-7511-4</p> <p>OCT 3 - 1941</p> <p>RECORDED</p> <p>INDEXED</p> <p>EX-6</p>	
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[illegible]

LNC
 LTD

- 2-

5395

b7D [REDACTED] stated that he had read the last of these publications and found it to be quite interesting as a story of the building of Railroads throughout the Connecticut Valley. The subscription price for the Smith College Studies is \$2.00 annually which does not cover the actual cost of the publications but defrays a part of the expense.

b7D [REDACTED] stated that he was positive that nothing of a Communistic nature would be found in any of the publications put out as a part of the Smith College Studies.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Knoxville, Tennessee
October 4, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: ⁰ HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
Internal Security - C

Personal and ~~Confidential~~

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Holloman	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....
FILES	.....

Dear Sir:

^{67D} [redacted] that the last regular school session for this year for the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee ended September 26, 1941.

^{67D} [redacted] another course will be opened at Memphis, Tennessee in the near future, possibly on October 12 or 13. This course at Memphis, Tennessee will be the regular six-weeks course usually given at Monteagle, Tennessee by the Highlander Folk School.

For the information of the Memphis Office, four of the students who attended the last six-weeks course that ended on September 26 were from Memphis, Tennessee. One of these four will be secretary of the school at Memphis, Tennessee. The identity of these four students from Memphis, Tennessee is not presently known, but efforts will be made to ascertain their identity, particularly the one who will be secretary of the school.

^{67D} Plans are also being laid to hold courses at Bessemer, Alabama and Detroit, Michigan. [redacted] that the main reason for YELVERTON COWHERD's coming to Highlander Folk School on September 24, 1941 was to help start a session of the Highlander Folk School at Bessemer, Alabama. The Birmingham Office advised this office by telephone of YELVERTON COWHERD's coming to Highlander Folk School, but due to lack of transportation and weather condition [redacted] at Highlander Folk School at which COWHERD spoke. The dates for the courses to be had at Bessemer, Alabama and Detroit, Michigan are not known as yet, and it is believed that plans for holding sessions at these places have not been fully developed.

RECORDED

Apparently, MARY LAWRENCE of the faculty of the Highlander Folk School is at New Orleans at present conducting an educational program similar to that held at the Highlander Folk School. Five students from New Orleans attended the last session at Highlander Folk School.

^{67D} It has recently come to the attention of this office [redacted] that MYLES HORTON, head of the Highlander Folk School, JAMES DOLBROWSKI, secretary of the Highlander Folk School, and [redacted]

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ON 2/27/84 245501

6

affiliated with the school voted for the Communist candidates in the 1936 election. This office is, therefore, extremely desirous that the activities of MYLES HORTON and the other members of the Highlander Folk School in conducting the school at Memphis be carefully checked at Memphis.

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

For the assistance of the Memphis Office, MYLES HORTON drives a 1941 Chevrolet 4-door sedan, 1941 New York license number 7W7463. His description is as follows:

NAME	MYLES FOLK HORTON
Age	Born July 9, 1905 at Savannah, Tennessee
Height	5'11"
Weight	165 lbs.
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Light
Race	White
Sex	Male
Peculiarities	Poor eyesight, wears glasses
Education	Attended Union Theological Seminary 1 yr., Univ. of Chicago 1 yr. and Cumberland Univ. 4 yrs.
Employment	Lists himself as Workers Educa- tion teacher
Marital status	Married. Wife is ZILPHIA HORTON

Very truly yours,

W A Murphy
W. A. MURPHY
Special Agent in Charge

[Redacted] /js

2 CC - Memphis
Birmingham
Detroit
New Orleans

LD *[Redacted]*

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

FILE NO. 61-60

REPORT MADE AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA	DATE WHEN MADE 10-10-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-7-41	REPORT MADE BY b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation conducted relative to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] revealed that both individuals have engaged in labor activities. [REDACTED] formerly engaged as organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union at [REDACTED] and believed to be presently residing in [REDACTED] organizing the [REDACTED]. In 1939 [REDACTED] was stated to be the worst agitator in the strike called at the [REDACTED] presently employed at the [REDACTED] Description set forth.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/27/84 BY SP8 BTG/om
245862

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED]
dated June 1, 1941 at Knoxville,
Tennessee.

DETAILS:

Investigation of [REDACTED] was predicated upon a letter dated December 10, 1939 from Special Agent in Charge H. B. FLETCHER enclosing a card in triplicate which read as follows:

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Knoxville, Tennessee
October 12, 1941**

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn _____
Mr. Nease _____

~~Personal and
Confidential~~

Air Mail Special Delivery

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Special Agent [redacted] of this office has been conducting investigation in the above entitled matter at Monteagle, Tennessee, during the past month. He has been making intensive inquiry in the immediate vicinity of this school, from October 5, 1941, to October 11, 1941. His principal endeavor has been to interview those persons who have either attended the Highlander Folk School, in an effort to secure information from them concerning the doctrines and principles advanced at this institution, or persons in the locality who have either visited the premises or been informed by enrollees concerning any Communistic or subversive activities thereat.

No direct interviews were conducted by Agent [redacted] with any officials or faculty members of the institution. It is contemplated that such interviews will be conducted upon the completion of the preliminary inquiries in this matter.

On Friday, October 10, 1941, Agent [redacted] was conducting investigation to ascertain the validity of a Young Communist League membership book, Number R 305, now in the possession of this office. [redacted] identified the card as being one of three which she had previously seen in her house, the other two being issued to her sons [redacted] and [redacted], when interviewed by Agent [redacted], denied affiliation with the YCL and spoke favorably concerning the personnel of the Highlander Folk School. [redacted] persisted that her son [redacted] had been affiliated with the YCL and so stated in his presence. The latter then left the home as Agent [redacted] conducted his interview with the mother.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S)
DATE 2/27/84

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61-7511-50
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3 OCT 16 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

b7c
[redacted] subsequently returned to the house and informed Agent [redacted] a note had been left for him by a member of the faculty of the Highlander Folk School.

b7c
Agent [redacted] upon entering his car, observed the note on the seat of his car stating, "We have been hearing quite a bit of your interest in the Highlander Folk School. Why don't you pay us a visit and get your dope first hand. Come about 6:00 and you'll get a good supper. Resp. yours, for Highlander, Leon Wilson."

The original of this note is being retained in the Knoxville file.

b7c
Agent [redacted] did not acknowledge receipt of this note, nor did he communicate in any way with the Highlander Folk School.

Upon returning to his hotel room, at 10:30 p.m., the same evening, Agent [redacted] had delivered to him in his room at the Mont-eagle Hotel, by a hotel employee, a letter on Highlander Folk School stationery, stating as follows:

"Knowing how much time you have spent talking us over with our neighbors, we are, frankly, disappointed that you haven't been to look at us first hand.

"Some very good friends of the school are members of your organization, and to date our relations with the F.B.I. have been of the pleasantest.

"Our cook was disappointed you were unable to accept my hasty invitation to supper and she insists that I deliver the accompanying slice of home-baked applesauce cake. Cordially yours, for HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, Leon Wilson."

This communication was not acknowledged by Agent [redacted]

b7c
On October 11, 1941, at about 1:00 p.m., Agent [redacted] upon returning to the Hotel Mont-eagle, found MILES HORTON, Director, and LEON WILSON, Librarian of the Highlander Folk School, waiting for him. Mr. HORTON made inquiry concerning the purpose and the result of the Bureau's investigation, but was informed that Agent [redacted]

"had no comment to make". Mr. HORTON then alleged that he had been informed by Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, "The FBI had investigated the Highlander Folk School, and had given it a clean slate."

lrc
Mr. HORTON alleged that the records of the school had been made available two years ago to a Government representative whom he believed to be a Bureau agent named [REDACTED]. The file of this office fails to reflect that any such examination of the records of that institution has ever been made by a Bureau representative.

lrc
MILES HORTON indicated to Agent [REDACTED] he contemplated discussing the situation with the writer at Knoxville. Mr. HORTON has not communicated with the writer. In the event he does communicate with this office, he will be advised that the writer has no comment whatever to make with respect to any matter under investigation. If, however, he should desire, in writing, to make the records of this school available to this office, such an offer would be accepted, if an occasion arose where such an examination would be considered desirable.

lrc
Special Agent [REDACTED] is preparing an extensive report revealing the result of investigation conducted in this matter, which will be submitted in the immediate future.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Murphy
W. A. MURPHY
Special Agent in Charge

WAM:MLG
61-12

United States Department of Justice

Knoxville, Tennessee

October 14, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: ⁰ HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

The Knoxville Field Division, during July, 1941

[redacted] of those individuals to whom
copies of the "Highlander Filing", the official publication of
the above school, were being sent. This list, dated July 11,
1941, was composed of about 2,485 names covering 49 field offices.
At the present time the Knoxville Field Division does not deem
it practicable to set forth [redacted] in an in-
vestigative report. The names have been indexed and [redacted]
[redacted] is being retained as an exhibit in the Knoxville file. Should
the Bureau deem it desirable to furnish the respective field divi-
sions with the names of those persons therein who appear on this
[redacted] the Knoxville Field Division will make such informa-
tion available by personal and confidential letter. In the absence
of any definite instructions in this regard, no further action will
be taken with respect to this [redacted]

Very truly yours,

W. A. MURPHY
Special Agent in Charge

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61-7511-
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 OCT 17 1941
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

No. 1
CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENN.**

FILE NO. **100-856**

REPORT MADE AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	DATE WHEN MADE 10-13-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/6/41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

b7D
b7c
[REDACTED] reported as Communist member or sympathizer by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of the Dallas Field Division, [REDACTED] San Antonio, Texas reported to be a close friend of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE *2/27/84* BY *SP8BJH/bk*
24556h

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Knoxville, Tenn. dated 6/1/41.

DETAILS:

b7c
b7c
A review of the files of the San Antonio Field Division relative to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] developed the following information:

b7D
[REDACTED] Texas has been reported to the office as being a member or sympathizer of the Communist Party. This information was received from the Dallas Field Division and was furnished to them by their Confidential Informant [REDACTED]

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED: *[Signature]*

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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EX-10

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

o. 1
CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

SF FILE NO. **100-4848**

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	DATE WHEN MADE 10-16-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-10; 10-9-41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c ob
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Names of persons within this field division checked against the files of this office; reveal Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED] were reported to this office as individuals with possible radical tendencies. Contact made with confidential informants and sources of information available to San Francisco Office with negative results.

- R U C - b7c

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 6-1-41 at Knoxville, Tennessee.

DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The names of persons within the San Francisco Field Division were checked against the files of this office for any Communist or subversive activities on the part of such persons. It was revealed that in San Francisco file 100-0-1088, Volume 7, Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED] had been reported to this office as individuals with possible radical tendencies.

Confidential Informants and sources of information available to this office were contacted for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the activities of any of the persons listed for this office in reference report. No further information was

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obtained and accordingly this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

FILE NO.

100-44-1000

REPORT MADE AT
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

DATE WHEN MADE
10-17-41

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE
9-24, 25; 10-16-41

REPORT MADE BY

b7c

TITLE

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - S

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*b7D
b7C*

Memphis, Tennessee, states he returned the data collected by [redacted] relating to the Highlander Folk School to the State American Legion Headquarters. Memphis, believes [redacted] material may have been turned over to the Governor of Tennessee. Suggests contacting [redacted] in Athens, Tenn. No further investigation developed on present location of files and records compiled by [redacted] Information received indicating one of original founders of School has daughter presently employed by some Governmental agency in Washington, D. C.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [redacted] Knoxville, Tennessee 6-1-41
Report of SA [redacted], Memphis, Tennessee 8-17-41
Letter from Knoxville Division dated 7-23-40, entitled
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE MATTERS, MEMPHIS FIELD DIVISION,
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

DETAILS:

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

*b7D
b7C*

Memphis, Tennessee, was contacted and he advised that about two or three years ago he had obtained the data which had been collected by [redacted] relating to the Highlander Folk School from the American Legion Headquarters in [redacted]

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61-7511-56

OCT 22 1941

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b7c
b7D
Nashville, Tennessee and after it had served its purpose and he had read it through, he had returned it to the headquarters. He stated that at a later date, [REDACTED] of the American Legion had written him and stated that he had checked it out again and he would like it returned; however, [REDACTED] advised that he had had that report only on one occasion and that it had been returned to Nashville; that he had wanted the report to show [REDACTED] a DR. LILLIAN JOHNSON, who is one of the sponsors of the Highlander Folk School.

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED] advised that DR. JOHNSON had formerly owned the land on which the Highlander Folk School is now situated; that she had her home on that property and that she had become interested in the idea through association with MILES HORTON; that she had formerly been a professor at Oberlin College in Ohio and had a reputation of being very socialistically minded. [REDACTED] did not know how HORTON had met her but stated he had impressed DR. JOHNSON very favorably; that DR. JOHNSON is in no way associated with the Communist party as far as he knows; that her ideas do not lean directly toward Communism but more toward Socialism but she is very interested in educating the ignorant. He stated that she has been completely deceived by HORTON.

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED] advised that he had done everything possible to discourage DR. JOHNSON in the Highlander Folk School and that was the reason for his obtaining the American Legion report. He stated that he had shown her that report and had read her pertinent parts of it, but she was still very much interested in the school and had complete confidence in HORTON.

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED] also stated that the reports which the American Legion had, contained the same information that had been set out in seven articles written for a Nashville, Tennessee paper.

b7c
b7D
A review of the file in this case reflects that interested offices have copies of those articles. A review also reflected that reference letter dated July 23, 1940 contains a result of an interview with [REDACTED] in Athens, Tennessee which [REDACTED] had returned over the data he had to [REDACTED] and that [REDACTED] is presently located in Memphis, Tennessee.

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED] was then contacted at his office located [REDACTED], Memphis. He advised that report containing informa-

b7c
b7D
tion collected by [REDACTED] had never been turned over to him [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that there had been a lapse of one year between the time when [REDACTED] left that office and he undertook its obligations. He stated he believed the information was turned over to the Governor of Tennessee; that if that information were not in the files of the American Legion of Nashville, his only guess was it had been turned over to the Governor and that the Governor had never returned it.

b7c
b7D
He suggested contacting [REDACTED] as he would probably remember the information. A lead is being set out for the Knoxville Office to consider recontacting [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED] also advised that he understood MR. LILLIAN JOHNSON, a sponsor of the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, had returned to that institution after having severed her connections for a short time approximately two years ago. He advised that he did not believe she was Communistically inclined, but was a woman who had been completely deceived by MILES HORTON and other directors of that school.

On October 10, 1941 the Memphis Field Division was advised by letter from the Knoxville Field Division as follows:

"On September 24, 1941 the Knoxville Field Division was advised by telephone by the Birmingham office that JOSEPH KELLY STOCKTON, of Allardt, Tennessee, had been reported as one of the founders of the Highlander Folk School and that his wife was an avowed Communist. It was further alleged that the STOCKTON'S daughter, first name unknown, was recently graduated from the National Law School at Washington, D. C., was admitted to the District Bar, and is now working for some Government agency in Washington.

Since Allardt is within the territory covered by the Memphis office and there is a possibility that the daughter may be involved in a violation of the Hatch Act, it is suggested that inquiry be conducted at Allardt in this regard. Consideration will be given to MR. STOCKTON'S affiliation with the Highlander Folk School during the course of investigation in connection with the latter institution."

b7c
In reference to the above letter it should be noted that in report of Special Agent(A) [REDACTED] at Memphis, Tennessee, dated August 17, 1941, a copy of the original chart of the Highlander Folk School issued by the Secretary of the State of Tennessee was obtained, and the original applicants for this charter were: MYLES HORTON; ELIZABETH HAWES; JAMES DOMBROWSKI; RUPERT HAMPTON and MALCOLM CHISHOLM. The list of applicants does not include the name of JOSEPH KELLY STOCKTON reported in the foregoing letter as one of the founders of the school.

P E N D I N G

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE FIELD DIVISION

AT ATHENS, TENNESSEE

Will consider recontacting [REDACTED] b7c
and obtaining from him the information which was contained in the
report he had made to the American Legion relating to the Highlander
Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee.

THE MEMPHIS FIELD DIVISION

AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Will contact the Governor of the State of Tennessee
and see whether he recalls the Americanization Committee of the American
Legion for the State of Tennessee having turned over to him a file rela-
tive to Communistic Activities of the Highlander Folk School, of
Monteagle, Tennessee. Will obtain any pertinent information in the e-
vent the file is located.

AT ALLARDT, TENNESSEE

Will determine the identity and activities and
general reputation of JOSEPH KELLEY STOCKTON reported in the above
letter as one of the founders of the Highlander Folk School.

P E N D I N G

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

NY FILE NO. **100-9450**

MLD

<p>REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY</p>	<p>DATE WHEN MADE 10/21/41</p>	<p>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/29, 30, 31, 8/4/41</p>	<p>REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c</p>
<p>TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL</p>			<p>CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C</p>
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Investigation conducted relative to persons sending funds to HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL but no information of Communist activities developed relative to them.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-left: 40px;">KUC</p> <p>REFERENCE:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Knoxville, Tenn., dated April 10, 1941. Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] New York City, dated June 4, 1941, b7c Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Knoxville, Tenn., dated June 1, 1941.</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">A number of leads were set out in the reports of reference in the New York Field Division to determine the background of individuals and organizations which contributed funds to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Reference was made to the League of American Writers and inquiry made as to whether this organization could be considered Communistic. Files of the New York Field Division contain a considerable amount of information relative to the League of American Writers and information indicating that certain individual members of the League have Communistic tendencies. The League of American Writers is classified as a Communist front organization. It is not deemed advisable at this point to set out a lengthy statement of the membership and activities of this League. It is felt that</p>			
<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED:</p>		<p>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p>	<p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">61-7511-57</p>
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>⑤ - Bureau 3 - Knoxville, Tenn. 3 - New York</p>		<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>2/22/84</u> BY <u>SP8 BTG/OC</u> <u>245332</u></p>	

100-9450

the report of reference merely desired information as to possible Communistic tendencies of the organization.

b7c
[redacted] who resides at [redacted] was a contributor to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. Records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, Incorporated, disclosed that [redacted] is a member of the [redacted] family who are identified with the [redacted]. [redacted] is a woman of means and is listed in the New York Social Register. She maintains her residence at [redacted] and at the [redacted] New York City. Information contained in the report of reference of [redacted] indicates that [redacted] has participated in student strike movements and in student union activities, indicating her radical tendencies.

b7D
No information was developed concerning the ROBERT MARSHALL FOUNDATION. According to the report of reference of [redacted] this Foundation [redacted] is presided over by GEORGE MARSHALL of 138 East 57th Street, New York City. Records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, Incorporated, 393 Seventh Avenue, failed to develop any information concerning this Foundation or its background and further disclosed no information concerning GEORGE MARSHALL. [redacted] also had no information concerning either this Foundation or GEORGE MARSHALL.

b7D
According to the report of reference of [redacted] the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL maintained an account at the Amalgamated Bank of New York, which account was opened by JAMES DOMBROWSKI, who gave his address as 600 West 122nd Street, New York City. Observation at this address disclosed that it is the address of the Union Theological Seminary of New York.

b7D
X
[redacted] address is given as [redacted] New York City. An examination of the directories failed to disclose any such street in Queens, Bronx, Manhattan or Brooklyn. In the Brighton Beach section of Brooklyn, it was found that there were ten or more Brighton Streets but the address would have been Brighton First Street, Brighton Second Street, or some

100-9450

b7c
such similar address. There is no such street as Brighton Street. The writer checked Brighton First Street, Brighton Second Street, and several others but no such number as [REDACTED] was found. No further efforts are being made to develop [REDACTED] present residence.

b7c
The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, Incorporated [REDACTED] contain the name of only one [REDACTED]. He is listed as being [REDACTED]. It is, therefore, apparent that this is not the [REDACTED] who is connected with the Religion and Labor Foundation which is allegedly located at 351 West 122nd Street, New York City. Observation at 351 West 122nd Street developed that it is a 2-story dwelling located in the heart of the colored section of New York City. No name appears on the door and it was not deemed advisable to make inquiries in that neighborhood concerning [REDACTED] or the Religion and Labor Foundation. It is apparent that if this is the correct address of the Foundation, that it is not a very large organization. The New York files and the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, Incorporated, 373 Seventh Avenue, were examined but no information was secured relative to the Religion and Labor Foundation. [REDACTED] also had no information concerning the Religion and Labor Foundation.

b7D

The Cooperative Distributors, Incorporated, located at 30 Irving Place, New York City, is an organization with the aim and purpose of furnishing consumers with information about goods they buy. EMIL J. LEVER is President, Clinton S. GOLDEN is Vice President and HERBERT COLE is Secretary and Treasurer. LEVER is considered the guiding hand of the organization and has been mentioned as the Superintendent of Brockwood College at Katonah, New York; Director of the Philadelphia College of Labor; and Vice President and Assistant Treasurer of Consumers Research, Incorporated, Washington, New Jersey. The Directors of this organization include JUSTUS EBERT, HARRY A. LEFKER, JOSEPH A. KUCHER, COLSTON E. WARNE, POWERS HAPGOOD and JEROME COUNT. EBERT is editor of "Lithographers Journal". LEFKER is a C.P.A., KUCHER is Sales Manager of Kelvinator Sales Company, and HAPGOOD is a well-known educator. The Advisory Board of this organization consists of JEROME DAVIS, Yale Divinity School; ROGER BALDWIN, American Civil Liberty Union; WINIFRED L. CHAPPEL, Methodist Federation of Social Service; JOHN DEWEY, Columbia University;

100-9450

MARY FOX, League for Industrial Democracy; WILLIAM MUNN, Dana College; FRANK HOLMSTEAD, Y.M.C.A., University of New York; WALTER E. PEEK, John Marshall College of Law; VIDA E. SCHUDDER, Wellesley College; P. A. and BEULAH WARING, Solebury Farmers Club of Solebury, Pa. This organization maintains no financial statements and is allegedly a non-profit organization. Its purpose is to test products on the market for the protection of consumers and to bring to the consumers materials of quality regardless of their advertising. The organization publishes a periodical called "Consumer Defender". OLGA L. HOURWICH, who, according to the report of reference, was General Manager of this concern, was formerly a buyer for R. H. Macy Company, located at Broadway and 34th Street. She is presently located in New Orleans, Louisiana.

The 241 East 22nd Street Corporation, with offices at 31 Union Square West, is a real estate company serving as agents for several large apartment and office buildings in New York City. Its officers are WILLIAM KORN, CHARLES WAYER and ALBERT WAYER. They are all men of considerable means and the 241 East 22nd Street Corporation is considered to be a reputable organization.

It is apparent from the information above set out that among the contributors to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL are many large and reputable New York organizations and several reputable people residing in the New York vicinity. No information of Communist activities on the part of these individuals has been determined except as hereinbefore set out. It is not deemed practical to institute extensive investigations relative to each of these people and relative to each organization at the present time merely because of their contributions to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. It is felt that if any further investigation relative to these individuals and organizations is desired by the office of origin, the New York Field Division will be so advised.

In the absence of such instructions from the Knoxville Field Division, this case is being

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE
OF ORIGIN

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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61-7511-57, p. 5

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Knoxville, Tennessee
October 1, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Attention: Technical Laboratory
Re: ~~HIGHLANDER FOLD SCHOOL~~
Internal Security - C

Transmitted herewith are three packs of
exposed "process" film.

It is requested that these be developed and the
negative and three prints of each exposure be returned
to the Knoxville Field Division.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Murphy
W. A. MURPHY
Special Agent in Charge

B7C ~~SECRET~~
61-12

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/22/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CA
245682

RECORDED

ack 10/9/41
W.A.

61-7511-58
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 OCT 4 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MECH. SECT.
W.A.
5

FIVE

*Source not
coming in Rating Unit
(man)*

RCH/NEO

61-7511-58

October 9, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
Knoxville, Tennessee

Re: HIGHLANDER FOLD SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter to the Bureau dated October 1, 1941, with which you transmitted three film packs made in connection with the above captioned case.

Upon development, it was found that these films were underexposed which was possibly due to the fact that these exposures were made on Process films and given the same exposure time that should be given Super XI film.

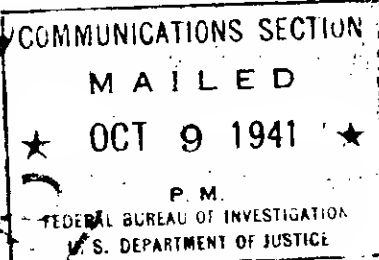
It is suggested that these photographs be re-taken if possible.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/84 BY SP8BJ/12
245H2

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Memphis, Tennessee
October 16, 1941

670 ✓
MLV
61-34

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: ① HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Transmitted under separate cover is one
roll of Mini Pan Film.

Attention is directed to the fact that the
original letter written in this case requested two
copies be made of each of these pictures and was
enclosed with the film. It is respectfully requested
that four eight by ten copies of these pictures be
made and forwarded direct to this office.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Kuhn
E. E. KUHNEL
Special Agent in Charge

cc: Technical Laboratory

cc: Knoxville

ack 10/28/41
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DATE 2/27/84 BY SP8 BTG/CH
245582

RECORDED

61-7511-62

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
6	OCT 18 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
SECT. 7	FIVE

67c AVB

October 28, 1941

RECORDED

61-7511-62

Special Agent in Charge
Memphis, Tennessee

RE: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of October 16, 1941, there are being forwarded to your office under separate registered cover, four enlarged photographic prints of each and the negatives of exposures made in connection with the above captioned case.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/2/84 BY SP8BJD/CA
245538/2W

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg

61-7511-62

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

OCT 28 1941

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENN.**

FILE NO. **100-383 PC**

REPORT MADE AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 11/28/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/13; 10/9/41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [REDACTED] unknown to Confidential National Defense Informants [REDACTED] with negative results. - RUC - b1			
REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 4/10/41 at Knoxville, Tenn. b7c			
DETAILS: AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK This report is the result of the joint investigation of Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer. Confidential National Defense Informants [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] was unknown to them and they did not believe he was active in Communist circles in Buffalo at the present time. <div style="background-color: black; width: 500px; height: 100px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>			
- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Km Piper		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - Knoxville 2 - Buffalo		COPIES DESTROYED 73 APR 24 1961	
CONFIDENTIAL		<div style="text-align: right;">INDEXED b7c</div> <div style="text-align: center;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 61-7511-63</div> <div style="text-align: center;">DEC 2 1941</div> <div style="text-align: center;">FIVE</div> <div style="text-align: right;">RECORDED Classified by [REDACTED] Declassify on: OADR 3/2/18 24550</div>	

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

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 5 - Bureau
 2 - Knoxville
 2 - Buffalo
 DATE **2/28/84**
 BY **[REDACTED]**
 b7E

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENN.**

FILE NO. **100-647 T.**

REPORT MADE AT BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	DATE WHEN MADE 11-26-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/6, 7, 20, 21/41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Information received from [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] that [REDACTED], former Highlander Folk School student, is now in United States Army, stationed [REDACTED]. [REDACTED], interviewed re Highlander personnel and alleged Communists residing in Huntsville, he advising further data available through [REDACTED], resident of Tracy City, Tenn. [REDACTED] Birmingham, Ala., reports no file material on Highlander Folk School, but recalled having filled several printing jobs, including a school paper, in the spring of 1941. [REDACTED] checked against indices which reflect information on [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED].

R. U. C.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Knoxville, 6/1/41.
Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Birmingham, 9/18/41.

DETAILS:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED]:

[REDACTED] was contacted in an effort to locate [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated that during the school year 1940-41, [REDACTED] attended the college and took post-graduate work, also doing some part time teaching. She produced the school records, revealing his home address as [REDACTED] Ala., and added that it was her information that [REDACTED] is in the U. S. Army.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 12/2/41 BY SP8 BTG/K	REC 245332
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COPIES DESTROYED APR 24 1961		

AT HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

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17D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] continued by stating that the name JAMES DOMBROWSKI was one familiar to her as being a school official. She also stated that she knew the school to have been criticized severely by newspapers and the general public, but that it was her own personal conviction that there was nothing subversive or Communist about the teachings or activities of the institution - that is, the Folk School.

She concluded by stating that she was positive [REDACTED] would be only too happy to cooperate in any way possible with agents.

Alabama, was contacted toward the end of obtaining additional information pertaining to the names set out in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Knoxville, Tenn. April 10, 1941. [REDACTED] expressed the opinion that he did not believe that he had anything really up to date to offer in the way of information. However, he offered to run over the list and make such comments as might be apropos with respect to those individuals with whom he had any personal recollection. The persons commented on, with [REDACTED] remarks, are listed below. (In those instances where the Birmingham Field Division indices reflect additional information the writer is adding certain supplementary and identifying remarks:

1. FRANZ DANIEL - Instructor at Highlander Folk School, and possibly living in a cottage located on the school grounds.

2. WALTER PEARSON - Resides at Gadsden, Ala., and is an agent for the Communist Party, and organizer for the C.I.O. He may also be an official in the Workers Alliance. He had worked with CLYDE WILLIAMS, but never distributed Communist literature. [REDACTED]

b7c

b7c [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

3. J. WITHERSPOON DODGE, Residence Atlanta, Ga. He is an organizer for the C.I.O. and publicly professes belief in Communism. He was reportedly residing in Huntsville, Ala. as of July 2, 1940, his removal having been subsequent to that date.

HERBERT WILLIAMS resides at Huntsville, Ala., Lincoln Village. He is an organizer for the C.I.O. and has led in radical activities in the past.

DON McKEE resides somewhere in North Carolina. He is a C.I.O. Director for the State of North Carolina, so should be easily located.

R. H. BROZELL, Nashville, Tenn. He is a C.I.O. organizer and is Attorney for the same. It was through him that an attempt to violate the law occurred at the Hiramco Mills. He is very outspoken against the Capitalist Order.

JAMES DOMBROWSKI, Manager of the Highlander Folk School.

MILES HORTON - located at the school and is one of the Directors.

CLYDE WILLIAMS, residence Huntsville, Alabama, Dallas Village. Is a self-professed Communist, and has been active in distributing Communist literature. He attended school at Mena, Arkansas, in 1938. This school was closed by the Courts and allowed to pay court costs.

b7c [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and who is reported in active collaboration with such well-known Communists in Birmingham as ROBERT F. HALL and JANE SPEED, who formerly operated the Jane Speed Book Store. A file memorandum

discloses

b7c [REDACTED]

PAUL CHRISTOPHER resides in Chattanooga, Tennessee. He is a patron and donor, and his name appears as an official Director at the school.

ROY LAWRENCE resides in Atlanta, Ga. He is a lecturer at the school.

JOHN DODD resides in Chattanooga, Tennessee. He has made speeches and in general is one of the school enthusiasts.

YEL COWHERD, resides either in Birmingham or in South Carolina. He is a C.I.O. organizer and holds some important job in it. (Note: The individual referred to, whose full name is YELVERTON COWHERD, is a practicing attorney in Birmingham, Ala., with offices in the Comer Building. He is prominently identified with the C.I.O. organizations in Alabama, and is at least sympathetic with the numerous so-called front organizations for the Communist Party. It has been noticed that he has been afforded considerable prominence and publicity by the Southern News Almanac, radical weekly publication which suspended operations due to financial causes some weeks previous to date of report).

PAUL SANDERS resides Huntsville, at 100 Dixie Street. Is very outspoken in leanings toward Communism, but has never attained any degree of prominence or influence.

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b7D

b7c
b7D

b7c

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised Agent [REDACTED] that he had at one time accumulated considerable information pertaining to the Highlander Folk School and to the Communist situation in general, but that notes on the same were presently in the custody of [REDACTED] a resident of Tracy City, Tennessee. According to [REDACTED], [REDACTED] has been making an intensive study of the school and is believed to have much information that would be helpful should the Bureau deem it advisable to make the inquiry indicated.

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] expressed the opinion that [REDACTED] would be only too happy to cooperate in every respect.

AT BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The following investigation was conducted by the writers:

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] Birmingham, was interviewed toward that end of obtaining such information as might be within his recollection or office files with respect to the Highlander Folk School. Mr. DuBose advised agent that an examination of his files disclosed that he had no personnel file material on the Highlander Folk School other than a letter written by one LEON WILSON, who appeared to be an officer of the school, the letter being in connection with certain printed supplies shipped to Highlander Folk School by [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] added that he had first done printing work for the Highlander Folk School some two years ago when a man whose name he was unable to recall was in Birmingham recruiting students. He related that the gentleman referred to had been present at the Birmingham News luncheon and upon the unidentified individual's ascertaining that he, [REDACTED] was a publisher, he promptly placed an order for the printing of some stationery. [REDACTED] added that he has from time to time printed letterheads and envelopes for the Highlander Folk School, and recalls having printed a school paper some time during the spring of 1941. He expressed himself as unable to recall the nature of the publication and advised that he was not in the habit of keeping copies of such publications. He concluded by stating that he had no idea whatever as to the policies of activities

of the Highlander Folk School, other than to say that he understood the student body to be small, and the students to be of very modest financial resources.

The names set out in the referenced report of Special Agent

67C
[REDACTED] Have been checked against the indices of the Birmingham Field Division. The check reveals the following: (In those instances where names have been determined to be identical with those set out in the referenced report of Special Agent [REDACTED] the writer is, in conformity with request set out in the undeveloped lead in this matter, making brief explanatory remarks).

[REDACTED] (See explanatory remarks and information set forth supra).

[REDACTED] - no record.

[REDACTED] - No record.

[REDACTED] - No record.

[REDACTED] - No record.

[REDACTED] - No record.

[REDACTED] - No record.

[REDACTED] - No record.

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

b7c
BALTIMORE FIELD DIVISION will at [REDACTED] interview [REDACTED], employed as a [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] will be interrogated with respect to his attendance at Highlander Folk School during the three weeks' period of 1940. All pertinent information possible will be obtained with respect to the school's faculty, student activity program, student body, curriculum, etc.

b7c
KNOXVILLE FIELD DIVISION at Tracy City, Tenn., will interview [REDACTED], who is in possession of certain files and information pertaining to the Highland Folk School.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-485**

REPORT MADE AT DENVER, COLORADO	DATE WHEN MADE 12-8-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-23,31-41	REPORT MADE BY <i>b7c</i> MGM <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 15px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: </div> <div style="width: 65%;"> <p>Indices of Denver Office checked which revealed that [REDACTED] Boulder, Colo., is member of American Civil Liberties Union and on one occasion sent postal card protesting the alleged illegal imprisonment of certain Communists. Inquiry at Boulder revealed [REDACTED] presently [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED] and has good reputation there.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i>, dated at Knoxville, Tennessee, 6-1-41.</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p>The indices of the Denver Field Division were checked relative to [REDACTED] activities in this area. and it was revealed [REDACTED]</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 150px; margin-top: 10px;"></div> </div> </div>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>COPIES DESTROYED</p> <p>73 APR 24 1961</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Bureau 2 Knoxville 2 Denver <p style="font-size: 1.5em; transform: rotate(-30deg);">9 JAN 16 1942</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <div style="font-size: 2em; font-family: monospace;">61 - 7511 - 65</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: monospace; text-align: center;">DEC 11 1941</div> </div> </div>			

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DATE 2/27/84 BY SP-5 BTG/STW

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **61-60**

REPORT MADE AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA	DATE WHEN MADE 12-9-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12-1-41	REPORT MADE BY b7c
TITLE 0 HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation conducted relative to [REDACTED] reveals he has engaged in union activities; that his paper, [REDACTED] is said to carry reprints of material originally appearing in the Daily Worker. Labor leaders say [REDACTED] extreme in his labor activities.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 6-1-41 at Knoxville, Tennessee.

DETAILS:

The following investigation is predicated upon the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated June 1, 1941 at Knoxville, Tennessee, [REDACTED]

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DATE 2/27/84 BY SP8 BTG/PAJ
JUS/BJA

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61-7511-66, p. 2-7

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-1291**

REPORT MADE AT Miami, Florida	DATE WHEN MADE 12-9-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-23-41	REPORT MADE BY b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

b7D [REDACTED] interviewed and information concerning HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL volunteered.

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/21/84 BY SP8 BTG/cl
2455321

DETAILS:

At WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

This investigation is predicated upon a telephonic contact on July 26, 1941, on the part of [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 61-7511-67	RECORDED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - Knoxville 2 - Miami 2 JAN 9 1942		COPIES DESTROYED 28 APR 24 1961 DEC 12 1941 <i>[Signature]</i>	INDEXED

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61-7511-67, p. 2

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100-1291

██████████ advised that he was familiar with HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, generally addressed at Tracy City, Tennessee, or at Mont Eagle, Tennessee, and that from his own recollection, the school had been for the past several years under the directorship of one MILES HORTON and JAMES DOMBROWSKI. ██████████ imparted general information concerning the operations of the school which the writer found already to be incorporated in previous reports in this matter and about the only specific information ██████████ had of any value was that he knew ██████████ of Mont Eagle, Tennessee, to be a Communist ██████████

From his own knowledge of having lived in the vicinity of the School, ██████████ said it was attended by many foreigners whose names he could not relate and it was determined that ██████████ had little if any valuable information to disclose concerning the school, its personnel, or operations.

For such information as may be of possible assistance in later locating ██████████ a description of him is being set forth as follows:

Age
Race
Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair
Occupation
Peculiarities

██████████
Inasmuch as the information imparted by ██████████ was non-specific and indicated no further investigation, concerning the matter, should be conducted within the Miami Field Division, this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

No. 1 CASE ORIGINATED AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE		FILE NO. 100-2216	
REPORT MADE AT Cleveland, Ohio	DATE WHEN MADE 12-16-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/10, 14/41	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> CVH
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> </div> <div style="width: 65%;"> <p>Indices Cleveland Office checked for information [REDACTED] b7E</p> <p>[REDACTED] Information obtained set forth. These individuals being made subjects of separate investigations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-RUC- b7C</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>REFERENCE:</p> </div> <div style="width: 65%;"> <p>Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Knoxville, Tennessee, dated June 1, 1941.</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>DETAILS:</p> </div> <div style="width: 65%;"> <p><u>AT CLEVELAND, OHIO:</u></p> <p>Reference report set forth following names</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 2em; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 2em; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 2em; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 2em; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 2em; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> </div> </div>			
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>2/27/84</u> BY <u>SP8 JAC/CL</u> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-size: small;"> DEC 18 1941 DIVISION FILE NO. 100-2216 </div>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: L.V. Boardman		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2-Bureau 2-Knoxville 2-Cleveland		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: 1.5em;"> 61 7511 68 </div>	
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100-2216

[REDACTED]

b7c

The files of the indices of the Cleveland Office were checked concerning the aforementioned individuals to ascertain any Communist or Communistic activities. The files of the Cleveland Office contain no information concerning [REDACTED]

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61-7511-68, p. 3

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100-2216

In view of the fact that there is no further information concerning these individuals, they are being made the subjects of separate investigations by this Office, and this case is being

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TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Knoxville, Tennessee
January 5, 1942

lme
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

0
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL,
Internal Security - C

Dear Sir:

b7c
Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] Knoxville, Tennessee, dated December 30, 1941. The Bureau's attention is particularly directed to references therein to Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT on pages 28, 29 and 117, which refer to her being listed by this school as a friend of the institution in view of her having established a scholarship there.

*cc'd
1-29-42
cm*
In view of these references, the Knoxville Field Division will withhold the mailing of copies of this report to all offices pending the Bureau's express approval of such a procedure.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Murphy
W. A. MURPHY,
Special Agent in Charge.

61-12
WAM:AB

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61-7511-70
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ESK
61-7511-70

January 29, 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Special Agent in Charge
Knoxville, Tennessee

Re: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated January 5, 1942, in the above-entitled matter, wherein you call the Bureau's attention to certain information contained on pages 28, 29 and 117 in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 30, 1941, at Knoxville, Tennessee. 67c

The Bureau has no objection to purely factual material pertinent to the investigation being set forth in investigative reports when the source has been definitely established and properly evaluated by you prior to its inclusion in a report to the Bureau and other field offices. I feel that you, as an Agent in Charge, should be cognizant of this procedure.

Very truly yours.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 2/28/84 *declass*

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ON 2/27/84 243532

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 744
★ JAN 29 1942 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

FEB 5 1942

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

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Report made at KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	Date when made 376 A DEC 30 1941	Period 7-11, 12-41 9-15 to 18, 27; 9-30 to 10-11; 10-20, 28, 29, 30, 31; 11-1-41	Report made by b7c
Title HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL		Character of case INTERNAL SECURITY	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL founded about 1932 in Summerfield Community of Monteagle, Tennessee, on property donated by Dr. LILLIAN W. JOHNSON. MYLES HORTON was first member of the staff and is presently head of the school. School started out as socialistic. Socialism was advocated and encouraged by the school and an attempt was made to put it into practice. HORTON still claims to be a socialist, however, communism appeared early among its supporters and students. DON WEST, who came after HORTON as a member of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL was a communist. MALCOLM CHISHOLM, charter member of HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL was killed fighting for Spanish loyalist. Units of the Communist Party and Young Communist League were organized and existed among its local supporters. TED WELLMAN, the Communist Party and Young Communist League organizer stayed at the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL while doing his organizing. Several people claim to have seen Young Communist League membership cards in possession of various members of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL staff.

Approved and Forwarded

Wammy

SAC

61-7511-72

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| 2 Birmingham | 2 Oklahoma City |
| 2 Boston | 2 Richmond |
| 2 Buffalo | 2 Springfield |
| 2 Charlotte | 2 All other Field |
| | Offices in Continental United States |
| | and Alaska |

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Information from confidential source indicates that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL staff and local supporters voted for EARL BROWDER in 1936. Publications by the school indicate radical and communistic tendencies on part of students attending the spring and fall term 1941. School still subscribes to Daily Worker and publications concerning Russia. HORTON and members of Executive Committee of HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL are supporters of Southern Conference of Human Welfare. Six out of eleven members of Executive Committee are listed as communist or having communistic contacts by files in Knoxville Office. JOE G. DOBBS, member Executive Committee is considered one of most dangerous communist in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and is on custodial detention list of this office. School first started out as community center but gradually changed to labor education. Unsuccessfully attempted to establish a similar school at Allardt, Tennessee, about 1934. Succeeded in organizing the Worker's Alliance which flourished for a while in Grundy County but broke up after an unsuccessful "sit-down strike" at W.P.A. Headquarters, Tracy City, Tennessee, in February 1939. School unpopular in local community and has reputation of being communistic. Unpopularity based partly on report of drinking and suspected loose morals that occur at dances sponsored by the school, and local prejudice against labor activities of school. Public feeling culminated in a proposed march on the school by Grundy County Crusaders on November 12, 1940. Investigation reveals that school program of worker's education and recreational activities has gained support of some nationally prominent labor and public figures.

-P-

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Knoxville, Tennessee, dated April 10, 1941.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Knoxville, Tennessee, dated June 1, 1941.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], New York City, dated October 21, 1941.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Memphis, Tennessee, dated October 17, 1941.

9 JUN 18 1942

61-7511-72

67C
DETAILS: Inasmuch as the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL has students, contributors or friends in all part of the country, copies of this report are being designated for all field offices in the Continental United States, however, it is not deemed advisable at this time to check on all the people with whom the school has contact. Reference report of Special Agent [REDACTED], New York City, indicates that among the contributors of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL are many large and reputable New York organizations and several reputable people residing in the New York vicinity, therefore, for the present, this office will concentrate the investigation of this case on the members of the staff, executive committee, students and local supporters of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. In case of contributors who have donated unusually large sums of money, or where outside circumstances indicate possible communistic connections, investigation will be made of these contributors.

67D
[REDACTED]
mimeographed sheet prepared by the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL entitled, "Statement of Purpose Unanimously approved by the Staff of HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL". This mimeographed sheet, which will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Office, is set out as follows:

"STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Unanimously Approved by the Staff of
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

PURPOSE:

The purpose of a labor school should be to assist in bringing about economic and political democracy. Since unions are basic to the achievement of democracy, the strengthening of unions must be the primary purpose of a labor school. It should be an educational arm of organized labor, or the more progressive unions making up the labor movement at a given time.

AFFILIATIONS:

A labor school should not become connected in any way with political or other organizations, the policies of which are in conflict with the policies of the unions.

The direction, teaching and control should be in the hands of labor representatives committed to the idea that democracy can best be achieved through a strong, intelligent labor movement.

PROGRAM:

The program of a labor school should be determined by the needs and policies of the unions from which the students are drawn and with

376D

which the school works. This would necessitate a specialized educational program. Classes would be conducted in subjects of a practical nature, directly related to the problems faced by the students. No effort would be made to carry on a general program of education suitable for students with a variety of interests and divergent points of view. The emphasis given and points of view expressed would be that of organized labor.

ADMINISTRATION:

Since the immediate purpose of a labor school is to assist in strengthening organized labor, it cannot be an independent policy making organization. Therefore, direction and supervision must come from labor representatives of organizations operating with the school. A Board of Directors, consisting of labor officials and representatives of the school, should have full authority in the making of policy and the running of the school.

dp

uopwa

m-a-1"

It is noted that on the left hand corner of the above mimeographed sheet appears the following: "dp uopwa m-a-1" dp probably stands for DALICE PROBERT; m-a-1 for MARY A. LAWRENCE, and uopwa is probably the abbreviation for a press-man's mark.

END
[REDACTED] printed and illustrated booklet, printed by the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, giving its history. This booklet is described as "The Story of an Educational Center for Working People". The pertinent parts of this booklet, which will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division, are set out as follows:

"FOUNDING OF THE SCHOOL. In 1932, Myles Horton, a native Tennessean educated at Cumberland University and the University of Chicago, returned to Tennessee to help provide Southern workers with an opportunity for an education fitted to their practical needs.

Highlander Folk School was therefore founded 'to provide an educational center in the South for the training of rural and industrial leaders, and for the conservation and enrichment of the indigenous cultural values of the mountain.'

Throughout the eight years of the school's existence, it has functioned along these broad lines: it is a local rural settlement house serving the community and county; and it is a center for

396E

the education and development of intelligent labor leadership throughout the entire South. Through this program, the school hopes to assist in bringing about the economic and political democracy that is the heritage of the finest American tradition.

EARLY YEARS. When Doctor Lillian Johnson, pioneer southern educator, gave her frame house and farm land to the new School, the founders resolved not to create another formal institution, but to develop an educational and cultural center to meet the needs of the students themselves, and of the community. Hence, during the first few weeks, the house served chiefly as a community center, where neighbors dropped in for a social evening of songs and friendly discussion with the teachers.

Later, a few of the neighbors asked for a discussion class, and during the first winter, evening classes dealing with psychology, economics, and current events, grew naturally out of the interest of the community folk.

A few resident students began to live at the school and to be given individual instruction in writing and speaking. In addition, each selected a community activity ranging from music classes and a dramatics club to educational meetings among the miners and relief workers in neighboring communities. Thus, the three aspects of interrelated activity which the school now carries on, grew out of the demands of the first year:

- I - the residence program of short courses and weekend conferences for workers.
- II - the work in the community.
- III - the extension program, in which students and staff carry the educational work to other rural and industrial areas.

PRESENT PROGRAM

1. RESIDENT COURSES. Resident Terms for Workers are the backbone of the year-round program. In the summer and in the spring, the six weeks term of intensive resident courses is conducted for trade-union students. Students are drawn from Southern labor unions, with an occasional student from outside of the South. The qualifications for admission are: the ability to read and write and devotion to the labor movement. No student is accepted without the recommendation of his or her union.

The purpose of all the courses is to provide factual information bearing on the practical problems faced by the students in their unions. Sharing the experiences and discussions enables students to

meet their local situations more constructively.

Classes are always informal, and draw from and relate back to, the students' experiences. In addition to discussions led by the regular staff members, leading experts from the field of organized labor and from Federal and State agencies frequently contribute to the classes as visiting lecturers. The School's library of six thousand books and pamphlets, built up by the gifts of friends, is eagerly drawn on by the students to supplement their class work.

The course includes the following subjects:

UNION PROBLEMS: discussion of definite problems of the students as labor unionists. Methods of organizing, dues collecting, and making the meetings interesting; fundamentals of collective bargaining, negotiating contracts, and Labor Board procedure.

AMERICAN HISTORY: the story of the growth of the labor movement in America from Colonial days to the present, with an examination of labor's rights under New Deal legislation.

ECONOMICS: an introductory course dealing with the way people make a living; the development of the industrial era and its effect upon the welfare of working people; and the economic background of the union movement.

UNION PUBLICITY: practice in the basic elements of a news story, related to reporting for labor papers. The mechanics of editing a paper or pamphlet; mimeographing methods; and the creating of charts and posters for publicity uses. Students write their own life stories and publish them in mimeographed form.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW AND PUBLIC SPEAKING: designed to show students how to run business-like meetings, and how to get across ideas in an effective manner. Class is conducted as a regular union meeting, giving students practice in speaking and in parliamentary law.

DRAMATICS: training in the improvisation of plays based on actual situations suggested, acted out and produced by the students. Finished product is often taken on tour to union locals.

MUSIC AND RECREATION: learning labor and folk songs; practice in leading group singing, and methods of setting up a recreational program in a union.

EQUALLY as important as the course of studies is the experience of cooperative living. The students contribute two hours a day to the running of the household, and have the opportunity of sharing work and play with other students and the staff.

INSTITUTES AND EXTRA SESSIONS. In addition to its regular resident terms, Highlander holds frequent weekend institutes throughout the year, for unions, teachers, and social workers. For example, during 1940, institutes were held at the school for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, for the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and for Labor's Non-Partisan League. Informal week-end gatherings were held for leaders of cooperatives, and for southern business and professional, and industrial Y. W. C. A. secretaries.

Other special sessions have included such varied projects as: a week's Summer Camp for the children of union members; a writers' workshop at which prominent writers and young students from all parts of the country discussed together the problems of writing; and two work camps for college students.

2. THE COMMUNITY PROGRAM. The problem of earning a living in Grundy County is acute. Since the soil is not suitable for productive farming, the natural resources of the land - coal mining and lumbering - have been exploited until the timber is gone and only a few mines are in operation.

The American Public Welfare Association has made a study of the county: it is one of the poorest in the South, with over eighty percent of the residents certified for relief.

An important part of Highlanders' all-year-around activities is the School's work with community organizations in joint efforts to solve community and country problems. Leadership has been furnished for Cooperatives in gardening, canning, pottery and quilt-making, and in such organizations as a Community Council, local unions, and a Parent-Teacher Association.

In the community work, the School also assists in developing local leadership by providing for Young Peoples Clubs and Study Groups for Adults. The cultural and recreational life of the community has been stimulated by the School's free music lessons, and by the encouragement of the traditional songs and fine old square dances of the region.

Perhaps the most outstanding recent example of the School's community projects is a progressive nursery school, taught by a member of the Highlander staff, who is a graduate of the Bank Street Cooperative School for Teachers, and who acts as director, janitor, parent-worker,

and school-bus driver. The parents of the fifteen children make their contribution by helping supply hot lunches and fuel for the nursery building.

3. EXTENSION WORK. The third aspect of Highlander's program is its field work. Staff members serve as a resource which unions and cooperatives all over the South can call upon for guidance or assistance in worker's education. At the request of the local unions for example, members of the staff go out between resident sessions to conduct educational programs. Instruction is given in setting up mimeographed newspapers, and in the organization of dramatics clubs, singing and study groups.

Finally, the staff is always available by correspondence or visit, to assist graduates of the School in their educational and cultural activities. There are 180 alumni from 24 states and from 30 different unions. Some of the typical progressive positions held by former students are: union educational director, manager of cooperative store, organizers for the C. I. O. and for the A. F. of L., recreational director for union, Y. M. C. A. administrator, labor news service editor, member of county school board, publicity director for union, editor of labor song book, teachers and directors for workers' service projects, W. P. A.; and officers of local unions.

ADMINISTRATION, MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT

ADMINISTRATION: The Executive Council of the Highlander Folk School consists of leading representatives of both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., and the teaching staff. The teaching, direction, and control of the school are in the hands of the staff and of labor representatives committed to the idea that democracy can best be achieved through a strong, intelligent labor movement. The School is not, and never has been, affiliated with any political organization or party.

Members of the Executive Council are:

Albert ~~X~~Barnett, Professor of Old Testament Literature,
Scarritt College.

Miss Lucy Randolph ~~X~~Jason, Southern Publicity Representative
for the C.I.O.

Edward ~~X~~Callaghan, Vice-President of the American Federation
of Hosiery Workers.

George ~~X~~Titler, Secretary, District 19, United Mine Workers
of America.

~~Matt~~ Lynch, Representative of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

~~Ray~~ Reynolds, President Chattanooga Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union.

~~Alton~~ Lawrence, Southern Representative of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

~~Paul R.~~ Christopher, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee State Industrial Union Council.

~~Bernard~~ Borah, Southern Representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

STAFF: The staff bring to their teaching, in addition to college and professional training, their experience in the field of Southern labor as members of the American Federation of Teachers, and as organizers, writers and speakers. They receive no salaries, other than maintenance. The staff is cooperatively organized and shares equally in the control of the school.

The staff includes: Teachers;

~~William~~ Buttrick, College of the City of Nashville, Duke University.

~~James~~ Dombrowski, Emory University, Columbia University, Union Theological Seminary.

~~Myles~~ Horton, Cumberland University, University of Chicago.

~~Zilphia~~ Horton, College of the Ozarks.

~~Leon~~ Wilson, Librarian.

~~Claudia~~ Lewis, Reed College, Bank Street Cooperative School for Teachers. Nursery School Director.

~~Mary~~ Lawrence, Duke University.
Community Worker.

~~Louise~~ Dichman, Vassar College. Office Secretary.

~~Louise~~ Conkling, Oberlin College. Office Secretary.

SUPPORT: The School is run on a cooperative basis. Students and staff share in the household work; hence, every penny of the yearly contributions is devoted to the actual maintenance of the School and its year-round program of residence terms, and community and extension work.

Contributors are unions, religious groups, student bodies, educational foundations, and over nine hundred liberal men and women throughout the country. Scholarships are maintained by several international unions; and by individual contributors, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The school work would be impossible without the moral and financial support of progressive citizens. They believe with the School that if democracy is to survive the onslaughts of the anti-democratic forces spreading in the world today, the great majority of our people must learn how to exercise their rights most capably and wisely through the democratic process.

ENDORSEMENTS. The School is proud of the roster of illustrious leaders, both National and Southern, who endorse its work. Amongst the prominent representatives of organized labor —

Dr. George ~~S~~X Counts; President, American Federation of Teachers, A. F. of L:

"I have every confidence in the Highlander Folk School as an institution thoroughly devoted to the interests of working people and the cause of American Democracy."

John ~~L~~X Lewis: President, United Mine Workers of America, C.I.O.:

"I think that the School is performing a noteworthy task in the field of liberal and useful education, and that real recognition is due for the generous and effective support which it gives to the struggle of labor in the South."

Amongst the well-known educators —

Dr. John ~~D~~X Dewey:

"When the Highlander Folk School was founded, I wrote that I regarded it as one of the most important social-educational projects in America. The achievements of the School in the past eight years confirm my original judgment."

Dr. William ~~S~~X Knickerbocker, Professor at the University of the South, and editor of the SEWANEE REVIEW:

"... the Highlander Folk School is rendering an important and indispensable service in its nursery school, its relief

assistance, its intelligent scrutiny of political and social conditions, and in most of its proposals for the elimination of removable abuses and the introduction of more tolerable conditions of living."

In the Church —

Reverend Reinhold Niebuhr:

"One of the most interesting experiments in labor education in America."

Reverend Marshall Wingfield, Memphis Pastor, Moderator of the Tennessee Conference of Congregational Churches and Historian in Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans:

" . . . I know the School is doing an excellent and much needed work in this area."

Amongst our Neighbors —

Miss May Justus, public school teacher, author, and holder of a Rosenwald Fellowship:

"I am glad to say that I know of much good the Highlander Folk School has done in our community, both in an educational and altruistic way. They have proved their friendship, especially to the poor and needy, rendering material assistance in many cases when none else was available."

Mrs. C. B. Starr, President of the P. T. A.:

" . . . they are an asset to this community."

In Workers Education —

Mark Starr, Educational Director, International Ladies Garment Workers Union:

"The trade unions of the South need workers' education to increase their power and use it wisely. Highlander Folk School deserves support because it provides that workers' education."

Hilda Smith, Director Workers Service Program, Works Progress Administration.

"The Highlander Folk School is making an unusual contribution to worker's education. It has set a pattern in community relations through a workers's school and is doing much to give courage to industrial and rural workers who are concerned with raising standards of living and developing educational programs among workers' groups."

In Labor Organizations —

1940 Annual Convention of the C. I. O.;

" . . . resolved that this organization endorse the ideas and program of the Highlander Folk School."

RESOLUTION, NASHVILLE TRADES AND
LABOR COUNCIL, (A. F. of L.)

" . . . The Council expresses confidence in the fundamental soundness of the objectives of this labor school."

Reference report of [REDACTED] Knoxville, Tennessee, dated April 10, 1941 reveals that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL was chartered under the laws of the State of Tennessee on January 31, 1934. The school was chartered by MYLES HORTON, ELIZABETH HAWES, JAMES DOMBROWSKI, RUPERT HAMPTON and MALCOLM CHISHOLM. In this report the members of the Executive Committee of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL are also set out. The information in [REDACTED] report was obtained from the February 1941 issue of the Highlander Fling, the official publication of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. In addition to the members of the Executive Committee, the February 1941 issue of the Highlander Fling listed two more members, namely, Dr. GEORGE MAYHEW, Professor of Religion, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, and JOE DOBBS, Plumbers' Union, A. F. of L., Chattanooga, Tennessee. The names of all the members of the Executive Committee of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL were checked against the indices of the Knoxville Field Office. Nothing of interest was found concerning ALBERT BARNETT, GEORGE TITLER or Dr. GEORGE MAYHEW. In a letter to the Director dated October 13, 1941 from the Memphis Field Office, entitled [REDACTED] Public Relations Representative for the C. I. O. (Knoxville File No. 44-1-2) it is mentioned that [REDACTED] has the reputation of being a communist and agitator. In report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Knoxville, Tennessee, dated July 28, 1940, in case entitled "Communist Party of United States, Treason" (Knoxville File No. 61-22-8) [REDACTED]

In a memorandum for the file dated October 5, 1939 (Knoxville File No. 61-6-12) [REDACTED]

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED]
Charlotte, North Carolina, dated August 25, 1941, in case entitled [REDACTED]
Internal Security, -C- (Knorrville File No. 100-361) relates that

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In report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Atlanta, Georgia, dated August 19, 1941 in this case, it is indicated that [REDACTED] is regarded as a communist by the Atlanta Field Office. It is to be noted that [REDACTED] is the former husband of [REDACTED]. Both are listed in the files of the Knoxville Field Office as communist and [REDACTED] is on the Custodial Detention list of the Knoxville Office.

[REDACTED] is the subject of a file in the Knoxville Office [REDACTED] and is on the Custodial Detention list of this office. Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Knoxville, Tennessee, October 17, 1941, in case entitled Communist Activities in the Knoxville Field Division (East Tennessee) [REDACTED] relates that [REDACTED] has been an active communist for the past five years and is considered one of the most dangerous communist [REDACTED] having repeatedly stated that he was against the Government of the United States and would do anything to bring about its downfall.

In report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Birmingham, Alabama, February 6, 1941 in case entitled Southern Conference of Human Welfare, Internal Security -C-, (Knoxville File No. 100-121) PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER and EDWARD S. CALLAGHAN, together with ALTON LAWRENCE, LUCY RANDOLPH MASON, BERNARD BORAH, ROY C. REYNOLDS and MYLES HORTON are listed as sponsors for the Southern Conference of Human Welfare. This report indicates that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was founded by known communists and is presently being investigated by the Birmingham Field Office. [REDACTED] pamphlet entitled "THE SOUTH, Assets and Needs". This pamphlet is printed by the U. S. Printing Office and the information was prepared by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. November 1938, however, it has Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Room 212 Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Alabama, printed on the first page. This pamphlet is on the social and economic condition of the South. It will be placed in the file in the Knoxville Field Division on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

[REDACTED] LOUISE WICKMAN, former Secretary at the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL [REDACTED] Miss EMERADITH [REDACTED] HAWES, the wife of FRANK DANIEL, who for a long time was a member of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL staff is now living at the Madison, 617-825 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. It is to be noted that Mrs. HAWES has been reported as a member of the Communist Party at Chattanooga, Tennessee. WILLIAM BUTTRICK is now living at 354 Colson Street, Gainesville, Florida.

Mr. CARL H. KILBY, Secretary to the Vice-President and General Manager, Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, furnished this office with an article from the January 17, 1936 issue of the Memphis Tennessee Press-Scimitar concerning the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. This article describes

the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL as a seat of cooperative teaching and says that Memphis had its formal introduction to this new social-economic form when Toyohiko Kagawa came from Japan to lecture at Memphis. KAGAWA was quoted as saying that cooperation is the solution through Christianity to the world's ills and the article indicated that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL was teaching this doctrine. The article related that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL was established on a thirty-five acre plot of ground in Grundy County, Tennessee, which was donated by Dr. LILLIAN JOHNSON of Memphis, Tennessee. Dr. JOHNSON was said to be a Director of the School. The article continued that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL was growing tomatoes and canning them cooperatively; that the women have a cooperative sewing society and that forty families were taking part in the program. The article indicated that plans were being made to establish a furniture factory under the guidance of an expert furniture maker who has lived in the community for years. The article further stated that the personnel of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL is Socialist, at least in outlook and purpose if not in letter and that all members of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL staff were trained Christian workers. Leading the little group at HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL is MYLES HORTON who is the seventh generation of Hortons in Tennessee and who graduated from Cumberland University in 1928, has been Y. M. C. A. secretary, studied at the School of Religion of the University of Chicago and Union Theological Seminary in New York and spent a year in one of the highly developed folk schools in Denmark. Two outstanding musicians are included in the personnel of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, namely, MRS. MYLES HORTON, former Paris, Arkansas girl and RUPERTY HAMPTON, General Director of work. RUPERT HAMPTON is described as a native of Nebraska, although his father was from Georgia. HAMPTON spent three years at Nebraska Wesleyan and three years at the School of Sacred Music of the Union Theological Seminary. HAMPTON earned his living as a church organist while he was in New York. Another member of the staff is DR. JAMES ANDERSON DOMBROWSKI. DR. DOMBROWSKI was born in Florida with a Polish father and English mother, he served in the Royal Flying Corps during the World War, and was once a student pastor at the University of California. Directing the cooperative work of the school is Miss BERTHE DANIEL, former Osceola, Missouri girl, who has taught English for seven years and who was a graduate of the University of Missouri. Extension work of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL is under the direction of Mrs. ZILLA HAWES DANIEL, graduate of Vassar and of Brockwood Labor College. Mrs. DANIEL is an organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The article indicated that Mr. and Mrs. DANIEL had built their home on the campus of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. They were joined in this by Mr. and Mrs. JOHN BARTON who came to Summerfield, Tennessee from Elsinore in Denmark and who also built a new home on the campus. Mr. and Mrs. BARTON spent seven years in the cooperative movement in the Scandinavian countries. The article indicated that all but one of the workers at the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL are southerners and all of them have come from the ranks of those who must labor to live; every one of them earned his or her way through college. The article indicated that FRANCIS GORMAN, labor leader and first vice president of the United Textile Workers, as well as The Southern Tenant Farmers Union, had

endorsed the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. The article continued that the demand for labor leaders in the South had made it possible to offer \$100.00 scholarships to twelve men during the months of January and February 1936. Those interested in such scholarships were advised to telephone Dr. LILLIAN JOHNSON, 7-0679, Memphis, Tennessee, or write to her at No. 11, 25 South McLean Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

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[redacted] mimeographed sheet dated June 1, 1941 which is a copy of the resolution adopted by the Tennessee State Industrial Union Council at their second annual convention in Chattanooga, Tennessee, May 31 to June 1, 1941, reiterating its endorsement of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL as a center for workers education. The resolution went further and stated that any attack on the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL by an individual or organization will be regarded as an attack on the organized labor movement and such individual or organization would brand themselves as enemies of organized labor in Tennessee and the South. This mimeographed sheet will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Office.

[redacted] mimeographed sheet on certain courses taught at the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. Three of these courses were Public Speaking, Table of Rules about Motions and Note-taking for Minutes of a Meeting. Table of Rules about Motions set out rules of parliamentary procedure as applied to a union meeting. The above mimeographed course were concerned entirely with their subject matter [redacted]

[redacted] two mimeographed booklets prepared by HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL that are numbers one and two of a series of six called "THE UNION PRIMER". These will be photographed [redacted] Booklet No. 1 is entitled "Why We Need A Union", is four pages long on eight and one-half by fourteen inch paper. This booklet gives a definition of a trade union and the benefits of the union. It contends that the industrial barons speak through the political newspapers, through magazine writers, radio commentators and even preachers. Bulletin No. 2 concerns "How the Union Works". It is also four pages long and is on the same size paper as Bulletin No. 1. This Booklet describes the organization and benefits of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of American. SIDNEY HILLMAN is President of this Union and "THE ADVANCE" is the publication of the "Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America" and points out how the ACWA obtains unemployment insurance and cooperative housing. The ACWA operates two banks, namely the Amalgamated Trust and Saving Bank founded in Chicago in 1922 and the Amalgamated Bank of New York founded in 1923. It is to be noted that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL maintains an account in the Amalgamated Bank of New York.

Under "The Marks of a Good Union Man or Woman" the bulletin has the following to say: "The union wants members who seek nothing for themselves and everything for their fellowmen. It has always been true that those who seek to help the common people have been badly treated by the big and selfish interest of the world. It was true when Moses led his fellow suffers out in the first strike in Egypt. It was true when a lowly carpenter of Nazareth was threatened and was nailed to a tree because he went about 'stirring up the people' ".
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Both booklets No. 1 and 2 are written in a factual, scientific, effective manner concerning the subject matter and there is nothing in either booklet that isn't within the realm of labor literature. Booklet No. 1 indicates that the remaining booklets in the Union Primer series are as follows. No. 3, The Union; No. 4, Industrial Unions; The C. I. O.; No. 5, Religion and the Labor Movement; No. 6, Democracy or Fascism. This booklet indicated that single copies of any listed in the Primer series could be obtained for 10¢ a copy from the Secretary of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL at Monteagle, Tennessee; any three listed would be 25¢ and the whole series would cost 50¢.

11D
[redacted] mimeographed sheet concerning "Materials and Methods in Workers Education" which was obtained [redacted] This mimeographed sheet will be retained in the file of the Knoxville Office, and is set out as follows:

Hilda Smith
Workers Service Project, WPA
1734 New York Ave., N. W.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
Monteagle, Tenn.

Southern Conference for Human
Welfare
1909 $\frac{1}{2}$ First Ave., N.
Birmingham, Ala.

Southern Summer School for Workers
437 W. 59th St., N. Y. C.

Labor and Economic Publications

"Economic Outlook" - CIO, 1106 Connecticut Ave N. W., Washington, D. C.
"In Fact" - by George Seldes, Chatham-Phoenix Bldg., Long Island
City, NYC
"Chester Wrights Labor Letter", Carpenters' Building, Washington.
"Labor Information Bulletin" United States Department of Labor.
"URWA Information Bulletin", 503 United Building, Akron, Ohio.
"Labor's Non-Partisan League Bulletin" - Earle Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Library

Public Affairs Pamphlets, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, NYC.
Ohio Industrial Union Council, Room 611, 79 E. State St., Columbus,
Send for catalogue of pamphlets.
Modern Age books, 432, 4th Ave., NYC - Organizations can get 1/3 off.

Papers and Magazines

Southern News Almanac, 217 - 219, 23rd St., N., Birmingham, Ala.
All International Union Papers.

Cooperatives

Southeastern Cooperative Education Ass'n., Carrollton, Ga.
The Cooperative League, 167 W. 12th St., NYC.

Films

Annotated List of Motion Pictures of Workers Groups, 302 E. 35 St., NYC
Educational Motion Picture Films 16 mm - Univ. of Tenn.,
Extension Service, Knoxville, Tenn.
Film Information Service, 535 Hearst Tower Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
TVA, Director of Information, New Sprinkle Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn.
Theatre Arts Committee, 1233 6th Ave., New York City.

Dramatics

Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.
William Roy Smith Memorial Fund, Workshop Pamphlet Series,
1423 R. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Songs

Highlander Folk School - a few finished books, and stencils that can
be borrowed.
Southern Summer School Song Book - 437 W. 59th St., NYC.
"Labor Songs", compiled by Zilphia Horton, TWUA, 421 Atlanta National
Building, Atlanta, Ga. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ each in quantity.

Reflectoscope - Federal Stamping and Engraving Co., Chicago, -\$1

Free Material

American Civil Liberties Union - 31 Union Square West, NYC
American Labor Education Service, 437 W 59th St., NYC
CIO - 1106 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
Consumers Union - 17 Union Square W., NYC
Department of Cultural Activities, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.
International Ladies Garment Workers Union - 3 West 16th St., NYC
Social Security Board
United States Department of Labor
United States Wage and Hour Division
Visual Education Press, 804 Broadway, NYC

It is to be noted that the Southern News Almanac listed on above
sheet was considered to be the successor of the Southern Worker, a communist
organ published at Chattanooga, Tennessee which has since become defunct.
(Knoxville File No. 100-520)

672 [redacted] application blank for admission to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, which will be photographed [redacted] This application requires that a health certificate signed by a Doctor be submitted with it and the applicant must agree to do two hours maintenance work daily. The application then asks if the applicant can afford to pay \$50.00 toward the cost of board and tuition or whether it would be necessary for the applicant to have a full scholarship covering expenses. Personal data such as age, size, race, marital status, number of dependents, parents trade, applicants trade, political affiliations and preference and what papers, magazines and books applicant has read recently will be required to be set out. The application asks the name of the organizations to which applicant belongs, length of membership, offices held and activities connected with labor in which applicant has engaged. The applicant is also asked if he can get his organization's endorsement. The applicant is then asked the amount of schooling he has had, whether he is willing to place the welfare of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and its students above his personal interest, how he heard about the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and what his plans are after leaving the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. The applicant must write a letter about his background and labor activities telling where he has worked and why he wishes to attend the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, and must give the names and addresses of two references, one of which must be a union member.

672 [redacted] pamphlet entitled "How can a Union Plan its Program" published by the William Ray Smith Memorial Fund, 1422 R. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. This pamphlet describes itself as the story of a union workshop program developed by Local 1874, Textile Workers Organizing Committee, Cumberland, Md. In its preface, this pamphlet explains that the William Ray Smith Memorial Fund was given by Mrs. William Ray Smith in memory of her husband. Mrs. Smith donated \$8,000.00 to this fund to be used by experimental in the field of workers education. The William Ray Smith Memorial Committee was organized in 1938. It lists seven workshops conducted in workers organizations or in resident workers school which it has initiated or given financial support. These work shops are listed as follows:

Steel Workers Organizing Committee,
Baltimore, Md.

Textile Workers Organizing Committee,
Cumberland, Md.

Federal Worker's School,
Washington, D. C.

Southern School for Workers,
Ashville, N. C.

School for Office Workers,
Chicago, Illinois.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL,
Monteagle, Tennessee.

Sponsoring Committee for Labor Education Services
New York City, N. Y.

This pamphlet concerns the setting up of educational and recreational committees in labor unions.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] *br*
Knoxville, Tennessee, dated June 1, 1941, wherein it is reported that
MYLES HORTON had gone to the Monteagle, Tennessee postoffice and had
given the following list of students for the Spring term, May 12, to
May 24:

BILLY CAVINESS
SIDNEY PITTENBURG
JOEL MATTHEWS
PAUL WINN
FELIX CAILLENET
GATHA MAE LEE
HAZEL BEHREND
ALVIN SCHULZ
JENNIE SPENCER
WILLIAM DAVIS

Subsequently this office obtained a mimeographed booklet from
C. H. KILBY, containing twenty-six pages, entitled "The South Tomorrow"
published by the students of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL who attended the spring
term in May 1941. This booklet is on the same order as "We Know the Score"
which will be set out in a subsequent part of this report. This booklet
is being retained in the files of the Knoxville Office. "The South Tomorrow"
contains articles written by thirteen different students, which are written
in the style of autobiographies in which the student tells about himself and
his experiences in working and in organizing workers into unions. No attempt
is being made to set out this entire booklet and only so much of the article is
given as to identify the student writing the article, however, in cases where
the student writing the article is indicated to be radical or uses language
usually associated with communist, those parts of the articles are quoted.
In case any Field Office has files on any of the student appearing in
this booklet, this office, upon request, will supply any additional information
concerning any student that is not already set out. These articles and the
students writing them are set out as follows:

The J. R. Watkins Company versus the CIO

Billie ~~X~~ Caviness

Billie Caviness is Financial Secretary, Local # 4, UCAPAWA, (CIO), Memphis, Tennessee. This article concerns the organizing of the employees of the J. R. Watkins Medical Company, Memphis, Tennessee.

The Metal Miners Move Forward

J. R. (Joe) ~~X~~ Watters

J. R. (Joe) Watters - International Mine, Mill and Smelter Worker's Local # 123, Bessemer, Alabama. This article concerns the organizing of the employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Bessemer, Alabama.

My Story

Felix (Boo Boo) ~~X~~ Caillouet

Felix Caillouet, Recording Secretary, United Construction Workers Organizing Committee, local # 198, New Orleans, Louisiana. This article concerns the organizing of employees in a plant making interior insulation board and roofing material in New Orleans, La.

What We have Gained Under our CIO Contract

Alvin ~~X~~ Schulz

Alvin Schulz, Recording Secretary United Sugar Workers, Local # 1095, New Orleans, La. This article concerns organizing workers in Louisiana.

Both Sides as I See Them

William (Red) ~~X~~ Davis

William Davis, Inland Boatman Division, National Maritime Union, Memphis, Tennessee. In this article Davis mentioned that in December 1940 he shipped on the steamer "Minnesota" and that in April 1941 the employees of the "Minnesota" elected him to attend the American Peace Mobilization in New York City on April 5 and 6 and paid all of his expenses. Davis stated that he had obtained his education through organized labor and that he felt that he owed the members of his union something. Davis related that since he had obtained his education and had tried to teach his fellow union members what he had learned he has been call a "Red" and one time when he was out of his room someone slipped in and put a picture of J. ~~X~~ Stalin over by bunk and "started calling me Comrade".

How I am Getting Started in the Labor Movement Hazel ~~X~~ Behenna

Hazel Behenna, Recording Secretary, United Sugar Workers, Local # 1101, New Orleans, Louisiana. This article mentioned that LAWRENCE came from the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL to New Orleans to educate union members and was instrumental in getting Hazel Behenna to attend the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL.

Experiences of a Union Man

Paul Berthiaume

~~Paul~~ Berthiaume, President, United Furniture Workers, CIO, New Orleans, Louisiana. Pertinent parts of this article are set out as follows:

"I experienced my first strike activity in the strike against the New Orleans Public Service by the AF of L in the latter part of 1929. I was twelve years old and was an active sympathizer, as nearly everyone else in the city was. Quite a few times I was in the midst of riots, throwing bricks at streetcars and policemen, also helping pile bricks along Canal Street and by the Canal Car Barn on which signs were put saying "Strikers' Ammunition". The bricks were thrown about quite often and had to be gathered all over again, and so on. In spite of the fact that people turned out as if to the Mardi Gras parade the strike was lost....

Living with workmen who were as a whole sworn against crooked politics is the reason, I think, of my being at Highlander Folk School learning to do all I can to help the working classes.

The next experience that helped my hatred of crooked politicians was in 1932 when the Veterans were staging the Bonus March to Washington. The New Orleans group got aboard some empty box cars, and an outbound freight picked them up. A very large crowd saw them off. Well, the police must have been afraid, because they didn't show up there but waited outside the city where they stopped the train, and the men got off, and sent the train away. It looked like half the New Orleans police force was there with submachine guns. The Veterans were marched to the highway and headed toward town, but soon the citizens began to get there and fell in line with the vets, singing and telling them to turn around which they did, and the police could not stop them any more. . . .

If the men and women of the labor movement knew more about the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and its practises there would be more students applying for enrollment than the school could accommodate. This would lead to the possibility of other schools such as this. Here at Highlander a person is taken in and if he has any ability it is found for him and he is shown how to use it. We need this knowledge in order to fight the stuffed shirt bosses instead of remaining just a worker to be kicked around or fired according to the way the boss feels ... or to be led by some big mining interest into biting your own nose to spite your face, as are the company-incited people here who call themselves the Grundy County Crusaders who, on being told that the school is this and that, are bent on destroying it without stopping to think that it may be helping their own kind get better living wages for their work."

I'm Fighting, Too

Gatha Mae Lee

Gatha Mae Lee, Screen Office Employees Guild, Hollywood, California. In this article, Miss Lee went to considerable length in describing the effect that Claude Williams had on her when he came to Paris, Arkansas, as minister in the Presbyterian Church there in the latter part of the "20's". This is what Gatha Mae Lee had to say about Claude Williams and herself:

"I doubt that in very few instances has a single man, directly or indirectly, influenced as many people as he did while there and other places. Their ideals, opinions and plans for actions were shifted to a new channel of thought - and have traveled in that general direction ever since. I could not begin to estimate the number of these people, even in my own home town, but I can certainly say that each of them has contributed, in varying degrees, something very definite to the cause of working people on this earth.

What set Claude Williams apart from most others in his walk of life can be explained very simply. He realized that young people are and have been for a long time, more concerned with economic security, peace and social justice than they are with religion. They have faith in it, only as it can be applied to their practical problems. For the most part, they either don't feel or don't realize that they have to face religion; those things must be faced if they are to survive and enjoy any happiness. Claude Williams not only applied religion to their lives, but he worked with them as a brother. Any minister can glibly preach brotherhood, but the ones who practice it are a little more difficult to find - just a little!

I was not old enough at the time Claude was in Paris to understand what he was trying to do, or to directly profit from his inspiration, but there was plenty lit in the other people, especially my brother, Howard Lee, to share with me a year or so later when I became socially conscious, started reading, and doped things out for myself. . . .

I have no assurance that if Claude Williams had not come to Paris, I would have been anything more than the depressed wife of a coal miner. I am therefore particularly grateful to Claude Williams, for in this case I know of no other person who could or would have 'lit a fire under us.' Cedric Belfrage has written a book entitled 'South of God', which tells more about this man and his work throughout the South.

I am dwelling on this at length because it was a big thing in my life - indeed the most important thing. For everything I have done since that time, or will do in the future, will be an indirect result of the teaching of this man. Of course since that time, when I was eleven or twelve years old, I have read a great deal of proletarian literature, have been in the labor movement, and I have come in contact with hundreds of other people from whom I have learned things which contributed to my education. But I think that I am not distinguished from any other person in the youth or the labor movement who does not vividly remember how he first became interested in those things, and never forgets the person or persons who started him thinking.

After graduation from high school in Paris, I went to Los Angeles, California, where I got a job as an usherette in a Fox-West Coast Theatre, and started to college.

I went to California instead of staying in the South for a number of reasons. My father and I did not see exactly eye to eye politically and on a few other points, and conditions at home were none too pleasant. I wanted to go to a liberal but inexpensive college, and had to be some place where I could work part time and make enough to live on while in school. This was not to be done in the South, or if it was I didn't find where. California presented vastly greater opportunities than Arkansas in this respect. Too, I had been there before and already knew a lot of swell people on the Coast, and thought that California would serve as a good 'training ground' in the youth movement and in labor unions.

Here I first became among the millions of people who sell their labor for a living in this country; the problem of living became real to me. I was in the midst of what workers all over are fighting for. I knew of all those things that workers must face from reading countless books on the matter. I had been sympathetic but at the same time a little confused as to what to do about it, and quite apologetic. . . .

I was benefited greatly by watching and taking part in the struggles of the militant unions on the West Coast, and in working with a few of the more progressive organizations there. . . .

After attending Highlander Folk School, I knew better than ever before that working people all over must unite and fight to maintain the gains in economic security and civil rights that we have won; to stay out of this imperialist war; to prevent the growth of fascism in this country.

Those who oppose us are fighting just as hard - they use different methods, however; they call themselves patriotic; they are the ones trying to keep Democracy alive, they say. But the working class realizes that under the guise of these flowery phrases, democracy is being destroyed.

I am indeed grateful to Claude Williams, to my brother, to my union, to the Highlander Folk School, and the countless number of people who have contributed to my education and experience."

[REDACTED] b7c

CLAUDE WILLIAMS, through the Institute of Applied Religion, is active in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi.

My Transition

Jennie ~~Spencer~~

Jennie Spencer, Recording Secretary, Textile Workers Union, Local # 11, Roanoke, Virginia. This article concerns Miss Spencers' work with the Y. W. C. A. and her experience with the American Viscose Corporation, Roanoke, Virginia. Miss Spencer mentioned meeting RUSSELL BABCOCK in 1936 in connection with her work at the Y. W. C. A. and the following is quoted from her article concerning RUSSELL BABCOCK:

"Now the war mongers of this country are having their way and have called Russell Babcock to the army. Where will they send him? What will he have to do? . . . I don't think he would think the thing to do is to go across the waters and kill human beings. How do our churches reason with sending men into a battle field to be butchered, killed; or to ask themselves the question, "Is God on my side"? Russell had taught English in Russia three years. He said that my home was equivalent to the best home in Russia. They called on him quite frequently to teach Sunday School in Russia and he did provided they would allow him to teach his style."

The Farmer is the Man

Joel ~~Matthews~~

Joel Matthews, Cannery Worker and Printer, Meansville, Georgia. This article concerns a publication of a monthly entitled "The Country Parson" by a Congregational minister and Joel Matthews which was dedicated to the principle of freedom and justice, with the following platform:

- "1 - Government of the people, by the people and for the people.
- 2 - Complete separation of church and state.
- 3 - Freedom of conscience, press, speech and assemblage.
- 4 - Economic, political, and

racial justice for all. 5 - The right of every group or class to its own collective bargaining agency. 6 - Equality of all men before the state and before God. 7 - Cooperation and brotherhood in everyday life. 8- Not a drop of American blood shed on foreign battlefields.

My Labor Experiences

Paul ~~Winn~~

Paul Winn, Vice President, Goodwill Furnace Workers IUMM & SW, Wrigley, Tennessee. This article concerns the organizing of the employees of the Tennessee Products Corporation at Wrigley, Tennessee. Winn mentioned the dynamiting of a pipeline of the Tennessee Products Corporation during the strike there the latter part of 1937 and the early part of 1938 and suggested that the company had planned this dynamiting in order to blame it on the union. Winns' union paid his expenses at the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL.

What HIGHLANDER means to Me

William ~~Eldridge~~

William Eldridge, Carpenters Local # 74, Monteagle, Tennessee. This article is short and is being quoted in its entirety, as follows:

"Being a close neighbor of Highlander Folk School and already having some ideas of what they are doing I have learned what other Unions are doing through the students and teachers and their ways of attacking the bosses and grafters. I am sure I can put some of this to my use. I think all here will help put a prop under the labor movement.

I have attended the social functions for quite a time and have really enjoyed the square dances with the real old mountaineer string music and the ball games. Occasionally I hear a speaker, which are so abundant, some being very distinguished men.

May the Folk School still reap it's share and have more of these speakers, especially during school terms, to show students what kind of people endorse the school so they can talk about it back home. In this manner more people will become interested in the school and Unions will send more and more students. Finally, greater steps will be taken by Labor and we will have some of the pie now instead of it all in the sky when we die."

It is to be noted that WILLIAM ELDRIDGE is the son of Mr. and Mrs. ~~WILLIAM ELDRIDGE~~ at whose home it will be subsequently reported that the Young Communist League met. C. H. ~~KILBY~~ also secured an affidavit from ~~_____~~ which will be subsequently set out.

On and Off the Mountain

J. D. ~~Marlowe~~

J. D. Marlowe, Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, Monteagle, Tennessee. According to J. D. MARLOWE's article, he was born on the Cumberland Mountain near Sewanee, Tennessee, 1917. The pertinent

part of J. D. Marlowe's article is set out as follows:

"My father worked with the N. C. & St. L. Railway. We moved around quite a bit. At the time I finished grade school, we were living at Summerfield near Monteagle, Tennessee on the Cumberland Mountain.

In 1931, Myles Horton started the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle; a school for promoting the philosophy of unionism and educating union leaders for the South. Our community was small and quite a degree of excitement was created when he came. He explained the idea of the school around the community and mountain and soon had many friends. The people gathered there to hear speakings and to discuss their own problems. Teffie, one of the staff members, called a square dance and everyone had a good time. The school soon became the intellectual and social center of the community. I was a frequent visitor to the school and became well acquainted with all the staff members. Through them I learned the philosophy of unionism.

In 1933 I went to the six weeks session at the school and attended classes as a day student. The students were from local unions in the south. After the term was over, Denham Howard, one of the students, and I went to help build a labor school like Highlander at Allardt, Tennessee. We hitch-hiked and had very good luck. We stopped at Denham's home in Wilder, Tennessee and stayed over night. Things were in a bad way there; the miners had been on strike for some time and people were starving. In fact, there was only one cow left in that district. The next day we went on to Allardt which is near Jamestown, the birthplace of Alvin C. York.

We had a fine group of people in our work camp. They were mountaineers, college students and professors; a varied group, but we all had the same interest at heart, and things ran very smoothly. We ran things on a democratic basis, and everyone worked equally. Our cook took good care of us, and kept plenty of K. P. duty on hand to be done. The school was never finished for the lack of funds.

The next two years I spent in going to public school. During vacation, I was around Highlander quite a bit. They had a good library and I read a lot --- mostly about labor history, economics, and trade unions. . . .

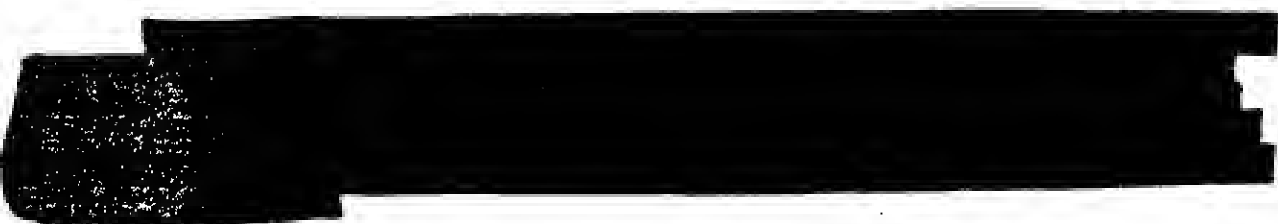
During the winter of 1936, my brother and I went to Knoxville. On our way we stopped in Cleveland, Tennessee, where the woolen mills were on strike. The next morning with the organizer,

FRANZ DANIEL, we went on the picket line, my first experience. I was expecting a fight or two but nothing happened and I was disappointed. In Knoxville, we lived with a group of organizers and TVA office workers. We rented an apartment and did our own cooking, washing, etc.

There, we carried on an educational program for the Workers Alliance, and an organizing campaign for the steel workers. We passed out labor papers and CIO pamphlets, etc. to the workers. Some took them gladly; others tore them up and threw them on the ground. The CIO in the latter part of '37 organized and got better wages and conditions for factory workers in and around Knoxville.

In 1940, I began work in the carpenter trade in Chattanooga. I worked there until October and then went to work in Tullahoma where the Government was building an Army camp. I worked there until the camp was finished; returning to Chattanooga for a while. After this I came back home in Monteagle and started to school here at Highlander. After the school session is over I guess I will go back to Chattanooga to work. I hate to leave the mountain for this is the only place I feel like is home. . . .

But people must eat and there aren't many jobs here. The timber has been cut out; the coal mines, all but a few, are robbed out. The living standard for the most part is very low. If all the people here are to make a decent living what are they going to do? The WPA pays \$30.00 a month. There must be something better."



C. H. KILBY furnished this office with a mimeographed press release dated May 26, 1941 at Monteagle, Tennessee, the pertinent parts of which are set out as follows:

"John F. Jones, CIO legislative representative and Labor's Non-Partisan League Director, flayed the Vinson Bill and other anti-labor legislation in an address to Highlander Folk School students attending the spring session. Twenty-eight full and part time students from rural Georgia to the textile area of Virginia received assurance of support in the fight against the poll tax.

Among the representatives of the 15 AF of L, CIO, and unaffiliated national organizations were sugar and construction workers from New Orleans, boatmont and packing house workers from Memphis, and teachers, office workers and miners from eight states. With few exceptions, the students were officials of newly formed organizations.

The regular staff was assisted by William ~~Eaves~~, regional Wage and Hour director; Hollis ~~W. Reid~~, legislative representative of the Railroad Brotherhood and the chairman of the Tennessee Commonwealth Federation; Paul ~~R. Christopher~~, state CIO secretary; Lewis ~~Jones~~, American Federation of Teachers, Fisk University; William ~~Denton~~, chairman Atlanta Industrial Union Council and member of the United Automobile Workers; Margaret ~~Lamont~~, writer; Dr. ~~Walter Rautenstrauch~~, Industrial Engineering Department, Columbia University; and Alton Lawrence, Southern LNPL representative. People from the local community joined the students in evening classes, square dances, picnics and ball games. A farewell banquet and program of labor songs, puppets and plays ended the session. William ~~Davis~~, a National Maritime Union students was toastmaster.

The two weeks session provided an opportunity for various southern groups to get together. Eighty-one representatives of twenty-three national unions from all branches of labor met for a week-end conference on "Labor and Politics." The officials and a number of executive board members of the Tennessee Commonwealth Federation were present. Among the officials of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at the school were vice-president Virginia ~~Durr~~; the farm representative, Gerald ~~Harris~~ of the Alabama Farmers Union; Joseph ~~Golders~~, secretary of the Civil Rights Committee; and Alton Lawrence, acting secretary for the Conference. More than a score of southern organizers were also present.

The summer term of industrial, farm and office workers will begin August 16 and run for six weeks. Mrs. Roosevelt and other friends of the school have provided a limited number of scholarships. Student applications are being accepted.

As a part of Highlander's year-round program, Mary Lawrence of the staff is conducting an officers' training school for the New Orleans Industrial Council. The opening sessioh was attended by 120 local officials. She will be assisted by four students who were selected by the Council to attend the spring session."

This press release was signed by MYLES HORTON and will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division.

611D ~~_____~~ furnished this office with the July 1941 issue of the Highlander Fling, the official publication of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. The following pertinent articles are set out:

"ALUMNI ARE CIO DELEGATES

Miss BILLIE ~~CAVINESS~~, a member of UCAPAWA from Memphis, and a student in Highlander's Spring term 1941, was elected a vice-president of the state CIO body at its second annual convention held in Chattanooga May 31, June 1. Other former students of Highlander attending the convention as delegates were Ed ~~Blair~~, Amalgamated Clothing Workers organizer and holder of the Eleanor ~~Roosevelt~~ scholarship in 1940; Paul ~~Winn~~, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, Wrigley, Tennessee. Edna ~~Lamb~~, ACWA, LaFollette, Tennessee; Zilphia Horton and Dillard ~~King~~ were visitors.

HFS Endorsement

A resolution reiterating the endorsement of Highlander was passed. The resolution took notice of the fact that Highlander had been attacked recently by organizations not identified with the labor movement and said that "any attack on the Highlander Folk School by an individual or organization will be regarded as an attack on the organized labor movement, and such individuals and organizations will brand themselves as enemies of organized labor in Tennessee and the South".

The report of Paul ~~Christopher~~, executive secretary and treasurer, showed remarkable progress in expanding the organization. William Turnblazer, of the ULWA, was reelected president."

"PLANS LAID FOR WRITERS SCHOOL

Highlander will hold its third annual workshop for student writers July 28 through August 9. The session will be under the direction of the school and is being sponsored by Paul ~~Green~~, William S. Knickerbocker, Julia Collier ~~Harris~~, Millen ~~Brand~~, Babette Deutsch and Genevieve ~~Taggard~~.

THE TEACHERS

Teachers will be specially assembled for this session. In charge of short story and poetry will be Mary ~~Lapsley~~, novelist, magazine writer, and former teacher of writing at Hood College.

Charles W. Ferguson, as associate editor of "The Reader's Digest" and author of "Fifty Million Brothers" and "The Confusion of Tongues" will teach non-fiction writing, including the special subjects of radio journalism and the picture story.

Lealon M. Jones, formerly of the Carolina Playmakers and a play writing student of Paul Green and Frederick H. Koch, now a faculty member of Missouri State Teachers College where he directs the annual Midwestern Folk Drama Festival, will teach playwriting.

GUEST SPEAKERS

A number of well-known Southern writers, Harry Harrison Kroll, James Still, Ida L. Moore, H. C. Nixon among others, have written that they will visit the school during the Workshop, their plans permitting at that time.

Those interested in enrolling should apply at once to the Workshop Director, Leon Wilson. Total cost of the session, tuition and board included, is \$30.00; one week, \$15.00."

"JUNIORS CAMP AT HIGHLANDER

Twenty-three boys and girls between the ages of eight and fifteen have completed the second annual Junior Union Camp for Workers' children at Highlander, which was held during the two weeks following June 9. Zilphia Herten and Margaret Bryan were in charge of the camp. Zilphia taught folk dancing and singing; Maria Stenzel held classes in arts and crafts. The boys and girls made their own puppets under the supervision of Leon Wilson and put on Saturday night shows for all to enjoy. Harry Asker "taught" the campers by telling them a serial story every night around a camp fire.

The Junior Camp, like everything else at the school, was run on a cooperative basis. The children had the responsibility of keeping their cabins clean, washing dishes, setting tables, keeping their clothes in good order and so on. Large amounts of sleep and good food allowed them to carry a full program and at the same time build good health and gain weight.

Tabulation of the union affiliations of the campers parents showed the following: 13 with the AFL; seven with the CIO; three unclassified.

These workers' children, who came from communities in Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Arkansas, returned to their homes with a rich experience in cooperative living. They understand some of the fundamentals of unionism, know how to produce short, simple skits, and have learned to sing the labor songs familiar to union people."

"WORK CAMP IS IN SESSION

Works Camps for America, now a division of the International Student Service, is sponsoring a work camp at Highlander again this Summer. The general purpose of Work Camps for America is: "To provide young men and women with an opportunity to do useful work and to study social issues from personal experience, to encourage a deeper individual concern for the general welfare of the nation, to enlist their wholehearted support for a democracy responsive to the needs of its citizens, to promote mutual understanding among diverse economic, religious, and social groups, and to aid youth in the discovery of a personal philosophy and a social idealism which will help to carry them through the stormy period ahead."

The campers, age 18 to 24, are drawn from all religious, economic and social groups, the majority coming from the ranks of college students."

"NEWS NOTES

Zilphis Horton is teaching music again this year at the YWCA industrial girls' summer session, held at Camp Morrie Wood, Sapphire, N. C.

Jim Dombrowski made a speaking trip through New England during April. He appeared before the Greenfield, Mass., Central Labor Union at its annual banquet, and spoke to students at Mount Holyoke, Smith, and Amherst College.

Myles Horton was one of the speakers at the conference of Southern Mountain Workers which met in Knoxville this spring.

A 70-acre farm adjoining Highlander has been added to the School's property. It was purchased for the use of the school by Dr. Lillian W. Johnson, donor of the original site.

The Highlander personnel has been expanded by the addition of two people. Joan Payne, who trained in nursery school work at Sarah Lawrence College, has taken charge of the Summerfield Nursery School. Harry Lasker came to Highlander after his recent graduation from the University of North Carolina.

"Democracy's Drama in the Hills," by Beech, is the story which appeared in the February issue of Social Work Today, describing recent reactionary attacks upon Highlander."

"THE NEW ORLEANS PROGRAM"

Mary Lawrence, Highlander extension director, is back in New Orleans where she is in the midst of conducting an educational program under the sponsorship of the Industrial Union Council. Lawrie has been in New Orleans since about April 1, except for the two weeks she returned to Highlander to teach at the two weeks term. Four officials of local unions were selected by the Council to attend the term, and already they are making use of their Highlander training by assisting with the educational program back home. Lawrie recently wrote "Tonight I meet a general educational committee with the four HFS kids (apologies to Hazel, Boo Boo, Blackie, and Alvin - Lawrie didn't know this letter was for publication) as the backbone. They have already given good account of themselves, and I think they are going to be a tremendous help to me."

The New Orleans extension program began with an Officers' Training School, with 120 attending the opening meeting. Classes in public speaking and parliamentary law, union publicity, labor history, and union problems were set up, and were scheduled several times a week so as to give all who desired a chance to attend. The popularity of public speaking and parliamentary law has made it advisable in the future to separate the two, and run them both as full length classes.

The first term of the Officers' Training School ended May 9 with a speaker on the National Labor Relations Act; a panel discussion on "Taking up Grievances" with five CIO representatives participating; and a "Labor's Information, Please" contest.

At present, the New Orleans program is concentrating on an effort to help newly organized locals understand and overcome their problems. Classes in parliamentary law, public speaking, and general union education have been started for all union members on both sides of the River. A special course for shop stewards and shop committeemen on "Taking up Grievances" opened June 4. In addition, Lawrie is conducting educational programs for individual unions. The Inland Boatmen Division of the NMU selected a small group who desire to learn how to give the membership as a whole a better understanding of their organization. The class started with an analysis of their contract. Classes in public speaking and parliamentary law are being held for the Transport Workers Union. Other unions have requested special classes.

Lawrie will return to Highlander for the six weeks term, and we hope she will bring another New Orleans delegation with her."

In an article entitled "A Day at the Nursery School" by Joan Payne, Director, it is indicated that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL reopened its nursery school for the Summerfield Community on May 12, 1941 for its third year. Joan Payne, the Director, is being assisted by Dorothy Thomas of Summerfield and twelve children ranging in age from 2½ to 6 are enrolled with five more planning to start within the next few weeks.

l7D [redacted] mimeo-graphed summary of the activities and a financial statement of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL for the first six months of 1941. This is signed by JAMES DOMBROWSKI as Chairman. This summary will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division and is being set forth as follows:

"HIGHLANDER AT HOME

Residence Term: Fourteen students attended the session from May 12-24. They represented six states and ten labor unions. Fourteen more attended portions of the session as part time students.

Junior Union Camp: The camp term for workers' children was longer than last year's, and the enrollment was larger. Twenty three children of union members, ranging in age from 8-15, worked and played at Highlander from June 9-22. Among the parents of the young campers the A. F. of L. predominated by about two to one.

Labor Conferences: Labor's Non-Partisan League held its second Southern conference at the school May 16-17. Students at the spring term had the advantage of meeting eighty-one representatives of twenty-three organizations who attended, and of hearing the discussions. On June 7-8, the school became headquarters for the annual tri-state institute of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

In the Summerfield Community: A community garden was started under the leadership of the school, as part of the Summerfield Cooperative which is carrying on its quilt-making and developing the manufacture of clay pottery making, wood carving, drawing, and dress-making, while children took lessons in clay-modeling and puppet making. A square dance group and a string-band of young people get together weekly up until the opening of the spring term, and the Summerfield Sacred Harp Class held sixteen meetings, under the leadership of Zilphia Horton. The traveling library in Summerfield distributed

fifty-one books to adults and seventy juvenile books to children. Nineteen children from fifteen Summerfield families attended the Nursery School which began its new term on May 12. Five of the neighborhood families sent their children there for the first time.

Miss Joan Payne of Sarah Lawrence College, who directs the nursery school work this year, started a series of weekly meetings for young girls in the neighborhood, for the purpose of education and recreation.

In Grundy County: The School's new traveling library distributed a total of 728 books, of which 343 were juvenile. Weekly distribution of news sheets and cartoons on unionism had to be dropped after three months because of the pressure of other work. However, the school organized a class in clay modeling in the neighboring community of Laager.

HIGHLANDER ABROAD.

Extension Work: Mary Lawrence, a member of the Highlander teaching staff, launched an educational program for the CIO Industrial Union Council in New Orleans. One hundred and twenty union members attended the opening of the officers' training School, which includes classes in labor history, parliamentary law, public speaking, publicity, and union problems. Special classes have been added as they were requested by individual unions, and the school is still carrying on this work.

Staff members helped Paul Christopher, State CIO secretary, and other labor leaders in the organizing work, both in the county and State.

MYLES HORTON was elected chairman of the Education Committee of the State Convention of the CIO held in Chattanooga May 31 - June 1, and several other staff members attended the Convention. The school was also represented at the state conference on Democracy held on Lincoln's Birthday in Nashville; at the Berea College Student-Labor Conference in March; the spring conference of the Southern Mountain Workers at Knoxville; the meetings of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare Council, and the Tennessee Commonwealth Federation Council. A class in music was given at the YWCA industrial girls' summer school at Camp Merriewood, Sapphire, N. C. by Zilphia Horton, music director at Highlander Folk School.

Highlander's function as a center for progressive thought and action is attested by the large number of teachers, writers, journalists, labor leaders, government officials, social workers, and many other groups who visited the school during the past six months.

James Dombrowski
Chairman

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

Financial Statement -- First Six months

1941

EXPENDITURES

Household:

Food	\$828.27	
Equip. & repair	422.57	
Supplies	194.67	
Light & Heat	207.32	
Labor	187.03	
Laundry	78.66	
	<u> </u>	\$1,916.52

Office:

Postage	\$575.81	
Telephone & Telegraph	106.89	
Addressograph & Mimeo	41.94	
Express & Freight	37.56	
Printing & Stationery	149.73	
Supplies	167.03	
Equipment	94.50	
	<u> </u>	\$1,173.46

Travel:

Recruiting students	\$ 30.00	
Raising funds	315.25	
Car maintenance (local)	246.89	
Extension & Conferences	171.50	
Miscellaneous travel	325.00	
	<u> </u>	\$1,088.64

Staff, personal expenses	1,378.20
Farm expenses	138.68
Community and Education Supplies	104.39
Nursery school supplies	19.10
Capital improvements and additions	499.93
Accounts receivable	53.23
Miscellaneous	308.49

Total Expense \$6,608.64

INCOME

Contributions, 170 individuals	\$2,438.10	
Funds and foundations	2,200.00	
Other sources	1,622.06	
	<u> </u>	
Total income	\$6,260.16	
DEFICIT		420.48

In connection with the Work Camp sponsored by the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL from June 30 to July 27, 1941, C. H. KILBY advised that Mr. STANLEY HAMPTON, official of the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, was requested by HARRY M. LASKER, a member of the staff of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL by letter dated June 26, 1941 to speak at the work camp, however, Mr. HAMPTON declined to do so. Mr. HAMPTON turned over to KILBY a printed and illustrated booklet printed by Work Camps for America, International Student Service, 8 West 40th Street, New York City. It is to be noted that the International Students Service has contributed largely to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. The above mentioned booklet and the accompanying letter from HARRY M. LASKER to STANLEY HAMPTON will be photographed and returned to C. H. KILBY.

This booklet indicates that the work camps have a program calling for a combination of work and a discussion of local economic conditions. This booklet lists five work camps, namely:

Cotton Region Work Camp
Mauldin, South Carolina

Middle Western Work Camp
Hudson, Ohio

Rural New England Work Camp
Grafton, N. H.

Wyoming Valley Work Camp
Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

A typical work day is as follows:

Reveille	6:30 A. M.
Breakfast	7:00 A. M.
Work	8-12 Noon
Lunch	12:30 P. M.
Study and recreation (also trips to community)	2-4 P. M.
Lectures and Discussion	4-6 P. M.
Dinner	6:30 P. M.
Recreation: reading aloud, singing, folk dancing	7:30-10 P. M.

The Executive Committee of the International Student Service
is given as follows:

Dr. Alvin Johnson, Chairman	Dr. Walter Kotschnig
Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, 1st Vice-Chairman	Mr. Joseph Kruger
Mrs. Eliot D. Pratt, 2nd Vice-Chairman	Dr. Max Lerner
Mr. Algernon D. Black	Mrs. David M. Levy
Dr. Alfred E. Cohn	Mr. Archibald MacLeish
Mr. John Darnell	Miss Flora Mariotti
Dr. L. C. Dunn	Miss Gertrude McKitterick
Dr. Clyde Eagleton	Mrs. Dwight Morrow
Mr. A. Roland Elliott	Dr. William A. Neilson
Dr. Edgar J. Fisher	Miss Marjorie Nicolson
Dr. William Fletcher	Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr
Dr. Carl J. Friedrich	Mr. Eliot Pratt
Dr. Harry Gideonse	Miss Jane Seaver
Mr. Allan Gottlieb	Dr. George Shuster
Mr. Kenneth Holland	Mr. Robert G. Spivack
Mr. Ernest W. Jennes	Miss Ingrid Warburg

mimeo-
graphed press release dated July 28, 1941 at Monteagle, Tennessee and drawn
up by WILLIAM BUTTRICK, HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. This press release, which
will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division, is set out
as follows:

"

William Buttrick
Monteagle, Tenn.

MONTEAGLE, July 28 -- The Highlander Work Camp, a four-weeks
term of work and study for young people, came to a close at
Highlander Folk School near here yesterday. Eighteen campers
completed 1,114 man-hours of work clearing land for reforestation,
building a pottery wheel for a local cooperative and repairing
the community nursery school building.

In addition to the daily work schedule, the members of the
camp engaged in a study of the problems of this region. The
educational program included a number of field trips to points
in Grundy County, Copperhill, the Cherokee National Forest,
and Huntsville, Ala.

Directed by Dr. James A. Dombrowski, the session was
sponsored by Work Camps for America, a division of the Inter-
national Student Service.

General purpose of Work Camps of America is "To provide young men and women with an opportunity to do useful work and to study social issues from personal experience, to encourage a deeper individual concern for the general welfare of the nation, to enlist their wholehearted support for a democracy responsive to the needs of its citizens, to promote mutual understanding among diverse economic, religious, and social groups, and to aid youth in the discovery of a personal philosophy and a social idealism which will help to carry them through the stormy period ahead".

Nearly 800 American Youths are attending work camps this summer according to the NEW YORK TIMES of July 20, participating in a movement which has been growing in this country since the first camp was held in 1933 by the American Friends Service Committee.

This year's is the third work camp at Highlander Folk School. The Friends conducted one here in 1938 and Work Camps for America had another in 1940.

prospectus prepared by the Highlander Folk School announcing a six weeks summer term from August 18 to September 27, 1941, which was open to Southern men and women recommended by rural or industrial organizations. This summer term was to include the following courses:

- Union Problems
- Labor History
- Economics
- Journalism
- Public Speaking
- Parliamentary Law
- Mimeographing and Posters
- Dramatics
- Music and Recreation

This prospectus will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division.

mimeo-graphed booklet containing 29 pages, entitled "We Know the Score", prepared by the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. This booklet is described as the story of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL students of August 17 to September 27, 1941 (Fall term 1941) This booklet will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division.

"We Know the Score" is on the same order as "The South Tomorrow" prepared by the students of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL for the spring term 1941. This booklet will be handled in the same way as "The South Tomorrow". There are articles written by fourteen different students in "We Know the Score". These articles and their authors are as follows:

Farm Boy

Stephen ~~X~~ King

Stephen King, Business Agent and Secretary-Treasurer, United Construction Workers Organizing Committee, Local 198, New Orleans, La. This article mentioned that MARY LAWRENCE helped organize the workers at the Colotex Corporation, New Orleans, La.

How I Became Interested in the Labor Movement Barney ~~X~~ Morel

Barney Morel, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Branch 65, New Orleans, La. This article concerns the organizing of the employees of the Alden Hosiery Mills, New Orleans, La. It also mentions MARY LAWRENCE.

Three or Four Things About Martin Butz Martin ~~X~~ Butz

Martin Butz, Recording Secretary, United Construction Workers Organizing Committee, Local 260, New Orleans, Louisiana. This article concerns the organizing of the Johns Manville Plants, New Orleans, La. Martin Butz was born September 25, 1914 at McDonoughville, La. His mother died when he was seven years of age; on February 3, 1924 he was placed in the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, which is a Catholic institution. On October 12, 1929, he was sent to the Hope Haven Home for Boys where he stayed until June 3, 1934. From his article it is apparent that he has had a hard time making a living and is strong for the CIO, however, his article tends to indicate that although he is strong for labor unions, he does not believe in any radical change in our form of Government.

My Life

Helen ~~X~~ Delaneuville

Helen Delaneuville, United Sugar Workers, Local 1124, New Orleans, La. This article concerns the organizing of the employees of the Sugar Refinery at Reserve, La. Miss Delaneuville states that the sugar workers were making 30¢ per hour and suggested that the sugar workers strike just before grinding time in mid October when the sugar has to be ground right away or spoil. She made the following statement: "I think while the Defense Program is on the workers should get all they can get because when the war is over the worker's wages will be cut. They aren't getting anything now — what is 30¢ an hour? If you cut thirty cents you wouldn't have anything."

I Changed My Mind

Alvin ~~Green~~

Alvin Green, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Branch 65, New Orleans, Louisiana. This article concerns organizing Hosiery Workers. Green mentions that he was once prejudiced against unions connected with the CIO because he thought that it was communisticly controlled but that he has changed his mind now.

My Viewpoint as a Worker

T. G. ~~Vanlandingham~~

T. G. Vanlandingham, United Auto Workers, Local 903, Memphis, Tennessee. This article concerns the signing of a contract with the union by the Ford Plant at Memphis, Tennessee. Vanlandingham's article was very temperate and it sounded as though he is conservative and American in his views. An article that appeared in the Chattanooga Times dated at Monteagle, Tennessee, August 28, 1941, is in the files of the Knoxville Office. This article indicated that the scholarship offered by Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL was awarded to THEO VANLANDINGHAM and that VANLANDINGHAM and his wife were at the time of the article, attending a six weeks summer session. The article further indicated that last year the Eleanor Roosevelt scholarship was awarded to ED BLAIR who is now on a southern organizing staff concerning Southern Mill Workers.

A Bit of My Life

Margaret ~~Vanlandingham~~

Margaret Vanlandingham, Memphis, Tennessee, is the wife of THEO VANLANDINGHAM. She devoted her article to her experience working for a ten-cents store.

Ups and Downs on the River

Arthur ~~Lynch~~

Arthur Lynch, National Maritime Union, Memphis, Tennessee. This article concerns organizing workers on the Mississippi River.

They Who Really Count

Durward ~~McDaniel~~

Durward McDaniel, Norman, Oklahoma. This article concerns conditions in the oil field of Oklahoma and the organizing of oil workers. Apparently McDaniel lost his eye-sight in an explosion in the oil fields.

A Little About Colombia and Myself

Juan Silva ~~Garcia~~

Juan Silva Garcia, Secretario General Del Sindicato De Correo y Telegrafos, Bogota, Colombia. This article concerns the progress of Colombia with social legislation, the progress of labor unions in Columbia and Garcias' experience as General Secretary of the postal and telegraphic workers. Garcia said that he was going to inform the Minister of Labor in Colombia in great detail concerning the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and

the important job it is doing in the education of the American workers. Garcia received a scholarship for the Highlander Folk School in the name of the Pan American Union.

Morton Davis, Memphis, Tennessee, wrote two articles, namely, "One Captain Only" and "The 'Lake Scotom' ". The following excerpt is from Morton Davis' article entitled "One Captain Only"

"The progressive labor organizations of this country have done a great job in throwing the yoke off the laboring class. But it is only the beginning. The greater work is yet to be done.

We all realize that this present prosperity is caused by the war; that the unemployment situation is in reality still critical. And we know that the longer the war goes on the more labor will be expected to sacrifice.

Although the competitive capitalistic system of the United States works untold hardships upon the working man, I do not propose a change of government. This country is still being run by the people. They seem to be running it into the ground, but they are still running it. It is up to the people to unite and try to run it in a way more suitable to all the people, not just the few.

We should have a nation-wide educational program for the working people. They should be taught that by rights the people own the coal mines, the railroads, and the industries; that the capitalists acquired them by bribery, fake land grants, and many other corrupt ways. How they acquired them is now water over the dam. It is up to the people to collect what is theirs in wages.

Lincoln said 'Revolutionize through the ballot box', and in another speech: 'Every working man should unite'. The freedom to work at will and to obtain power and wealth has been afforded every man, and ambitious men have made this the greatest producing country in the world. Of course there is a considerable amount of exploitation, but that is what unions are for: to counteract the exploitation of the industrialists and capitalists."

Davis then talked about working on boats and the coming of the National Maritime Union (CIO) and the resulting improvement of conditions. Davis then continues:

"The C. I. O. has fought its way to power against tough opposition. The capitalists, with the aid of the newspapers, fought the unions with all the fury imaginable. Yet the unions moved forward rapidly.

"The C. I. O. has grown strong - - - too strong for anyone who doesn't have the welfare of the working man at heart. The C. I. O. will stay powerful as long as it has to keep fighting. In the days to come it is going to have a long, hard fight. I'll string along with the C. I. O. as long as it is condemned and persecuted by the rich."

My Ideas About Today

Philip ~~X~~ Fallick

Phillip Fallick, New York, New York. In this article Philip Fallick says that he was born poor and for the greater part of his life has lived poorly. He was born in the slums of Manhattan but when he was three years old, his family moved to another section of New York that was an improvement over the place where he was born but was still a poor section. The pertinent part of Fallick's article is set out as follows:

"Until I was fourteen the biggest weekly income my family ever had at any time was twenty-five dollars. . . .

My school career was average. I passed and failed subjects just as most of the others did. I did not take a real interest in school till my second year in high school. At this time I got a job selling the NEW YORK TIMES to the students. Handling this paper every day of the week made me pay some attention to the news of the world, nation, and city. . . .

At this time I also began to get a crop of the better, more liberal teachers. I became interested in labor. One day I saw two old men fighting in the street. I rushed over to see what it was all about. One of the men told me the other was a scab and had taken his job. It was here that I did a very stupid thing, one that I have since regretted. I tried to stop that fight.

I'm glad though that there were others there who pushed me away and let the scab get what he deserved. For making me do this stupid thing I can thank the newspapers, the radio, the schools of New York.

In time I became fairly well acquainted with the true picture of the struggle labor is going through. I became the liberal member of my family. It was (and still is) quite common to hear in my house something like this: 'That dirty union leader - - he should only drop dead'. These things are said especially loud whenever I am home. But I don't give a darn. I hope that someday they will learn the truth.

I see in this world today a struggle between the forces of evil and the millions of people opposed to those forces. I consider as the evil forces all of those who continually try to beat down the other group and who try in many ways to make these people subject to the rule of themselves. In this class I include the Nazis, Fascists, gangsters, crooked politicians. 'Lords of the Press' and last but not least the rich employers who are always attempting to destroy democratic labor unions.

I remember but a short time back the Yugoslav people overthrowing the government that was about to make them subject to the rule of Hitler, and I remember too the strike which the employees of millionaire Ritchie's bus company called in order to get a decent standard of living. Both these acts were part of the fight of the peoples of this world against Fascism. In the case of Yugoslavia we see the part of Fascism called tyranny. In the bus strike we see the part called inequality.

The strikers and the Yugoslavs were fighting for democracy, for the right to better one's living standards. Both groups refused to be pushed around, both were standing up for their rights. Both fights were equally important.

Many more examples can be given of people refusing to be bullied. The battle now being fought by the British, the Russian, the Chinese, the victories won by the Ford, Bethlehem, and Republic Steel employees, the underground battle the conquered but not beaten peoples of occupied countries are fighting - - - all these are the great illustrations of the determination of the masses throughout the world to revolt against tyranny.

I believe that no matter how long the struggle lasts, victory for the masses is certain. As soon as it becomes the power behind the government then we will have government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

The Way I Look at It

Jim ~~Riggle~~

Jim Riggle, American Newspaper Guild, Corpus Christi, Texas. This article concerns Riggle's experience in writing for various newspapers in the country and with Mr. M. B. ~~KING~~, Secretary-Treasurer of the Industrial Union Council of Corpus Christi. The following pertinent part of Riggle's article are quoted:

"When I finished high school I started traveling for different newspapers. I shifted to different parts of the country: Nebraska, Chicago, then back to Kansas, then Missouri. I began

to realize that the cards are stacked against the masses. I began to realize that no matter how hard a person tried, it seemed that he could only go so far in improving his standard of living. It seemed that if you did accumulate anything or had obligations the boss knew about it and you were kept down. No matter how hard you tried to forge ahead you were stopped one way or another. After a time I got my bellyful of the phoney setup people have to live under and I came to the conclusion that the only way to better living conditions is to work in a group and be so organized that you can demand your wants from the so-called big-shots that we are forced to work for. . . .

I believe in the labor movement. Everybody has to work. No one's ever going to give you anything. You have to fight for what you get. As long as you're on this ball of mud you might as well get all you honestly can. You don't know where you're going when you get out of here. I believe your heaven and hell are right here on earth; you might as well have as much heaven as you can."

Learning the Score

Betty Goldstein

Betty Goldstein, Peoria, Illinois, was born in Peoria in 1921. She is Jewish; her father was a business man. Miss Goldstein commented extensively on the fact that 99% of the people in Peoria lived in the lower end of Peoria and 1% lived on the Bluff. Miss Goldstein lived on the Bluff. She stated that she had never met any of the 99% and stated that in the Junior High School they were separated. Most of the lower end children went on to Manual Training School and on the bluff you went to Peoria High School. The following pertinent parts of Miss Goldstein's article is set out as follows:

"When I was sixteen I wrote a composition called "Education for the Masses". I pointed with scorn to the sterility, the inadequacy, the pompous pretensions of American public school education. I described with cynicism the influence of the movies, radio, advertising. These things were respected by most people. They were considered right and beneficial. I questioned them, doubted their value. I looked around at the people who are products of the radio, motion picture, and advertising culture.

You run into trouble if you question things that are accepted as right and proper. When I asked too many questions the last year I went to Sunday school the rabbi took me aside and told me that I would understand better when I was older. When we wanted to carry an article on social diseases in our school magazine, or an article on the defects of our educational system,

or questioning the value of high school fraternities, the authorities clamped a board of censors on us.

I got into the habit of not believing things. I began to understand that the things you were told were devices to keep you from thinking. I got into arguments with my family, got a reputation of being a radical. If I didn't know the score, at least I was beginning to realize I needed to know it.

Until a year ago labor was no more than a word to me. Considering my background and the nature of education in this country this was not unusual. My father's friends own the distilleries and banks and office buildings of Peoria. To them the profit of the employer is a sacred right, the just reward of the risks of management. The employer looks out for the welfare of his employees - - - they should be grateful. If they try to organize they are being greedy, they are trying to steal what does not belong to them. If they were any good to begin with they wouldn't be workers. This is a free country: any man can be a Henry Ford. (I've heard my father's friends say things like this often) At the time of the Michigan sit-down strikes they thought Roosevelt should send in troops. Private property was being destroyed. Revolution and anarchy were rearing their heads. My mother and father think Roosevelt is a great man but they never dared say they were going to vote for him in the last election. Their community was rabidly for Wilkie. Roosevelt, they said, was leading the nation into socialism.

I went to Smith College at Northampton, Massachusetts. I learned all the arguments against things. I studied political theories and criticisms of political theories. I read Marx and Veblen, Steinbeck and Dos Passos. I read accounts of the Spanish Civil war and analyses of capital and its by-products. Theories and facts and figures are interesting things to think and talk about, but thinking and talking do not lead to much action.

While I felt I was ready to accept the case against capitalism and its culture, I still knew nothing of the labor movement in the United States. I knew that something called C. I. O. existed, but I didn't even know what the initials stood for. I studied the history of these last ten years in France, Germany, Spain, Japan, China, Russia. I learned how Fascism came and what it meant. So, without knowing much about it, I knew I was for the labor movement in America. I knew I was counting on it to prevent Fascism."

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[REDACTED] mimeographed press release dated Monteagle, Tennessee, September 29, 1941 and signed by Dalice Probert, HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. Both of these mimeographed press releases will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division, and the pertinent part of this press release is set out as follows :

"Sixteen union members returned to locals throughout the South as the six-weeks residence term at the Highlander Folk School ended Sept. 26th. Among the students was John ~~X~~ Garcia from Columbia, South America, second student sent by the Pan-American Union to help develop good will in the Americas. The students received practical training in union leadership. Five week-end conferences were attended by a total of 156 representatives of the AF of L and CIO Unions. Conference leaders were: Richard ~~X~~ Deverall, educational director, International United Automobile Workers; Yelverton ~~X~~ Cowherd, regional CIO director, Birmingham; Homer ~~X~~ Wilson, Tennessee Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers representative; and Alton Lawrence Southern Labor's Non-Partisan League representative.

A daily schedule of classes and discussions were led by the staff, visiting officials, and the students themselves. . . .

Discussion groups were led by: Dr. Fleming ~~X~~ James, Dean Theological Seminary, University of the South, Sewanee; George ~~X~~ Stoney, Farm Security Administration; William ~~X~~ Davis, regional Wage and Hour director; Paul Christopher, Sec-Treas. Tennessee Industrial Union Council; and Frank ~~X~~ Coffee, Social Security Board. Among the students were hosiery workers, boatmen, a secretary, a sugar refinery worker, construction workers, a newspaper employee, and auto worker, and a postal employee. Living at the school for a week was ~~X~~ Kong ~~X~~ Li, rural YWCA secretary from China. . . .

Fred ~~X~~ Pieper, regional CIO director, New Orleans, and Allen ~~X~~ McNeil, southern representative of IULSW, conducted a week-end conference on workers' education. For the five New Orleans students the term was an extension of the educational program started there four months earlier by Highlander. Mary Lawrence, of the Highlander Staff, has returned to New Orleans to continue the program with the assistance of the students selected to study at Highlander. Similar workers' education programs are being mapped out for Memphis and Bessemer, Ala.

Other speakers were: Mike ~~Smith~~, Tennessee director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; M. O. ~~Anderson~~, IUM&SW representative; Joe ~~Dobbs~~, Chairman Organizing Committee Chattanooga Central Labor Union; Hugh ~~Rankin~~, United Mine Workers of American district representative; Bethel ~~Judd~~, UAW representative, Memphis; O. A. ~~Baxter~~, sub-regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Chattanooga; Matt ~~Lynch~~, American Federation of Hosiery Workers representative; Fred ~~Schmidt~~, Textile Workers Union representative; Rosanna ~~Walker~~, Retail and Wholesale Clerks representative, Philadelphia; John ~~Bouche~~, CIO representative, New Orleans; Frank ~~Allen~~, IUM&SW representative; and Edward ~~Woods~~, International American Newspaper Guild representative, Birmingham.

It is to be noted that the HOMER WILSON mentioned in the above Press Release was one of the CIO organizers who was flogged at Harriman, Tennessee. (Knoxville File # 44-9).

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mimeographed letter addressed to the Alumnus of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL dated July 22, 1941 at Monteagle, Tennessee. WILLIAM ~~BUTTRICK~~ signed the letter, which was sent out for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the activities of all former students of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL in anticipation of the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the School. This letter will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division. All the Alumnus of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL were requested to fill out and return an enclosed blank, which requested that the Alumnus furnish information concerning labor activities, community organizations, government work, and any other kind of work, studies, or significant activities conducted by the Alumnus of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL.

b7D
[REDACTED] HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL is presently in the process of mimeographing a directory of the students of that school, in which a short biography will be given of each student. This directory has not been completed as yet [REDACTED] will endeavor to obtain one of these directories for this office when it is finished.

b7D
[REDACTED] HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL sent out a letter dated September 25, 1941 to all its Alumnus concerning the third yearly reunion to be held at that school from November 28, through November 30, 1941. All former students were to be guests of the School. More details were to be announced in three weeks. This letter was signed by MILDRED ~~STENZEL~~, Alumni Secretary.

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It is to be noted that WILLIAM EAVES spoke at the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL on September 16, 1941 on "Check up" in Saw Mill and other industries. Reporting Agent was in Tracy City, Tennessee on September 16, 1941 and through C. H. KILBY obtained a circular put out by the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL concerning the talk by WILLIAM EAVES. Accompanying this circular was another circular announcing that the regular six weeks term would come to an end but a special two weeks term, September 14, to September 27 would be held so that those unable to attend the full six weeks course could attend the last two weeks. The courses were: Public Speaking, Dramatics, Parliamentary Law, Union Problems, Union Publicity and Labor Legislation. Total cost for the full two weeks was \$15.00, however, a limited number of scholarships were available. The latter circular also announced a week-end institute to be held at the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL on September 13 and 14. F. O. ~~WILKINSON~~, General Director, Louisiana and ~~ALLEN McBRIDE~~, International Representative here, Mill and Smelter Workers were to appear for this week-end institute. All local unions in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky were urged to send delegations to spend the week-end. Both of the above circulars will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Office.

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as he knew not any of the students who have attended HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL in the past have come from Grundy County, Tennessee. The graduates of HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL obtain jobs as labor organizers and [redacted] that every student whom he knows who went to HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL has a job. MYLES HORTON is in a position to get a man with ability as a labor organizer a job. In fact HORTON can place more men that are graduates of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and when all of the graduates of the summer term at the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL had been taken up, HORTON still had an order for eight labor organizers for District 50 of the CIO. ~~GEORGE FITLER~~, a member of the Executive Committee of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL is President of District 50 of the CIO. At the end of the summer term, HORTON was looking around for men with ability for labor organizers to take these jobs and was considering people who had never even attended the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. The last general term that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL will hold at the school building at Monteagle, Tennessee, this year ended September 27, 1941. The next term will be held sometime after the first of next year, maybe in March, however, it might be May or June of next year before another session will be held at Monteagle, Tennessee.

On September 24, 1941, the Birmingham Field Office telephoned this office and advised that in connection with the strike then being held against the Birmingham Post at Birmingham, Alabama, he had obtained from a confidential source of information that ~~YELVERTON COWHERD~~, an attorney at Birmingham, Alabama, and a union organizer, T. C. McVEA, an attorney and union organizer, ~~JEAN MOYER~~, ~~ED WELFER~~ and ~~HAROLD WELFER~~, the latter being a writer for the Birmingham Post and a leader of the strike, would

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depart from Birmingham on September 24, 1941 enroute to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL in order to present the strike to the students of that school, at a meeting to be held on the evening of September 24, 1941. It was the understanding of the Birmingham Office that COWHERD and MOYER would probably make an address relative to the Labor Laws of the United States. The Birmingham Office advised that ED HELFER and HAROLD HELFER are suspected of being communist. Confidential Informant [redacted] was contacted [redacted]

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[redacted]

infor-
tion obtained by Confidential Informant [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised [redacted]

[redacted]

Confidential Informant [redacted] was contacted [redacted]

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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KILBY, as Counsellor of the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics, Tracy City Council No. 277, Tracy City, Tennessee, was instrumental in organizing a group consisting of representatives of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and other organizations for the purpose of paying an "en masse visitation" by the citizens of Grundy County to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL on November 12, 1940. According to KILBY no violence was intended by this visitation, however, the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL learned of the intended visitation and warned the National Headquarters of the Junior Order of American Mechanics that they would be held responsible for any damage, incurred either to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL or any of the members of its staff by this visitation. The National Headquarters of the Junior Order of American Mechanics advised KILBY that he could not act in the name of their organization. KILBY then formed the Grundy County Crusaders. The

visitation was finally called off and instead seven representatives of the Grundy County Crusaders and seven representatives of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL had a conference at St. Luke's at the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. A representative in relating what took place at this conference said that the "Mentors met the intelligentsia of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and were out talked".

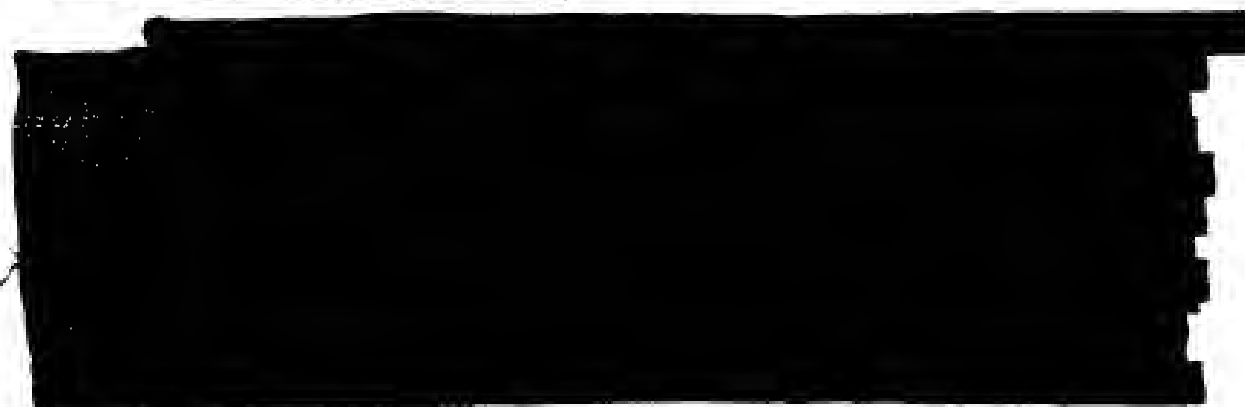
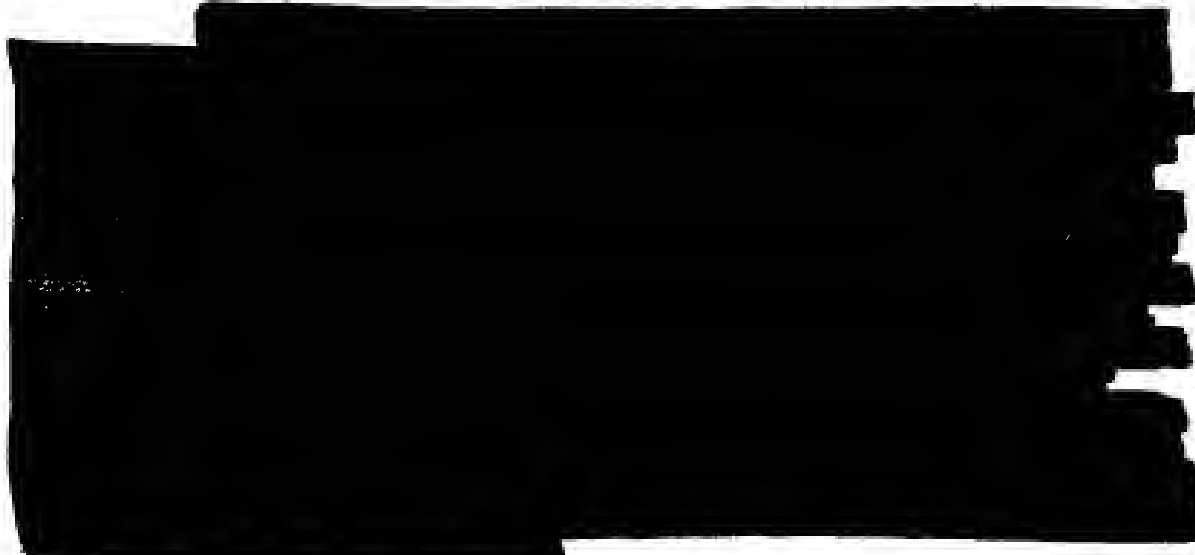
67D [REDACTED] pamphlet prepared by the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and entitled "An attack of the Grundy County Crusaders on the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL" which is a summary completed December 18, 1940, was examined. This pamphlet described the proposed march by the Grundy County Crusaders as follows:

On November 7, 1940, Alvin L. Henderson sent a letter addressed to JAMES DOBRONSKI to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL saying that he would like to visit the school to find out what it was doing and attempting to do. He suggested Tuesday, November 12, 1940 at 7:30 P. M., as a time for him and several of his friends to drop in at the school. On November 8, 1940 JAMES DOBRONSKI answered saying that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL would be glad to have HENDERSON and one or two friends for dinner on November 12, 1940 at 6:00 P. M. The night of November 8, 1940, JOHN McDUUGAL BURNS of the Nashville Tennessean, Nashville, Tennessee, telephoned the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and asked "Is it true you have been notified of the mass march that is to be staged against you on Tuesday night?". At this time the school did not know anything about the proposed march. BURNS then read a letter that he had received on the second, from C. H. KILBY as Secretary to the Vice-President of the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company and Councillor Chairman of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Tracy City Council No. 277. This letter was a description of the proposed "Mass march of Grundy County Citizenry" and a solicitation for the Tennessean to send a man to cover it. The school later learned that copies of these letters were also sent to the Nashville Banner and the Chattanooga Times. On November 9, 1940, a member of the staff of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL interviewed C. H. KILBY and KILBY admitted that Henderson really was notified of the intended march. KILBY at that time denied having communicated with the Tennessean. This pamphlet goes on and in a factual way manages to put the Grundy County Crusaders and KILBY in a bad light concerning the proposed march and presented a rather convincing fact that the Grundy County Crusaders is backed by the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company. This pamphlet ties up W. H. Cox, President of the Palmer Workers of the United Mine Workers of America with the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company. It also refers to what are described as Smears of HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, which are Smears of the Nashville Tennessean in which JOHN McDUUGAL BURNS, a reporter of the Nashville Tennessean, describes himself as an arable Texas school teacher attending some of the courses of the


at HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and wrote a series of articles in October 1939 describing the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL as a center for spreading of Communistic Doctrine for thirteen southeastern states. This pamphlet denied that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL has ever been affiliated with the Communist Party or any other party. It stated that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL does not draw financial support from the Communist Party or any other political group. The Smear of the Nashville Banner in which Richard Batte, Banner reporter, in September 1940 came to Monteagle, Tennessee, and declared that Eleanor Roosevelt had earned the contempt of Grundy County by contributing to the school is also referred to in this pamphlet. Eleanor Roosevelt gave a scholarship of \$100.00 to the school. The HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL remarked that James Stahlman, Editor of the Nashville Banner, championed the Republican cause last campaign and that Stahlman was seeking a way to discredit Franklin D. Roosevelt. Large numbers of these pamphlets were distributed gratis to students of the unions of the south and to members of No. 5881 of the United Mine Workers of America (Palmer Workers). This pamphlet also contained an excerpt from the December 9, 1940 issue of the New Republic, entitled "A Good School Under Fire". [REDACTED] has furnished this office with a re-print of this article in the New Republic, which will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Office. This article describes the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL as a labor school with the chief purpose of taking promising trade union members and equipping them better to help their organizations fight for improved conditions for the working man. In addition to this primary purpose, the school attempts to aid the people of the little community where it is located and conducts a nursery school for people nearby and has sponsored several cooperative undertakings for them. It also has an extension division which does field work of several kinds in cities near and far. This article states that there has been a long and vicious campaign in Tennessee to destroy the SCHOOL and that most of the newspapers of the entire surrounding territory have repeatedly lied about the school, on such a scale that the falsifications cannot be attributed to an innocent misunderstanding. The charges have been that the school was "communistic," and that it was misleading the young people. According to this article Dr. JAMES DOMBROWSKI, director of the school, has denied all these charges and has indicated his willingness, if it could be proved that the school is un-American or is detrimental to the community and to the people it serves, to put an end to its work, but nobody has ever brought forward even a fragment of evidence that the charges are true. This article states that behind the attempt to destroy the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL were the reactionary employers throughout the entire south; the men who object to the school because it trains people to become successful leaders of strong trade unions. Locally, there is reason to believe that the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company has had a great deal to do with the attack. According to this article, the

Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company has for years dominated Grundy County, but in 1938, for the first time, a group of county officials were elected who were not subservient to the coal company, and the school faculty was active during the campaign in support of these candidates.

The article continues "A few weeks ago, feeling was stirred up to such a pitch that a vigilante group calling themselves the Grundy County Crusaders planned to march against the school. If this had been done, blood would certainly have been shed. At the last minute, the vigilante leaders were persuaded instead to confer with the school officials. As a result of this five-hour conference, the tension was relieved somewhat. But there is danger that it will rise again; there are plenty of people in Tennessee who don't want a school that prepares efficient spokesmen for labor, and will stoop to almost anything to destroy it."



672
5710



KILBY advised that he has heard that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL has purchased a new plot of land and that they intend to build another building and stated that if the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL does this, the Grundy County Crusaders will not wait for the Federal Bureau of Investigation or any one else to do anything about the matter. KILBY says that the foundations of these new buildings will never be laid and that he will not restrain the Grundy County Crusaders but indicated that he would probably be with them. It is not believed that KILBY meant what he said concerning the new buildings of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL but the incident is reported to indicate the type of mind that KILBY has.

KILBY was contacted at Tracy City, Tennessee and he advised that LILES HORTON drives a 1941 black Chevrolet, four-door sedan with 1941 New York license plates. It was later ascertained that the number of these plates is 7W-7463. KILBY further advised that the Young Communist League membership book that he had obtained in the course of investigation came from the home of Priest Meeks, Monteagle, Tennessee. KILBY had not contacted Priest Meeks because Meeks is very old and lives in the vicinity of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and KILBY felt that he would be afraid to talk. This Young Communist League membership book was obtained for KILBY from the home of Priest Meeks by a man by

67C
the name of Schriver, who formerly lived at Monteagle, Tennessee, but has since moved. This Young Communist League membership book is presently in the possession of the Knoxville Field Office and will be retained in the Knoxville File entitled, Young Communist League, Voorhis Act, (Knoxville File No. 102-5). This membership book is No. R-305 and was issued on August 1, 1935 to [REDACTED] Monteagle, Tennessee, whose occupation is listed as a farmer. There is a notation on the membership book that the person to whom this book was issued joined the YCL in 1935. The membership book was signed by Frank Gurry as District Organizer for the Young Communist League, and there was an admission stamp for 5¢ attached to the membership book however, there were no stamps indicating memberships were paid.

KILBY has taken thirty-two affidavits from various people concerning the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, thirty of which have been signed and sworn to before a notary public. KILBY had three copies of each affidavit made and has promised to furnish this office with one copy of each affidavit. If this is done, they will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Office. The pertinent parts of these affidavits, applicable to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, are set out as follows:

67C

[REDACTED]

67C

[REDACTED]

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET76

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1C; b7D; b7E with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-72, p. 121-196

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**HIGHLANDER FOLK
SCHOOL**

PART 3 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 61-7511

Highlander Folk School

Section 3 of 11 Sections

61-7511

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

FILE NO. 61-34 MEN

REPORT MADE AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	DATE WHEN MADE 1-8-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12-19-41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

b7c
[REDACTED] Allardt, Tennessee, advises JOSEPH KELLEY STOCKTON born and raised in the vicinity of Allardt, Tennessee and is a farmer, joining Socialist Party in 1934, and although not a founder gave some of his land to the Highlander Folk School to erect building, about six months later becoming disgusted with their behavior, asking them to leave, whereupon the school established itself at Monteagle, Tennessee. STOCKTON'S wife ran for Governor of Tennessee in 1936 on the Socialist ticket. Since STOCKTON asked the school to leave, his mail has decreased to only personal mail, but he used to receive American Guardian. STOCKTON has, upon many occasions stated he was friendly toward Russia, but is not disseminating literature or propaganda, is not forceful enough to antagonize people in that vicinity and is not believed to be engaged in unAmerican activities. No criminal record Fentress County, Tennessee.

**COPIES DESTROYED
78 APR 25 1961**

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED]
Memphis, Tennessee dated 10-17-41

AGENCY *rec - Army*
REQ. REC'D *2-2-51*
REP'T FOR. *2-5-51*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 61-7511-73 JAN 22 1942 INDEXED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Knoxville 3 - Memphis	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP8 BTG/K

FILE

DETAILS: AT ALLARDT, TENNESSEE

b7c
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] In regard to JOSEPH KELLEY STOCKTON, he advised that STOCKTON was born and raised in Allardt, Tennessee and further that he had lived in that vicinity all of his life.

[REDACTED] informed that STOCKTON'S wife was, to the best of his understanding, born in California but she, too, had lived practically all of her life in the vicinity of Allardt, Tennessee. The writer was further advised that STOCKTON has always been a farmer in that vicinity and in 1934 he joined the Socialist Party. [REDACTED] advised that at this time STOCKTON received considerable mail in connection with the Socialist Party.

[REDACTED] further stated that Allardt is an extremely small town, taking in a postal radius of approximately eight miles and serving some eight hundred farmers. STOCKTON, during the year 1934 contacted quite a number of these farmers with the intention of forming a cooperative store in that vicinity but was unsuccessful in getting such a store organized.

b7c
[REDACTED] advised the writer that it was along about the same time that STOCKTON agreed to give the Highlander Folk School some of his farm land for the purpose of erecting school buildings thereon. [REDACTED] stated that the founders of this school, to the best of his knowledge, consisted of LYLES HORTON, ELIZABETH HAWES, JAMES DOMBROWSKI, RUPERT HAMPTON and MALCOLM CHISHOLM. [REDACTED] further stated that he knew definitely that STOCKTON was not a founder of the above school and that in all probability STOCKTON was contacted by PETER HORTON or DOMBROWSKI who is connected with the Socialist Party.

[REDACTED] stated that the above mentioned persons came to Allardt and there started erecting a building on

STOCKTON'S farm, which they intended to use as a school. [REDACTED] said that these individuals, while they were in Allardt, were doing the actual labor on this building themselves, and were living on the premises.

Besides the above mentioned persons, there were two or possibly three other women, whose names he did not know, whose names he did not know, who were also living on the STOCKTON'S farm and also that ELIZABETH HAWES had married an organizer for the CIO Hosiery Workers. [REDACTED] did not know the name of this CIO organizer.

[REDACTED] further advised the writer that after the above mentioned people had been on STOCKTON'S farm for approximately six months, he asked them to leave because they were living with each other's wives and one of them, just which one he did not know, was living with the wife of one of STOCKTON'S hired hands.

[REDACTED] advised it was after this that the above mentioned persons proceeded to Monteagle, Tennessee and erected a school there, adding it was his understanding that they were presently engaged in the operation of this school.

[REDACTED] further stated that in his opinion this school was composed entirely of Communists and he was surprised to read in one of the newspapers that MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT had given money toward the support of this institution. He said it was his understanding that it was the purpose of this school to teach labor organizers and added that during the time they were at Allardt they did very little of anything and spent most of their time on the outside of the building with few clothes on.

[REDACTED] said it was his opinion that STOCKTON was not a founder or organizer of this school, but being a very generous individual was only trying to help them and started by giving them a place to erect the necessary school building. The writer was further advised that STOCKTON'S wife ran for the Governor of the State of Tennessee in 1936 on the Socialist ticket and that

both STOCKTON and his wife had contacted various individuals around Allardt requesting that they attend an address being given by EARL BROWDER.

bx [redacted] further stated it was only last week that STOCKTON told him he was "friendly toward Russia" and [redacted] advised the writer that although he could not remember any direct quotation made by STOCKTON, with the above exception, that STOCKTON gave him the impression that he thought the Russian system of Government was good.

u [redacted] said that STOCKTON had on numerous occasions tried to get him to read books on Russia and advised that the only one he could remember was a book written by a former Lieutenant-Commander of the United States Navy by the name of SEALEY.

cc [redacted] advised the writer that at the present and for the past two years or so, STOCKTON has received only personal mail, whereas he used to get a lot of literature of a Socialistic nature, the only one of which [redacted] could remember was a paper by the name of "American Guardian" which is published at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

u [redacted] The writer was further advised that STOCKTON does not have any meetings at his house and has never been heard to make, to the best of [redacted] knowledge, any un-American statements.

u [redacted] described STOCKTON as follows:

Name	JOSEPH KELLEY STOCKTON
Address	Allardt, Tennessee
Age	66
Height	5'8"
Weight	225
Build	Stout
Hair	Brown - bald
Eyes	Unknown
Complexion	Ruddy
Occupation	Farmer
Political affiliations	Socielist party
Scars and marks	None noticeable
Nationality	American

b7c [redacted] described MRS. JOSEPH KELLEY STOCKTON
as follows:

Address	Allardt, Tennessee
Age	60
Height	5'6"
Weight	115
Build	Slim
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Light
Political affiliations	Socialist

b7c [redacted] advised the writer that in his opinion
[redacted] member
of the American Legion, whose father had lived in that
town all of his life and whose loyalty to his country was
unquestioned, be contacted for additional information
concerning STOCKTON.

b7c [redacted] American Legion
member, upon contact at the Post Office advised that
while the above mentioned school was carrying on in Allardt,
Tennessee a number of the persons connected therewith would
ask him to attend Norman Thomas's lectures which he was
giving at Allardt, but added that they did not pass out
any literature of any description.

b7c [redacted] advised that it is his opinion that
STOCKTON is in favor of the type of Government in use
in Russia, but none of the statements made by Stockton
concerning this matter could be recalled. [redacted]
advised that STOCKTON is not forceful enough to antagonize
the people in that vicinity and further that he gives no
evidence of being engaged in unAmerican activities.

AT JAMESTOWN, TENNESSEE

b7c [redacted] Fentress County,
Tennessee, upon contact advised that STOCKTON has no
criminal record in that county, and further that he
enjoys a good reputation except for the fact that he
is reported to be a Socialist. [redacted] further stated

b7c
that in his opinion STOCKTON was born and raised in Fentress County and added that approximately twenty years ago, STOCKTON served as County Trustee, but since that time has been engaged solely as a farmer. [REDACTED] further stated that STOCKTON does not distribute any literature at the present time, and the last literature which he did distribute approximately five years ago was a paper called the "American Guardian".

b7c
[REDACTED] further advised the writer that he had never heard STOCKTON or heard of STOCKTON making any unAmerican statements and in his opinion STOCKTON is a harmless individual.

P E N D I N G

b7c
Report of Special Agent [REDACTED]
Memphis, Tennessee dated 1-8-42

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE MEMPHIS FIELD DIVISION

AT NASEVILLE, TENNESSEE

Will contact the Governor of the State of Tennessee and see whether he recalls the Americanization Committee for the State of Tennessee having turned over to him relative to the Communistic Activities of the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tennessee. Will obtain any pertinent information therein in the event the file is located.

P E N D I N G

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Knoxville, Tennessee
January 19, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the Bureau's letter of January 2, 1942. Please be advised that MYLES HORTON, Director of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL at Monteagle, Tennessee, has agreed to furnish this office all copies of "The Highlander Fling". It will be noted that this publication is issued quarterly instead of monthly as previously reported. Please advise by reference to Vol. # and No. # of any issues of the "Highlander Fling" which you desire in order to complete the Bureau files. This office will make every effort to obtain all back issues, as well as securing all future issues of this publication.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Murphy
W. A. MURPHY
Special Agent in Charge

61-12
61-12

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *2/28/84* BY *SP8 BTG/CA*

2-5-4212H
for Kropp

61-7511-14
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
16 JAN 23 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EX-17

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Knoxville, Tennessee
January 19, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

There is being enclosed herewith a photostatic copy of a program and card announcing a musical program sponsored by the Washington Committee for the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, on Friday evening, December 6, 1940, at Pierce Hall located at Fifteenth and Harvard Streets Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The original program and card, which were obtained from C. H. KILBY, Secretary to the Manager of the Consolidated Coal Company, at Tracy City, Tennessee, are being maintained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division.

No information has been received which would indicate that the sponsors listed on this program are connected with the school in any way.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Murphy
W. A. MURPHY
Special Agent in Charge

AT
61-12
Enclosure

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EX-17

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Photostatic copy of program and card

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245 JPS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

61-7511-75

Highlander School Benefit

Friday, December 6, 1940

Orchestra \$2.50

Balcony \$1.50

Check \$..... for..... tickets
Enclosed Cash \$.....

Orchestra ☐ Balcony ☐

Make checks payable to Highlander School and send to Charles Hamby,
409 Connecticut Hall, Washington, D. C.

The Washington Committee for the

Highlander School

Monteagle, Tennessee

PRESENTS

"America Was Promises" - - - Archibald MacLeish

"And they lynched him
on o tree" - - Words—Katherine Garrison Chapin
Music—William Grant Still

A ballad poem for a chorus

Solo - - - Louise Burge

Voices - - - Washington Choral Society

Dr. Louis Potter, Director

Howard University Glee Club

Prof. Roy W. Tibbs, Director

Hazel Shulze, Accompanist

Mountain and Workers' Ballads Zilphia Horton

Negro and Folk Songs - - Houdie Leadbeater (Leadbelly)

Friday Evening, December 6, 1940

AT EIGHT THIRTY O'CLOCK

PIERCE HALL

FIFTEENTH AND HARVARD STREETS NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPONSORS

Miss Mary Anderson
Hon. and Mrs. Benham Baldwin
Justice and Mrs. Hugo Black
Mr. and Mrs. John Carmody
Hon. and Mrs. John Coffee
Hon. and Mrs. John Collier
Miss Harriet Elliott
Hon. and Mrs. Lee Geyer
Hon. and Mrs. Leon Henderson
Mr. Sidney Hillman
Secretary and Mrs. Cordell Hull

Secretary and Mrs. Harold Ickes
Dr. Mordecai Johnson
Miss Kathryn Lewis
Mrs. Howell Moorehead
Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Phillips
Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Miss Hilda Smith
Mr. and Mrs. L. Corrin Strong
Dr. and Mrs. John Studebaker
Hon. and Mrs. Jerry Voorhis

COMMITTEE

Rev. Ernest A. De Bordenave
Mrs. Charles Collier
Mrs. Clifford Durr
Mr. Charles Handy

Rev. A. T. Mollegen
Miss Mary Price
Mrs. Malcolm Ross
Mrs. Michael Straight

Miss Elizabeth Y. Webb

RESERVATIONS—Charles Handy, 609 Carpenters Building
Washington, D. C. REpublic 2511

Since the seating capacity is limited kindly make your reservations as early
as possible. See enclosed card.

RECORDED

67C
AJB
61-7511-74

February 5, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Knoxville, Tennessee

RE: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated January 19, 1942, in the above entitled matter, which referred to Bureau letter dated January 2, 1942, and advised that Hyles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, has agreed to furnish your office with copies of their publication "The Highlander Fling."

67E
[REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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245832

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____

Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
FEB 6 1942
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10 FEB 10 1942

[Handwritten signatures]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

Louisville

FILE NO. **61-42**

REPORT MADE AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY	DATE WHEN MADE 1/24/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/5/41	REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No person by the name of [Redacted] at Berea College or in the town of Berea. Indices checked against all names submitted and case located against [Redacted] Covington, Kentucky and [Redacted] Lexington, Kentucky. Indices checked with negative results relative to [Redacted]

- R U C -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [Redacted] at Knoxville, Tennessee, dated 6/1/41.

DETAILS:

AT BEREA, KENTUCKY:

Chief of Police EARL THOMAS HAYES advised that there is no one by the name of [Redacted] connected with Berea College and that there is no one by that name in or about Berea.

The indices of the Louisville Field Division were checked against the names submitted and the following names are listed in our files:

[Redacted Block]

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APR 25 1961

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: A. K. Moseley	IN CHARGE [Redacted]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 61-7511-76
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DATE 2/28/84 BY SP8 BTG/CA
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RECEIVED JAN 27 1942

JAN 27 1942

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Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.



Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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61-7511-76, p. 2, 3

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Knoxville, Tennessee
January 28, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: **HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL**
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

MYLES HORTON, Director of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, at request of this office, sent a report of the Executive Council meeting held January 12, 1942 and the 1941 annual report of the Highlander Folk School consisting of 25 pages to this office. The contents of these reports are being submitted in summary form. The originals are being retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division.

The Highlander Folk School Executive Council met January 11, 1942, the following members being present: Chairman, **PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER**, Executive Secretary, Tennessee IUC; **BERNARD BORAH**, Southern Director, District 50, UMWA; **MATT LYNCH**, American Federation of Hosiery Workers organizer and Highlander Folk School alumni representative; **LUCY MASON**, CIO public relations representative; **JOE DOBBS**, chairman organizing committee, Chattanooga Central Trades and Labor Council. Seven members of the Highlander staff were also present, and visitors included Reverend and Mrs. **FLEMING JAMES**, St. Luke's Seminary, Sewanee, Tennessee; **BETHEL JUDD** and **MARTY WATKINS** of District 50, UMWA; **HARD COX**, president, UMWA local, former, Tennessee. At this meeting the Executive Council proposed to the Office of Civilian Defense that the school be used as a southern training center. The suggestion came from the Highlander staff and has the endorsement of the state CIO. The Council also outlined a tentative program for 1942 which will make the school available for civilian defense training at any time. Approval was given for a summer school for the Southern Automobile Workers, sponsored December of 1941 by **RICHARD DEVERALL**, educational director, International UAW - CIO; and a special District 50 UMWA school March 30 to April 12. The extension program in New Orleans and Memphis are to be continued. An extension of the teaching and secretarial staff was authorized, and plans were made for a tenth

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anniversary celebration to be held at the school at the end of the summer term. It was reported that in response to a recent communication in support of the Murray Industry Plan, the president of the CIO wrote: "It is of considerable significance to have the support of your school, in view of the widespread influence which it exercises among the working people of the South." At this meeting the annual report of the Highlander Folk School prepared by JAMES DOMBROWSKI was presented. This report is summarized as follows:

TO THE FRIENDS OF HIGHLANDER

The energiss of Highlander will be directed to the defeat of the Axis and the destruction of Fascism. A proposal that the resources of the Highlander Folk School be used as a defense training center for Union leaders received the endorsement of the Tennessee State Industrial Union Council's executive board on January 4, 1942. It is expected to be approved by A.F. of L. and Railroad Brotherhood Unions. If approved by Washington, this program will receive the major emphasis in 1942. Total enrollment for the year 1941 was 252 students, including 156 who attended week-end conferences. A notable accomplishment was the extension work done by Miss MARY LAWRENCE in New Orleans and by HARRY LASKER in Memphis. Other extension work was done in many other parts of the South. Craft work in the community was expanded under direction of MARIA STENZEL. The Summerfield Cooperative continued to thrive. JOAN PAYNE, director of the Nursery School, had a successful year. Our alumni now occupy places of leadership and responsibility in unions throughout the South.

SPRING TERM

The Spring Term for Workers, May 12 - 24, 1941, was attended by 14 full-time students and 14 part-time students, from five southern states, representing eight international unions. Week-end conferences on southern problems brought 81 additional persons to the school representing 23 national unions from all branches of labor. The regular staff was composed of MARY LAWRENCE, ZILPHIA WORTON, and JAMES DOMBROWSKI. This staff was supplemented by lecturers that included JOHN T. JONES, director of Labor's Non-Partisan League; WILLIAM DAVES, Regional Director, Wages and Hours Administration; HOLLIS V. REID, legislative representative of the Railroad Brotherhoods and Chairman of the Tennessee Commonwealth Federation; PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, executive secretary of the CIO in Tennessee; LEWIS JONES, A. F. of T., Fisk University; WILLIAM DILTON, chairman Atlantic Industrial Union Council and

member of UAW; MARGARET LAMONT, writer; WALTER RAUTENSTRAUCH, Professor of Industrial Engineering, Columbia University; and ALTON LAWRENCE, southern representative of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

SUMMER TERM

The six-weeks summer session, August 18 to September 22, 1941, was attended by 16 students from seven states and one foreign country. Louisiana had 5 students, Tennessee 4, District of Columbia 2, 1 each from Oklahoma, Texas, Illinois, and New York. Five week-end conferences were attended by a total of 156 representatives. Conference leaders were RICHARD DEVERALL, educational director, UAW; ALLEN McNEIL, southern director, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union; FRED PEPPER, regional director of the CIO, New Orleans; JOE DOBBE, chairman of the organizing committee, Chattanooga Central Labor Union; YELVERTON COWHERD, regional CIO director, Birmingham; ALTON LAWRENCE, southern representative, Labor's Non-Partisan League; and BETHEL JUDD, of the United Automobile Workers. Special conferences were conducted for the recently organized Ford local at Memphis, textile workers, and an Axe Handle Workers Industrial Union in the neighboring county. Discussion groups were led by Dr. FLEMING JAMES, Dean of Theological Seminary, University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee; GEORGE STONEY, Farm Security Administration; WILLIAM LAVES, Wage and Hour director; PAUL CHRISTOPHER, Tennessee Industrial Union Council; and FRANK COFFEE, Social Security Board. Other speakers were MIKE SMITH, Tennessee director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; M. C. ANDERSON, IUM and SW representative; HUGH RANKIN, UMWA district representative; O. S. BAXTER, sub-regional director of SWOC; MATT LYNCH, American Federation of Hosiery Workers; FRED SCHMIDT, United Textile Workers of America; ROSAMIE WALKER, Retail and Wholesale Clerks, Philadelphia; JOHN DEUCHE, CIO representative, New Orleans; FRANK ALLEN, IUM & SW, Bessemer; EDWARD WOODS, International American Newspaper Guild representative, Birmingham; VIRGINIA FOSTER DUFF, vice-chairman of the National Committee to abolish the Poll Tax, Alexandria, Virginia.

WRITERS' WORKSHOP

The third annual workshop for writers was held July 28 to August 9, 1941 and brought together 12 students from six southern states and from Illinois, New York, and the District of Columbia. This workshop was under the direction of the Highlander Folk School staff with LEON WILSON as director. Fiction was taught by MARY LAPSLEY, former teacher of creative writing at Hood College, Maryland. The majority of the students wrote and finished at least two stories each. CHARLES FERGUSON, associate

editor of the Readers' Digest, LEALEN JONES, faculty member of Missouri State Teachers College, HENRY ZON, Washington Bureau manager of the Federated Press, H. C. NIXON, of Vanderbilt University, WILLIAM R. McDANIEL, regional technical consultant on the WPA writers program were guest speakers during the session. The following served as sponsors: WILLIAM S. KNICKERBOCKER, editor of the Sewanee Review; JULIA COLLIER HARRIS, of Chattanooga; PAUL GREEN, MILLON BRAND, BABETTE DEUTSCH, and GENEVIEVE TAGGARD.

WORK CAMP

The fourth summer work camp that took over the Highlander plant during the month of July was sponsored jointly by the International Student Service and the Highlander Folk School. The staff consisted of Mr. and Mrs. ASA STARKWEATHER, of the Fieldstone School; HARRY LASKER, DILLARD KING, EMIL WILHELMETZ and JAMES DOMROWSKI. Part-time staff members were ZILPHIA HORTON, MARIA STENZEL, and LEON WILSON. Seventeen college students spent the month of July in hard manual labor and intensive study in the social and economic problems. The morning was devoted to manual labor, the afternoon to a study program of the mountain community which provided the material for a careful study for the major problems of the South. Field trips were made to a TVA dam, a national forest, a textile center in Alabama, a Federal home-stead project, and a blast furnace. Evenings were spent in folk dancing and singing. FRAN SEARS, Swarthmore College, LEONE REIBER, Vassar College, and HOWARD SAMUEL, Cornell University, particularly praised the work of this work camp.

JUNIOR UNION CAMP

Twenty-three boys and girls between the ages of 8 and 15 attended Highlander's second camp for children of union members during the two weeks from June 9 to June 23, 1941. ZILPHIA HORTON and MARGARET BRYAN were the directors. Folk dancing and singing, arts and crafts, hiking and games featured the program. HARRY LASKER "taught" the campers by telling them a serial story about a union boy every night around the campfire.

NURSERY SCHOOL

The Nursery School was opened May 12, 1940 and was conducted through Christmas of 1941 under the direction of JOAN PAYNE, of Pleasantville, New York, a senior at Sarah Lawrence College. Miss PAYNE was permitted to spend the last two months of the college year at Highlander to direct the Nursery School, receiving credit for such

work on her degree at Sarah Lawrence College, conferred in absentia. This school was attended by 20 children representing 17 families in the community and was conducted in the nature of a kindergarten.

GIRLS CLUB

Fourteen girls of the community met once a week at the Nursery School cabin under the leadership of Miss PAYNE. The purpose of this group was to bring together the young girls of the community, helping them to learn to work and play together and bringing them into a closer relationship to the community and the Folk School.

SUMMERFIELD COOPERATIVE

The Summerfield Cooperative held meetings every week throughout the year in the homes of the seven members. Educational programs were a part of all meetings. Rummage sales were held and sewing was done.

CRAFTS

Under the direction of Miss MARIA STENZEL the program of crafts has been expanded. Classes were held in wood carving, pottery, drawing, dressmaking, children's classes, clay modeling, and shadowgraph. At a Christmas party 62 children attended and received gifts from MYLES HORTON.

TRAVELING LIBRARY

A traveling library in the county was started in the beginning of the year by MARY LAWRENCE. A mimeographed new bulletin containing an original cartoon and labor serial, "Johnnie Workman", and discussions of issues of special interest to miners were on this program. A total of 728 books were circulated, of which 343 were for children, 148 for adolescents, 212 for adults, and 25 of which were labor books. The school also conducted classes in instruction in Sacred Harp songs, square dancing, and fiddling.

During the summer HARRY LASKER organized a study group at Larger, Tennessee, which met on Thursday nights for two months at the homes of DOLPH VAUGHN and GEORGE BONE. Discussions were conducted on social and legislative problems which included poll tax, Wagner Act, social security, Wage and Hour Law, and the proposed tax bill.

EXTENSION PROGRAM

At New Orleans

One of the most successful organizing drives in

the South is that in New Orleans where 10,000 workers have been brought into the Union. Early in the year Mr. FRED PEIPER, regional director of the CIO, called on Highlander to assist him in setting up an educational program to instruct these new union members in the techniques of collective bargaining and in sound union principles and practices. MARY LAWRENCE, who had done extensive work in Louisville, Kentucky and Alcoa, Tennessee, was assigned to New Orleans. Miss LAWRENCE taught several groups composed of union officers and union men with an average attendance of between 75 and 100 between April 10 and May 9, 1940. Four local officials were selected by the Industrial Union Council to attend the Highlander Folk School spring term, May 12 to 24, 1941. Seven New Orleans students who were sent to Highlander Folk School for intensive training were of considerable assistance to Miss LAWRENCE.

At Memphis, Tennessee

A strong labor movement has brought thousands of new men into the union at Memphis, almost all of them with no previous experience in the labor movement. Plans were made with the assistance of PAUL CHRISTOPHER, executive secretary of the Tennessee IUC, and members of the Highlander Executive Council for the provision of an educational program. Enthusiastic support was received from RICHARD DEVERALL, educational director of the United Auto Workers Union, and the program was launched in the south-wide UAW-CIO educational conference in Memphis in October. HARRY LASKER, of the Highlander staff, was placed in charge. Seven classes were organized with an average attendance for the week of 60, and in this way hundreds of workers were reached. A mimeographed paper for the Industrial Union Council was started and a mimeographed ten-page pamphlet entitled "This Union Business" and a fourteen-page pamphlet entitled "The CIO--Yours and Mine" were published and a lending library started.

OTHER UNION VISITATION AND EXTENSION WORK

Highlander Folk School was represented at the state conference on democracy, Nashville, Tennessee, February 22, 1941; the Berea Student Labor Conference in March; Conference of Southern Mountain Workers, Knoxville in the spring; Nashville board meetings of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare and the Tennessee Commonwealth Federation; Moulders and Mounters national convention, Chattanooga, July; United Textile Workers of America national convention, New York; CIO national convention, Detroit, November.

Visits were made to a great many local unions and services of too varied and extended a nature to be itemized were

rendered. From July through September one staff member spoke at 23 union meetings, conferred with 24 organizers, contacted 27 international unions in 14 centers.

PUBLICATIONS

"The South Tomorrow", "We Know the Score", and "Cumberland Capers" were published by students. Four numbers of the "Highlander Fling" were printed. An illustrated pamphlet on the school was published. Articles about Highlander appeared in the February issue of Social Work Today. The Bulletin of the World Association for Adult Education, London, England, contained an article on Highlander in the August number. The Litterateur, magazine of the Chi Delta Phi honorary literary sorority, published "A Bit About Highlander", by RUTH BURKE, in November. JOAN PAYNE wrote a story about Highlander for the Sarah Lawrence alumnae magazine. ZILPHIA HORTON contributed some material on dramatics for workers to the book on Workers Education, published by the John Dewey Society, published by Harpers. This is the most comprehensive work on the subject that has been done. Professor THEODORE BRAFIELD, of the University of Minnesota, was the editor. HARRY LASKER wrote two pamphlets for local unions in Memphis. MARY LAWRENCE wrote a basic work for new unionists, "How to Build Your Union", published by the New Orleans Industrial Union Council.

PLANT IMPROVEMENTS

The Highlander Folk School has improved its grounds and buildings in expectation of expansion.

PERSONNEL

Staff members who continued their services through the year are MYLES and ZILPHIA HORTON, MARY LAWRENCE, MARIA STENZEL, LEON WILSON, JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI. Those who left were Miss CLAUDIA LEWIS, Miss LOUISE KONKLING; WILLIAM BUTTRICK spent the year at the University of Florida completing his undergraduate work begun at Duke. Additions are HARRY LASKER, JOAN PAYNE. DURWARD McDANIEL will be added next year.

ALUMNI NOTES

There follows a list of alumni which are reported in this annual report by their names and the union which they represent. The following alumni are listed: ED BLAIR, J. D. BRADFORD, MAXTON CHAMPION, WILLIAM GILLIS, BETTYE GOLDSTEIN, ALVIN GREEN, CHARLES HANDY, DILLARD KING, MATT LYNCH, DURWARD McDANIEL, DON MOORE, MATTIE KNOWLTON, FRANCES MOSER, BARNEY MOREL, ELLIE SCHMIDT,

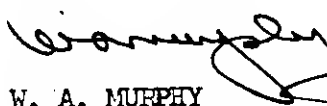
TELE VANLANDINGHAM, J. R. WATERS, PAUL WERN, EMIL WILLMETZ.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The financial report of the Highlander Folk School shows income for 1941 of \$12,667.52, of which about a third was received from 348 individuals, a third received from funds and foundation, and the balance received from tuition, unions, churches, schools, sale of literature, miscellaneous appeals, etc.

Expenses for 1941 were \$13,948.76, of which approximately a third was spent for house maintenance, a third for staff personnel and travel, and the balance for administrative and miscellaneous and capital improvement.

Very truly yours,


W. A. MURPHY
Special Agent in Charge

etc
[redacted]/jE
61-12
CC - Memphis
New Orleans

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **61-60**

REPORT MADE AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA	DATE WHEN MADE 1-31-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1-27-42	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="text-align: right;"><i>b7c</i></div>
TITLE <i>O</i> HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: </div> <div style="width: 65%;"> <p><i>b7c</i></p> <p>Investigation reveals [REDACTED]; that he is an ordained Episcopal minister, and is presently a professor [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] enjoys a very good reputation, and there is no indication of any Communistic activities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED - RUC HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>2/28/84</u> BY <u>SP8 BTJ/C</u> <u>245302</u></p> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> REFERENCE: <p>Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Richmond, Va., dated December 9, 1941.</p> </div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> DETAILS: <p><i>b7D</i></p> <p>The following investigation was conducted by [REDACTED]</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 150px; margin-top: 10px;"></div> <p><i>b7c</i> <i>b7D</i></p> </div>			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>COPIES DESTROYED 13 APR 25 1961</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>H. J. Rabbitt</i> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: monospace;">61 17511 - 78</p> </div> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⑤ - Bureau 2 - Knoxville 2 - Norfolk (Enc.) 1 - Richmond <p style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: monospace; margin-top: 10px;">FEB 13 1942</p> </div> </div>			
<p style="font-size: 2em; font-family: monospace; transform: rotate(-10deg); opacity: 0.5;">IN FILE</p>		<p style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: monospace; transform: rotate(-10deg); opacity: 0.5;">FEB 3 1942</p>	
<p>RECORDED & INDEXED</p>		<p>INDEXED</p>	

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
FEBRUARY 11, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: ^Q HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated December 30, 1941, at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the above-captioned case, and to the undeveloped lead to all Field Offices contained therein.

The attention of the Bureau is directed to Bureau Bulletin #6, first series, January 21, 1942, page #12, paragraph #7, concerning unnecessary undeveloped leads.

Inasmuch as the undeveloped lead set out in the reference report is of a general nature, no further action will be taken by this office on such lead.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge

CM
100-3664
cc - Knoxville

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENN.**

CHICAGO FILE NO. **100-2825**

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 2/12/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/10/42	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="float: right; text-align: right;"> <i>b7c</i> <i>b7D</i> </div> <p>LOUISE GRATHAM DICHMAN, former Secretary of Highlander Folk School, not located at Chicago, Illinois by [REDACTED]. She formerly lived with a [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], Chicago, and in September, 1941 allegedly returned to her parent's home in New York.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Knoxville, Tennessee dated April 10, 1941.</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 150px; margin-top: 10px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 50px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <div style="text-align: center;"> <i>A. W. Johnson</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE </div>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;"> 61-7511-179 </div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em; margin-top: 10px;"> FEB 16 1942 </div>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - Knoxville 2 - New York (Information) 1 - Chicago		RECORDED & INDEXED <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; margin-top: 20px;"> IN FILE </div>	

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Knoxville, Tennessee
February 16, 1942

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mit
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

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DATE 1/28/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CK

245582
O-
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

b7E
[REDACTED]

b7E
[REDACTED]

b7E
[REDACTED]

For the Bureau's information there are being forwarded herewith copies of the "Highlander Fling" which have been secured during the course of an investigation in this matter, which include the issues emanating from that institution from 1938 to date.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

W. A. MURPHY
Special Agent in Charge

161-7511-80
FEB 18 1942

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Enclosures

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BROADCAST FROM H.F.S. TO ENGLAND-MARCH 13th

The British Broadcasting Company is arranging a broadcast to England direct from Highlander Folk School (HFS) March 13th from 4:20 to 4:50 PM Eastern Standard Time. (5:20 Monteagle time and 9:20 London).

The program will consist of mountain ballads, many of English origin handed down in an oral tradition from colonial days; Sacred Harp singing, another form of folk music; folk songs of sharecroppers; tall stories; square dances; and contemporary ballads showing the effect of industrialization on folk music.

Ralph B. Tefferteller, director of recreation at HFS and a specialist in folk music, will have charge of the program. A feature of the program will be the "tall tales" of Wiley Oakley, of Gatlinburg, known far and wide as the "Roaming Man of the Smokies". Wiley is an official guide in the Great Smoky Mountain National Park and probably knows the mountains as well as any person.

Two agencies of the Federal Government will have recording equipment at HFS at the time of the broadcast to make permanent records of these folk songs.

Watch your local papers for further announcements. The British Broadcasting Company is negotiating with a national chain to carry the program.

SUMMER TERM MAY 10 - JULY 3

The fifth annual summer term at HFS will open May 10th and run for eight weeks. The courses are designed to give practical training in trade-union problems and in the work of the co-operative movement. Scholarships covering all expenses are available for students unable

"GUMBO" ON TOUR OF UNIONS

"Gumbo", a play written and produced by students at HFS, was presented before union groups in this section in the week of March 1st. The title of the play refers to the heavy black mud of the Delta country, and the play itself is based on the struggles of the sharecroppers to organize a union. Two members of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, students at HFS, supplied the historical material. In Atlanta, the play was sponsored by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and the United Automobile Workers Union; in Sherwood by the Linn Workers Union in Laager by the Hod-Carriers, Local #930; and in La Follette by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The play was directed by Zilphia Horton.

Rafters' BALL IN KNOXVILLE

An old mountain custom of floating logs down the rivers in the Spring of the year will be commemorated on March 20th at a "Rafters' ball". R. B. Tefferteller of HFS will call the sets for square dancing. Some of the old dances in use in the early days of Tennessee will be used.

SHERWOOD EDDY VISITS HFS

Sherwood Eddy and Sam Franklin of the Delta Co-operative Farm visited HFS during the Winter Term and spoke to the students. Other visiting lecturers were Joe Dobbs, president of the Chattanooga Central Trades and Labor Council; Dr. Moultrie Quarry

VICTORY AT LA FOLLETTE

Charlie Handy, a member of the class of 1936 at HFS, has done a brilliant job at La Follette, Tenn. in organizing a local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America among the shirt workers of a run-away shop. A thousand workers from two shops were on strike. One of the shops has settled granting a wage increase and a closed shop. Of conditions before the strike, Charlie writes, "I have pay-envelopes for \$3.50 for two weeks' work. Work from dark to dark. The stores had agreements with the shops to check off accounts. As a result of the check-off I saw a check yesterday for 12. The girl earned \$7.00 but all but 12 went to the store. The strikers had the complete support of the United Mine Workers."

Zilphia Horton, of the HFS staff, ~~will be at La Follette until the opening of summer school helping with the office work and setting up a program of workers education.~~

FEUDAL CONDITIONS IN CLEVELAND

Since the Civil War Cleveland, Tenn. has been controlled by the Hardwick family. The Hardwicks own a half dozen industrial plants, two hotels, the banks and local newspaper. The city judge is a Hardwick son-in-law, and the Commissioner of police is a Hardwick. Four members of the family had declared incomes last year of \$25,000 or over. Clothes made by Hardwick employees are sold to them at the Hardwick Woollen Mills Store, and checked off their wages, thus as at La Follette workers often receive pay-envelopes of noughts. Some workers after eight months are still classified as "beginners" and draw \$4 and \$5 a week. When industry all over the country is raising wages, Hardwicks cut wages. The workers came out on strike in the men's garment plants. Franz Daniel was called in from the ACWA. The strike was called off when the union failed to get a majority support. It was not failure. Hundreds of workers learned for the first time what a union is. Sooner or later Cleveland workers will learn that it is only through unions that workers can secure the treatment deserved by dignified American men and women rather than be treated as so many "honas".

During the strike Rev. T. B. Cowan, of the Third Presbyterian Church, Chattanooga and President of the Fellowship of Southern Churches; and Rev. De Jarnette, Congrega-

TEACHERS PICKET IN ST. LOUIS

The Secretary of HFS attended the national convention of the Progressive Education Association in St. Louis and was a member of the panel in the discussion of rural schools. With Leo Huberman and several members of the American Federation of Teachers he walked the picket line of the ILWU at the National Underwear Company. One of the strikers made \$5 a week and paid \$2.50 for a room. She could afford only two meals a day, spent 10¢ for lunch and 15¢ for supper. She had not had a good hot dinner for months. Naturally the strikers were weak and undernourished and many were sick, but in spite of that fact they were putting up a courageous fight for decent conditions and a union.

The Secretary also talked to the auto workers at the Chevrolet plant and visited the office of the ACWA.

ORGANIZED LABOR DEFENDS HFS

On February 6 the Chattanooga News published an article that has aroused widespread indignation. The article was based on a report furnished by Lyle Stovall of the American Legion, and said to have been made by "someone" about two years ago. The report was used by certain big business interests in the state in an attempt to prevent the local community from securing a Federal grant for a self-help co-operative.

A resolution passed unanimously by the Chattanooga Central Trades and Labor Council placed organized labor squarely behind the school and denounced the article, saying that "such attacks on the Highlander Folk School (are) indirect attacks on the Chattanooga labor movement and the organized labor movement in general...the school is using a commendable piece of work in the interest of labor in this section...we express confidence in the conduct of the school and in the quality of its work."

A strong letter of protest was sent from our own community signed by over 200 people. Other letters were received from Dr. Alva Taylor, Dr. Albert Barnett of Nashville; Dr. Schultz of Norris, Ronald Wank, Knoxville, Dean Frank Foster of Tusculum College; Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Norman Thomas, Margaret and Corliss Lamont, Rev. Abraham Nightengale, Rev. T. B. Cowan, from the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

HIGHLANDER FLING

No. 15

Published by the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

June, 1938

LABOR CANDIDATES WIN IN GRUNDY COUNTY

Unions of Grundy County entered politics for the first time this year and endorsed candidates for county offices in the Democratic primary held June 4. When the ballots were counted all but one of the endorsed men had won. The victorious labor candidates were: Roy Thomas, for sheriff; Charles Adams, for roads commissioner; J. L. Rollings, for superintendent of schools; and Lawson McConner, for register.

Back of these men was labor's Political Conference of Grundy County. This group had its beginning in a mass meeting of labor delegates from Marion and Grundy counties at Watwell, Tenn., April 24. Myles Horton, Highlander's educational director, took part in the promotion of this and other meetings, which resulted in the formation of political conferences in both counties. These bodies were modeled after the Hamilton County Conference, whose members helped to launch the new groups.

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First State Conference of Labor And Progressive Forces Is Held

The first state legislative congress of labor and progressive delegations was held at Nashville, May 14 & 15. A fifteen-point program was adopted and a permanent legislative committee set up.

Myles Horton was among the signers of the call and was present at the conference. He took with him delegates from nearby locals of IOWA and Rod Carriers Union.

STAFF MEMBERS KEEP BUSY AT HIGHLANDER

Friends of the School are probably interested in knowing of the things that staff members do while resident terms are not in session. We present here brief sketches of staff activities in recent weeks, not as a complete schedule, but as a sample of some of the work which keeps the staff busy the year around.

James Dombrowski

Jim left Monteagle late in April, traveling to Atlanta and then to Greenville, S. C. There he spoke to a study group being organized by Elizabeth Newes, sub-regional director of TWOC.

Proceeding to Raleigh, N. C., Jim attended a conference of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen. Then on to New York. He visited friends of the School, sold tickets to the Highlander benefit program, and spoke at the party May 2. Moving to Washington, Jim spoke on the benefit program there May 4. He was back at School May 6 and into his usual occupations of office work and gardening.

A strike developed at Chattanooga, and Jim was on hand May 25 to speak to a meeting of TWOC members.

He is now busy writing a study of the southern mountains on a fellowship from the Rosenwald Fund.

Myles Horton

Myles has been active in political organization among unions of Grundy and Marion counties. As a result of this effective cooperation of local unions, successful political action has been taken for the first time in this area. Myles represents the Highlander local, and is a member of the Central Committee.

HIGHLANDER'S OWN MOVIE IS RELEASED

Benefit Parties Are Held Along With First Showings Of New Film

"People of the Cumberland", a two-reel sound moving picture produced by Frontier Films, was shown to the public for the first time on May 2 at the New School for Social Research, New York City.

This was made the occasion for a gala party for the benefit of Highlander Folk School. In a meeting presided over by Leo Huberman, the film showing was followed by speeches from Jim Dombrowski, secretary of Highlander, and Max Lerner, editor of the Nation. The audience then heard music and tall stories from natives of the Smoky Mountain area taken to New York for the occasion. The evening was concluded with a square dance called by Ralph B. ("Teffy") Tefferteller of the Highlander staff.

A similar party was held in Washington on May 4.

A private showing of "People of the Cumberland" was held at the White House

STAFF KEEPS BUSY (cont. from page 1)

Before returning to School May 11, Myles spoke to textiles locals at Durham, Lumberton and Fayetteville, N. C., and McColl, S. C.

After two weeks he left on another trip. Having spoken to tenant farmers and labor groups in Arkansas and Tennessee, he arrived at Johnson City for the state convention of the A.F. of L.

He is now holding classes in a YMCA-YWCA Conference at Blue Ridge, N. C.

William Buttrick

While other staff members were away, Bill was left to hold the fort and do the office work, early in May. At that time he was also making a number of trips.

He spoke to local 930, Hod Carriers Union, at Leager, Tenn., on April 29. The next two days he attended Conference meetings in Coalmont and Chattanooga. On May 3 he took members of the Hod Carriers Union on an organizing trip to Tracy City, to contact WPA workers. Next day saw Bill and the Hod Carriers making a trip to Beershebe Springs to revive a WPA workers' local, and distributing leaflets for Bakery Workers Union, local 25, which had been locked out at Tracy City.

Driving to Huntsville, Alabama, May 6, he attended a Constitutional Convention of unemployed which set up the Alabama State Federation of WPA Workers. Next day Bill spoke to the Convention; then drove to Coalmont, Tenn., that night to attend the Central Committee of the Grundy County Political Conference. He is a member of the Committee in Myles's absence.

After a trip to New York in May, Bill is back at School doing office and community work, and writing an economics course in spare moments.

Ralph Tofferteller

Tuffy started northward late in April with a car load of mountain musicians to fill a number of speaking and entertainment engagements.

First stop was at a girls' finishing school, Chatham Hall, Chatham, Va., for a concert, dance and speech. There were two parties in Baltimore, for the Friends' Festival and the YWCA girls. A speech and dance for Philadelphia Normal School came next on the program. Then there was a party at New Jersey State College for Women, New Brunswick, N. J.

In the afternoon of May 1, Tuffy and his troupe performed in the New York World's Fair Preview, and that night they had charge of a program for the World's Fair Festival Councils. The next day they provided entertainment for the Highlander benefit party, and two

NEWS FROM THE ALUMNI

Since his kidnapping in Tapelo, Jimmie Cox has been working for the cause of civil liberty. He and Joseph Gelders talked with the LaFollette Committee and were received at the White House by Mrs. Roosevelt, who invited them to spend May 29 at Hyde Park. He hopes to promote a southern civil liberties convention.

Ruth Culberson has a WPA job in Durham. In spare time she is helping with an educational program for hosiery workers and a reorganization of the Workers Alliance local.

Iva Bryan and Johnnie Riles are active as organizers for the ILGWU. Fred Ramsey directed the members of his union in a production of the Highlander play, "Labor Spy". He writes: "We have got 123 new members in our local."

Kathleen Denning writes that she is taking part in the dramatics program of her ILGWU local.

Hattie Jo Riles has made a speech about Highlander before the WPA directors since her return to Hattiesburg.

Jackie Leche has been organizing for the Retail Clerks (and helping to publish a shop paper for the Brotherhood of Teamsters).

BRIEF

Our friends and neighbors for many years, members of the Kilgore family have moved onto the School grounds, becoming part of our staff. Alf is in charge of the farm, while Vern presides over the house and kitchen.

HFS REVIEW and LET SOUTHERN LABOR SPEAK, latest Highlander publications, tell about our winter term and the activities of students and visiting speakers. Each sells for 25¢. ILGWU educational department has ordered 50 copies of LET SOUTHERN LABOR SPEAK.

Twenty students will come to Highlander June 24 for two months of work and study under auspices of the American Friends Service Committee.

The School has purchased the Barton cottage back of the playground and leased the house next door formerly occupied by the Miller family.

Emory University Glee Club visited Highlander April 15, en route to Nashville. The boys ate lunch and sang a few

Volunteer teachers were brought to Monteagle by the League. Lillian Barnard Gilkes, journalist and literary authority, and chairman of the

BOOKS

In *Jobs for All* (Alfred A. Knopf, \$2.00) Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed that government help business make jobs by underwriting a program of expansion. The author believes that lower prices, larger output and planning of production would bring back prosperity under the profit system.

Chesler M. Wright, A. F. of L. publicity agent, describes the labor movement for the general public in a well-written little volume, *Here Comes Labor* (MacMillan, 50.60). One of a series called "The Peoples Library," this book is a fine example of clear, simple and appealing literature. But it is naturally not an objective report, and unfortunately tends to be a defense of William Green and his fellow-rulers of the A. F. of L.

ZILPHIA HORTON EDITS
SONG BOOK FOR UNION

A book of workers' songs, collected and arranged by Zilphia Horton, Highlander's Director of Music, and sponsored by Roy R. Lawrence, Vice-president of the Textile Workers Union of America, is out this press.

The book, entitled *Labor Songs*, contains sixty-four of the most popular songs sung by union workers in the South. There are introductory comments by Emil Rieve, president of TWU-A, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and John L. Lewis, CIO president. It is published by the TWU-A's Southeastern office, which is under the direction of Mr. Lawrence.

Issued from the press of The Southern Worker, Winston-Salem, N. C., this new publication is printed on durable, unmarked paper and bound in a two-color cover. It is available in single copies, with reduction for quantity orders. Your nearest dealer should be directed to the TWU-A office, Atlanta National Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Student Reunion
Set for November

The following following Thanksgiving is the date set for a reunion of all Highlander students. The staff is asking all who have been students at the school to return for that year's program of fun and fellowship will be presented in the get-together. This is the first homecoming program attempted at the school, and it is expected to be a most successful one. The opportunities for social activities and exchange of views on labor problems in the various

Summer Program Has
Reached 2,000 People

Approximately 2,000 people, representing 21 international unions, were reached directly by various phases of Highlander's summer program since July 1, according to calculations by Myles Horton, educational director. Horton's estimate includes the work in Grundy County, field trips, institutes, resident term, visitors. Ten of the organizations represented are a part of the CIO, eight belong to the A. F. of L., and the remainder are unaffiliated.

This estimate does not include staff activities in June, during which Myles and Zilphia Horton were on the staff at the Blue Ridge, N. C., Student Christian Conference, attended by 500 young people. In the same month Zilphia taught music to 100 YWCA girls at their Southern Industrial Conference.

SPEAKERS FEATURED (Cont'd)

the United Mine Workers, Alabama; Edward F. Callaghan, TWU-A director for Tennessee; Ed Johnshosiery organizer, Chattanooga; Pauline Galloway and Bernard Borah, ACWA organizers, Greensboro, N. C.

The list of labor leaders who spoke at Highlander continues with R. R. Lawrence, southern director of the TWU-A; CIO representatives Yelverton Cowherd of Birmingham and T. J. (Brush) Smith of Nashville; Alton Lawrence, southern director of Labor's Non-Partisan League; and Lawrence Rogin, educational director of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, who presented a program of sound movies, including the Highlander film, "People of the Cumberland."

From the Amalgamated Clothing Workers came Elizabeth Hawes, New York; Mike Smith, Knoxville; Griselda Kuhlman and Bill Poythress, Nashville. The Textile Workers were represented by Joe Dobbs, Chattanooga; R. H. Brazzell, Nashville; Lucy R. Mason, Atlanta; Ralph Gay and Tommy Sparks, Dalton; Herbert William, Alabama director; and C. E. Earnhardt, Georgia director.

Legislation affecting unions was explained by: Frank Coffee, Social Security Board; Warren Woods, National Labor Relations Board; Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, J. O. McMahon and L. Goodman, of the Tennessee Public Welfare Department; and Dr. Malcom Little and Dr. J. Herman Daves, of the TVA.

Other speakers were: Dr. Arthur

STUDENT SPEAKER



Bill Gillis, High Point, N. C. textile worker, practices "Public Speaking" on fellow students. Students this summer thought the training in speaking and parliamentary procedure so important that they wanted more than just the class periods. So they initiated the custom of allowing one student to give a short talk during the evening meal, thus giving everyone more opportunities for speech-making.

Hosiery Conference

Is Held at School

Seventy-six workers, organizers and officials of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers jammed the Highlander Folk School and overflowed into two Monteagle hotels for the union's week-end conference July 1 and 2.

Lawrence Rogin, national educational director, came from Philadelphia for the event. Second vice-president Edward F. Callaghan and organizers Bill Frazier, Matt Lynch, Ed Johns, and Frank Bradshaw were present. Workers were drawn from the union's branches in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

Worlds who is now preparing a book on the New Deal; Rev. John B. Thompson, University of Oklahoma; and Dr. Willard Uphaus, of the Religion and Labor Foundation, who was accompanied by a traveling seminar of 15 ministers, teachers and students.

The resident summer students came from seven international unions and the Y.M.C.A., about one third of them being members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

WITH THE ALUMNI

Cecil Holmes, president of the United Rubbers Workers local at Gadsden, Alabama, was with us for the Fourth of July. He told how he had stopped a company union movement by circulating a mimeographed leaflet among the workers. Cecil learned how to do typing and mimeographing at Highlander last winter.

Matt Lynch, American Federation of Hosiery Workers organizer, is in charge of the union office at Nashville, where the workers have won great victory at the Se-Ling hosiery plant.

Dillard King and Lewie Vaughn were delegates to the constitution convention which set up the Grund County unit of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Horace and Margaret Bryan returned from Texas for the two weeks' session of the League of American Writers. They report widespread violations of the Wage and Hour Law in Jack Garner's territory. "The only enforcement in the pecan industry is what the union compels," said Horace.

Christine Eversole Benson has been doing volunteer work at Paducah, Ky., for the ACWA and ILGWU. She was in charge of campaign which succeeded in stopping the sales in local stores of garments made by open shop manufacturers.

Highlander alumni around the Louisville - Lexington - Winchester area in Kentucky are holding regular meetings to coordinate their work and report progress to each other. They recently journeyed to Cincinnati and presented a program of plays and music learned at Highlander, before an audience of striking clothing workers. The group includes Hazel Sargent, Katherine and Elizabeth Crim, Zola Spiegel, Lillian Sargent, Bill and Peggy Flannagan, Jackye Kwalick. They are planning to incubate 100 hen eggs and present the new-born chicks to Highlander.

Bessie Poythress writes that both mills and WPA projects are closing down in Mississippi. *Teleforo One* do reports the same thing in Texas. It looks like the southern Tories are beginning in advance of 1940 their campaign to starve the people into

THE HIGHLANDER FLING

Published by the Highlander Folk School

VOL. 2, No. 4

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

MARCH, 1940

NEXT TERM OPENS MARCH 25; SPECIAL COURSES OFFERED

Southern workers—men and women in the labor movement—are being accepted as students for another resident term to open March 25 at Highlander Folk School.

A six weeks' program of education and recreation is offered to the students, who will have an opportunity to take part in the informal class work and to meet and hear many outstanding leaders of the South.

Included

As usual, the school is arranging to have leaders in the fields of labor, education and government assist with the program. Under the general title, "The Awakening South," there will be weekly addresses by various members of speakers. Labor leaders will give panel discussions to be held on Saturday afternoons throughout the term.

As this paper goes to press, the following are among those who have been invited to speak: Allan Lowenthal, Director of the C.I.O.; J. W. P. International president of the Aluminum Workers; J. W. P. International director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; A. E. Kilgore, Birmingham, director of the Workers' Defense League; Roy Lawrence, Southern T. W. A. Director; Dr. J. H. Daves of the T. W. A.; Dr. Charles Johnson

of Fisk University; Frank Coffee of the U.S. Social Security Board. Others have been listed for prospective visits, but not yet scheduled.

Robert Cruden, publicity director of the United Rubber Workers, will spend a week at the school to offer special training in union publicity, April 1-6.

Recreation and Trips

Highlander will have the services of John Morgan, field worker for the Conference of Southern Mountain Workers, for at least two weeks of the session. Mr. Morgan is an expert recreation leader and will offer a program of folk games, music, dancing and craft work.

As in the past, students will be given opportunity to take field trips and to observe and if possible take part in union activities of this region.

Class Work

The regular Highlander staff will be in charge of classes which cover such subjects as Union Problems, History, Economics, Public Speaking and Parliamentary Law, Journalism, Dramatics, Social Science Workshop. In the class periods students exchange ideas and experiences and discuss their problems under the instructor's leadership.

The staff decided to hold resident terms in the spring and fall this year instead of winter and summer. This leaves the summer free for special short sessions, institutes and conferences.

And the mountain trembled once again to the voice of Ralph ("Teffie") Tellereller, returned for the reunion, and the stamp of dancing feet, as Teffie led the alumni and friends in one of his famous old-time square dances.

Man Lynch of Nashville was chosen as president of the Highlander Alumni Association, and Mrs. Christine Benson, of Gilbertsville, Ky., as secretary-treasurer. The executive committee elected by the group consists of these two officers and the following: Jackye Kwaliek, Lexington, Ky.; Daisy Harris, Nashville; and



Soon this bell will be calling all hands to meals and meetings as the 1940 spring term opens at Highlander. The bell ringer above is Mrs. A. E. Kilgore, one of the school's neighbors.

"DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH" THEME OF CONFERENCE

With "Democracy in the South" as its program theme, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare will open a three-day meeting at Chattanooga, April 14.

The Conference was established in the fall of 1938 with a meeting in Birmingham attended by 1500 delegates. Mrs. Roosevelt and Justice Hugo Black were among the speakers at the Birmingham sessions. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, was elected chairman of the organization.

The program committee for this year's meeting is headed by Leon Jourolman, Tennessee Commissioner of Railways and Utilities. The program outline includes the following topics: Religion and Democracy, Rural Life in the South, Constitutional Rights and Suffrage, Children in the South, Industry in the South.

Each southern state has a committee or state council to carry on the business of the organization. Myles Horton, Highlander Folk School educational director, is a member of the Tennessee committee.

Headquarters of the Conference are at Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, where Howard Lee, executive secre-

Welfare Group is Making Study of Grundy County

Of great interest to all those who live in Grundy County or are concerned in any way with the plight of its jobless people is the study of the county just begun by the American Association of Public Welfare, under the direction of Mrs. Gay Shephardson of Washington.

A committee of Grundy County citizens has been set up to work closely with Paul Savage, Tennessee Commissioner of Public Welfare, who has been promoting the survey. Labor is represented on the committee by Clyde Boyd, of Palmer, a member of the United Mine Workers.

A complete survey will be made of the county's economic and social assets, liabilities and possibilities. This project is the kind of thing Highlander has been advocating as a step toward long range planning to relieve the unhappy condition of Grundy County.

SOME EVENTS OF THE FALL AND WINTER

Led by Southern Director John Martin, a group of ILGWU members from Atlanta and Chattanooga met for a week-end institute at Highlander in September.

William Buttrick was one of the speakers at the Conference on Democracy in Tennessee, held in Nashville Nov. 4-5 under sponsorship of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. He discussed "Workers' Education in Tennessee."

(Continued on Page 2)

STUDENTS AT REUNION FORM ALUMNI ASS'N

Highland school's business combined to make a pleasant and profitable reunion of the first students' reunion, held at Highlander Folk School.

Students who returned swapped ideas and brought out many useful ideas which are being educational purposes. Alton Lawrence, national representative of Labor's Non Partisan League, led a dis-

Weekly Discussions

Schedule of Panel Discussions to be held during the Spring Term, every Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

March 30 Organizing Methods
April 6 Union Publicity
April 13 Political Action
April 20 A.C.W.A. Staff
April 27 Labor Legislation
Highlander cordially invites any of its friends who can attend to come to these discussions.

Labor Organizes Political Body on Statewide Basis

A further step toward statewide political organization for labor was taken in December, when the Tennessee League for Progressive Democracy was set up at a Chattanooga convention of workers and union leaders.

The organization was formed as a unit of Labor's Non-Partisan League, whose Executive Vice-President, F. L. Oliver, came to the city to address the delegates. Officers elected are William Turnblazer, president, Edward F. Callaghan, vice-president, Paul D. Ragon, secretary.

The Montecagle local of American Federation of Teachers sent delegates who were active in the convention, William Buttrick serving as temporary secretary and Myles Horton as chairman of the nominations committee.

SOME EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

Myles Horton attended the CIO national convention in San Francisco and spent two months in California telling people about Highlander.

Zilphia Horton has spent the winter organizing for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Nashville.

The school has been helping lime workers at Sherwood, Tennessee, make plans for a union medical cooperative. J. D. Bradford, a Highlander alumnus, is president of the A. F. of L. local there.

James Dombrowski was a delegate to the United Christian Conference on Democracy, at Cleveland, Ohio, January 23-25.

Mary Lawrance has been holding educational classes for teamsters and other union workers in Louisville, Tennessee, for two months.

We are fortunate to have on hand now a beautiful collection of colored slides (to be projected on a screen), taken of the children at the nursery school. There are also a few slides of the community and of activities at Highlander. Groups interested in having these pictures shown at their meetings should write to Jim Dombrowski. It might be possible for a staff member to show the films, if the distance to be traveled is not too great.

POLL TAX FIGHT GAINS NATIONAL ATTENTION; CASE AROSE IN GRUNDY

Initiated in Grundy County, with the help of Highlander staff members, the court battle over poll tax requirements for voting is moving into the spotlight of national interest.

Henry Pirtle of Tracy City, county seat four miles north of Highlander Folk School, did not pay his poll tax last year. For this reason he is denied the right to vote by Tennessee laws. But for a special election to choose a representative to Congress last fall Pirtle asked the Federal court at Nashville to intervene against election officials who withheld the ballot.

Legal Arguments

The case is now before the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and is expected to continue on through the Supreme Court before the battle ends. The legal argument of Pirtle's appeal is based on the contention that a state does not have power to tax a federal function and by doing so the state infringes upon the sovereignty of the United States.

Pirtle is backed by the Civil Rights Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which has

retained Crampton Harris of Birmingham as legal counsel.

Double Attack

The Committee, whose Chairman is Mayor Maury Maverick of San Antonio, is making a double-barreled attack on the poll tax evil. A bill designed by the Committee has been introduced in Congress by Representative Lee Geyer (Dem., Cal.). If passed into law, it would prevent any state from making payment of poll taxes a requirement for voting for federal officials.

Millions of workers in the South will find themselves able to exercise their own free choice in elections if this campaign succeeds—millions formerly denied the ballot or "voted" by political bosses who paid for their tax receipts.

Joseph Gelders of Birmingham, secretary of the Civil Rights Committee, has been raising funds to help support this fight by the sale at one cent each of stamps for use on the backs of letters. Each stamp bears the slogan: "Abolish Poll Taxes! Free America First!"

MATTERS FINANCIAL

Last summer Highlander's Plymouth coach was limping so badly we decided it had to have a thorough overhauling. After being hauled off the Tennessee River ferry by a tractor because the worn out clutch wouldn't pull, Bill Buttrick arrived with the car at a Chattanooga garage—to be informed that the total repair bill would amount to \$140. And that was the end of the car's service to Highlander. It was left with the dealer in exchange for a credit of \$275. Now unless we buy a new car before May first we shall lose the credit. Who will supply \$500 to pay the auto dealer?

Highlander has a motion picture film—PEOPLE OF THE CUMBERLAND—known as one of the outstanding documentary films in

Claudia Lewis spoke on her work at Highlander at the conference of the National Association for Nursery Education in New York last fall. She also gave two lectures at the Bank St.

country. It has been preserved for posterity by the deposit of a copy in the United States Archives at Washington. But we have no means of showing it to anyone ourselves. A used 16 mm. sound projector would be welcome. A new one costs \$500.

Yes, things do wear out. There is the mimeograph machine. After years of hard service it still grinds out copy—but for sure we think it is on its last legs. A new, modern duplicating machine is one of our important needs.

People wear out too. An auto wreck and several illnesses have taken a heavy toll of time and energy from the staff this winter. Hospital and doctor bills still remain to be settled.

Then there is the plumbing. What the frigid weather did to our plant—but we won't go into the horrible details.

Highlander must have funds immediately to meet the costs of the Spring Term. We can continue our work only if everyone who is interested in what we do will contribute every dollar possible to the support

WITH THE ALUMNI

Christine Eversole Benson sends news that is real news. The Anabaptist in Paducah is giving series of six broadcasts over local radio station. These free appearances are in the form of slides on the meaning of the Union.

Maxton Champion has been appointed regional supervisor in no Georgia for the WPA Worker Service Program.

Cecil Holmes reports a great victory for the rubber workers in Garden. The NLRB handed down favorable decision in the case that had been pending for 2 years.

Hilda Hulbert writes that she is producing a "practical union song book" which will contain "100 proof accompaniments."

Johnny Sullenger and Dora M. Brooks report that they recently put on "Lolly Pop Poppa," a musical comedy skit by Zilphia Horton for the A.C.W.A. in Paducah. Dora Mac's Glee Club is still going strong.

Bernie Schmidt, of the Steel Worker Organizing Committee, is helping with a newly organized Worker Educational Club in Covington, Kentucky.

Telesforo Oviedo, after leading a strike of the Pecan Workers which he was assaulted and injured, writes that he is now out of work and expects to go back to Mexico.

Billye Bailey, ILGWU organizer finds time to write a play even though she has to take time out to get her car rewired "as a result of stooges whacking into it leaving me without lights, and gas line unconnected."

Adeline Harris writes that she has thought of the "good old Public Speaking course" a number of times lately. She has been participating in panel discussions arranged by the Teachers Union.

The song book put out for their ACWA local by Katherine and Elizabeth Crim, who learned mimeographing here in the summer of 1939, is an achievement. It would be hard to find a mimeographed booklet that could surpass this one in the attractiveness of its set-up and the neatness and skill of execution.

Odean Enestvedt, member of the State Committee of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, brought his bride to Highlander for the reunion last November, and the newlyweds have been spending

THE HIGHLANDER FLING

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VOL. 2, NO. 7

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

NOVEMBER, 1940

Students' Reunion Set For Nov. 22-24

Highlander is looking forward to seeing old friends again at the annual alumni reunion scheduled for Nov. 22-24. Homecoming week-end is a very special occasion, and we are planning a program that should provide food for fun and thought.

Friday evening will be devoted to the cause of renewing old friendships. A program of general entertainment is planned. More serious business gets under way Saturday morning, with reports of the activities of Highlander, and of alumni in the field of workers education.

Following lunch William Buttrick, economics teacher, will lead a discussion on the world situation and its relation to labor. A rousing game of volley ball, and a variety of sports, will round off the afternoon and work up healthy appetites for the banquet Saturday night. Impromptu entertainment and singing, followed by folk dancing, is on the evening program.

Sunday morning a report will be made of the C. I. O. convention, after which there will be a discussion on labor and politics.

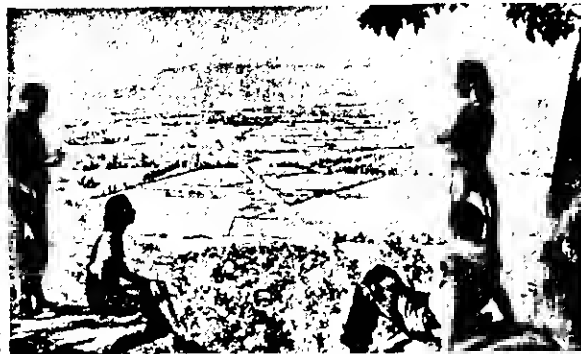
Last night of the week-end program will be a consideration of how the Alumni Association can assist Highlander, and what students can do to help each other.

A farewell ding after Sunday dinner will officially end the program.

FASCIST LEADER ATTACKS SCHOOL

The latest attempt to discredit Highlander by shouting "red" and "fifth columnist" is a forty-two page pamphlet "The Fifth Column in the South," written by Joseph P. Kaup, of the Constitutional Educational League. A large part of the pamphlet is devoted to Highlander. A forcible check to Highlander for \$100 is prominently displayed. Kaup is the author of a pamphlet "The Fifth Column in Washington" which according to the NATION, November 2, "attempts to prove that every New Dealer from the President down to the most humble clerk is a Communist by conviction and a fifth columnist by choice."

Columnist John Temple Graves is writing in The Asheville Citizen (Continued On Page Two)



WORKER-STUDENTS enjoying the peace and beauty of the mountains. These four, who attended the fall term at Highlander, stop at "Eagle's Cliff," a few miles from the school, to have a look at the valley below.

Busy Fall Term Trains 27 Students In Better Unionism

The fall term for workers, which closed Oct. 26, brought 22 regular and five special students to Highlander for six weeks of resident study. These students, together with the 203 visitors who came during the session represented 28 international labor unions.

The students came from ten states and Mexico. Federico Salazar, Mexican electrical worker, was sent to Highlander by the Pan-American Union as part of a program of exchanging students between the two countries. He is a member and officer of the labor union for his industry, Sindicato Mexicano de Electricistas.

The Eleanor Roosevelt scholarship, announced earlier this year, was awarded to Ed Blair, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers local at Nashville.

In addition to the regular classes in history, economics, union problems, dramatics, parliamentary law, union publicity, there were weekly panel discussions on problems of interest to labor. The discussion on organizing was chaired by Edward F. Callaghan, vice president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. Rev. Ellsworth Smith, pastor of the Chattanooga Third Presbyterian Church, led a panel on cooperatives. The panel on national defense was led by Yelverton Cowherd, Birmingham regional C. I. O. director and past commander of the American Legion in Alabama.

William Eaves, regional director for the U. S. Wage and Hour

Division, gave an important discussion of the enforcement procedures for the wage and hour law. Copies of his speech were distributed to the press and public from Mr. Eaves' Nashville office, and his remarks were met with much interest from the students here and the general public.

Bernard Borah, southern director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, taught a class on contracts. Also assisting with classes were Paul Christopher, secretary of the Tennessee Industrial Union Council, and Alton Lawrence, southern representative of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Other speakers during the term included Lucy Randolph Mason, Public Relations representative for the C. I. O. in the South; George Bass, of the United Rubber Workers; Elmer Brown, president of the New York local of the Typographical Union; Virgil Conner, editor of the Southern News Almanac; Orville Mastin, cooperative expert; Gerald Harris, Sr., president of the Alabama Farmers Union; Dr. Lillian Johnson, donor of the Highlander Folk School property; John Schuster, Southern representative of the United Retail and Wholesale Employees of America; Roy Reynolds, president of the Chattanooga Printing Pressmen's Union; Joe Gelders, secretary of the Civil Rights Committee of the Southern Conference of Human Welfare; Dennis Nelson and Preston Valien of Fisk University, and Margot Gayle of the Women's Committee on Abolition of Poll Tax.

Capital Leaders Plan HFS Party

Mrs. Francis Biddle and Mr. Archibald MacLeish will give readings from their poems as the feature event of a Highlander benefit at Pierce Hall, Washington, D. C. on the evening of Dec. 6. The program will include the singing of folk ballads and workers' songs by Mrs. Zilphia Horton and short talks by Myles Horton and James Dombrowski of the Highlander staff.

The benefit is being arranged by the Highlander Washington committee composed of Mr. Malcolm Ross, chairman; Mrs. Clifford Durr, vice chairman; Dr. Elizabeth Webb, secretary; Mrs. Michael Straight, assistant secretary; and Charles E. Handy, treasurer.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will head the list of patronesses and will attend. Other sponsors are Mrs. Cordell Hull, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Carmody, Hon. and Mrs. Lee Oeyer, Miss Kathryn Lewis, Miss Mary Anderson, secretary and Mrs. Harold Ickes, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. Corrin Strong, Hon. and Mrs. Benham Baldwin, Hon. and Mrs. John Coffee, Hon. and Mrs. John Collier.

SCHOOL RECEIVES NEW ENDORSEMENTS

Space does not permit us to print the many endorsements and friendly letters that have come to Highlander in recent months.

As we enter the ninth year of service as an educational and cultural center for southern workers we are happy to know that never before has the school enjoyed such widespread support.

Labor Leaders:

John L. Lewis wrote on Oct. 10, "I should like to take this occasion to commend the work of the Highlander Folk School, and to endorse its program and objectives. I think that the school is performing a noteworthy task in the field of liberal and useful education, and that real recognition is due for the generous and effective support which it gives to the struggles of labor in the South."

Dr. George S. Counts, president of the American Federation of Teachers, "I have every confidence in the Highlander Folk School as an institution thor-

(Continued On Page Two)

over (✓)

NASHVILLE BANNER SLANDERS WORKERS

The Nashville Banner does not like organized labor. It does not like labor schools. In September the Banner sent its reporter, Mr. Richard Battle, to Grundy County to get a story about the Folk School. The article raises the old "red" issue again and also announces the amazing discovery that bankers, manufacturers, and anti-labor employers do not like Highlander. Mr. Battle does not quote our neighbors. In fact he does not seem to think highly of mountain people in general, for he speaks of them with frank contempt. "The country people, the residents of cluttered cabins and untidy shacks," is his way of describing these proud and sturdy Americans. As a matter of fact anyone who knows the mountain people knows that their cabins usually are models of tidiness and neatness. We wonder what Mr. Battle's house would look like if he had only \$50 a year cash income, which is all that thousands of mountain families receive.

Mr. Battle could not find a single person sympathetic to the folk school. Yet we have a long list of neighbors to whom he could have turned. He told him that most of the mountain people in the community just come to the school for the winter and working for the summer.

Mr. Battle has been 12 years in the folk school of the community. A well known writer of the books and articles in the school. A Roscnwald fund. I am glad to say that I know of much good work done by the Folk School in the community, both in the educational and altruistic way. They have proved their friendship especially to the poor and needy. Mrs. C. R. Starr, president of the P-T. A., wrote, "The reason is that they are a part of the community."

Rev. Charles L. Widney, rector of the First Presbyterian Church, wrote, "The Folk School is a noble judgment of the community and a consecrated place."

Dr. Battle said, "I believe it can be served." And Dr. Battle, the editor, said, "The Highlander Folk School is an important and responsible service in the community. It is a relief against the intelligent scrutiny of political and social conditions."

Dr. Battle said, "The Folk School is a noble judgment of the community and a consecrated place."

Fall Week-End Institutes

The annual institute for hosiery workers from Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia was conducted this fall by Larry Rogin, educational director of the AFHW, and members of the Highlander staff. Hosiery union officials stated that this institute was the most successful in the history of the Tri-State organization.

Dr. Ellsworth Smith, cooperative expert and pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church in Chattanooga, led an Institute on Cooperatives participated in by rural and urban leaders.

Representatives of 22 labor organizations gathered for a LNPL Institute directed by A. A. Hartwell of the national office of the League and Alton Lawrence, Southern representative.

The final week-end Institute was on Workers' Education and was conducted by the Highlander staff for Business and Professional, and Industrial YWCA secretaries from five southern states and the D. of C.

GUEST NEWS

Mrs. Virginia Durr, vice chairman of Highlander's Washington Committee, and Barbara Price, secretary to John L. Lewis, stayed with us for a week.

Dr. Lillian Johnson, donor of the Folk School property, visited us for a week during the fall term.

Paul Christopher, secretary-treasurer of the C. I. O. in Tennessee, was guest of honor at the Farewell Banquet.

N. A. Zonarich, president of the Aluminum Workers of America, came by for an afternoon shortly after the term.

ate and derogatory journalistic exploitation of the Highlander Folk School's ideals and activities by zealous newspapers which are alarmist in intention not only tend to jeopardize the good work of the Highlander Folk School but increase suspicion of a free press in America." And from Henry M. Thompson, merchant of Tracy City, our County seat, comes the following, "After spending 48 years with the people of this section, I think I know quite a lot of what has, and is going on here. I have been to the school on numerous occasions, have had ample opportunity to find out if they were Communists or were teaching that theory in the school, and will state that I have never seen or heard one thing that would lead me to believe they were anything but a group of Americans trying to help the people of the Cumberland enjoy more of the American way of life."

NEW ENDORSEMENTS (Continued From Page One)

oughly devoted to the interests of working people and the cause of American Democracy." Edward S. Callaghan, second vice president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and southern director, "After a number of years with having contact and personal visits to the Highlander Folk School we have found it to be the most outstanding of its kind in the United States."

Nashville Trades and Labor Council:

In September when the Nashville Banner carried an unfriendly article the Nashville Trades and Labor Council passed a strong resolution, "Resolved: That the Nashville Trades and Labor Council in its regular meeting, Sept. 25, 1940, expresses regret at the dissemination of the groundless rumors against the Highlander Folk School; that the Council regards attacks on the school as a part of the basic opposition toward the labor movement in general; that the Council expresses confidence in the fundamental soundness of the objectives of this labor school; that the resolution be sent to the press."

John Dewey:

"When the Highlander Folk School was founded, I wrote that I regarded it as one of the most important social - educational projects in America. The achievements of the school in the past eight years confirm my original judgment.

The organized labor movement is one of the most important, if not the most important, bulwark of democracy. Helping southern unions to educate an intelligent native leadership, and in promoting a better understanding of collective bargaining, the Highlander Folk School is making a considerable contribution of democratic institutions."

Ministers:

Rev. Eugene Smathers, Big Lick, Tenn., Presbyterian minister, author of a pamphlet recently published by the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen on the church and the community, "In this day when democracy is on the defensive it is exceedingly important that every group in our population be accorded its rights. This includes labor's right to organize and to have schools which prepare its leaders for their task in a democracy. The one labor school which is doing this task well in the South is the Highlander Folk School."

Rev. Marshall Wingfield, pas-

FASCIST LEADER (Continued From Page One)

zen, October 31, has some interesting biographical data on the author of these pamphlets. "Kamp has a record a mile long as a fellow-worker with Fascists in America. . . . Keeping in mind that the only Fifth Column in this war which has betrayed any country has been composed of Fascists, it is interesting to read that until 1937 Kamp edited the pro-Fascist magazine THE AWAKENER. On his staff were Harold Lord Varney, Fascist propagandist, and Lawrence Dennis, author of 'The Coming American Fascism.' When the AWAKENER suspended publication, Kamp wrote to a follower, 'The work will be carried on by the Constitutional Educational League' (Kamp's present vehicle). Kamp was one of the sponsors of the Hotel Biltmore meeting at which General Moseley was asked to ride the white horse for an American Fascist putsch."

Leaders of the Constitutional Educational League were subpoenaed by the LaFollette Committee and ordered to bring all records. The day before Mr. Kamp loaded the records in his car and disappeared. In his testimony before the Committee Mr. Chester A. Hanson, Secretary-treasurer of the Constitutional Educational League, stated that the purpose of the League was "education pertaining to the Constitution." Testimony developed the fact that the Constitutional Educational League had nothing to do with the Constitution or with education.

Testimony before the Committee also showed that the League sold 40,000 copies of a pamphlet, "Join the CIO and Help Build a Soviet America" to the Republic Steel Company which were distributed wherever steel workers were trying to organize. The south was flooded with these pamphlets during the campaign of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee in 1937.

tor First Congregational Church of Memphis, moderator of Tennessee Conference and Historian-in-chief of Sons of Confederate Veterans, "the school is doing an excellent and much needed work in its area."

Y. W. C. A. Secretary:

Miss Josephine Abrams, industrial secretary, YWCA, Knoxville, Tenn., "The school is doing a fine piece of work not only for the students but also for the community as a whole. I only wish there were more places doing similar work."

THE HIGHLANDER FLING

Published by the Highlander Folk School

VOL. 3, NO. 1

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

FEBRUARY, 1941

'Crusaders' Seek To Close HFS

The Highlander Folk School is a hotbed of communism—the Russian flag is saluted at the end of every class and the students sing "Keep the Red Flag Waving"—the school is against the U. S. government, publicizes the poverty of Grundy County, and has a demoralizing and disintegrating effect on the county generally.

These and other charges of the same kind were cooked up by C. H. Kilby, a petty official of the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Co., and made the excuse for a nighttime mass march on the school last November 12th. "Just a plain peaceful business visitation," announced Mr. Kilby. But the

Crusaders, especially when from the other side of his mouth this swaggering little man declared: "It is the duty of every community afflicted with un-American groups to act."

Friends of labor, of democracy, and of plain law and order sent protest after protest to Kilby and his set. Kilby, in a message from Francis Cooper, governor of the state.

At the school's home the men

Kilby now set up a puppet organization. The Grundy County Citizens' Union, to be the mouthpiece of Grundy County, and working for it (falsely) to close the school. The Boy and Girl Scouts, the Teacher Association, and his own fraternal order, The Order of United American Citizens. Slogans: "No more Americanism." Sole purpose: to get rid of the Highlander Folk School.

So far the Crusaders have conspicuously not spoken the voice of Grundy County but only listened

Kilby who, if he lived in Detroit, would get Charles Goughlin a run

Kilby and other leading Crusaders

consented to a round table meeting with representatives of the

the school. The conference,

the school in an apparently friendly session, both sides

agreed that another conference was desirable. Later the Crusaders

the school. The conference,

the school. The conference,

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON

February 1, 1941.

My Dear Mr. Dombrowski:

I am sending you the same amount as I sent you last year as my contribution toward a scholarship in the Highlander Folk School.

I have had the school checked by people in whom I have absolute confidence and am convinced that the newspaper attack and the groups which have been opposed to you are not opposed to you because of any Communist activities but because they are opposed to labor organization and, therefore, labor education. This seems to me a most unwise and short-sighted attitude and, therefore, I am continuing my support. I hope this spring to come down to see the school myself.

Very sincerely yours,
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

In renewing her scholarship contribution of a hundred dollars, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt wrote us this letter with a memorandum authorizing its publication.

National C. I. O. Endorsement

The C. I. O. convention meeting in Atlantic City unanimously approved a resolution, November 22nd, endorsing the aims and program of the Highlander Folk School. The endorsement was introduced by William Turnbull, President of the Tennessee Industrial Union Council and District 19 of the United Mine Workers of America, and bore the personal signatures of five international union presidents, four vice presidents of the C. I. O., and practically every southern director present. The convention condemned efforts to "discredit and defame" Highlander "as an attack on the progressive labor movement of the South."

proposed second conference—to a man the Crusaders failed to acknowledge receipt of the invitations.

We would like to think there is no danger in the activities of such a creature, but whether he is himself aware of it, there is in his manipulation of the sons of this and the daughters of that, the pattern of real Fascism. The Kilbys and their sponsors will not rest until they have broken up not only America's schools for labor, but American labor as well.

Kilby yammers that the coal company is a hundred per cent for organized labor and that it has nothing to do with this attack on the school. While it is true that since the N. I. R. A. days the company has recognized the miners' union, Grundy County miners have not forgotten that the T. C. C. was formed during a

(Continued On Page Two)

HFS Executive Council Formed

To increase Highlander's contribution in the field of workers education, an executive council of southern educators and labor representatives has been formed to work with directors of the school formulating the programs and policies.

The council met at the school December 14th and 15th, surveyed the achievements of the year, and contributed valuably in setting up the program for 1941. Members of the council are:

Bernard Borah, Southern Director Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Roy Reynolds, President Printing Pressman's Union, Chattanooga.

Lucy Randolph Mason, Public Relations Representative of the C. I. O.

Edward S. Callaghan, Vice-President and Southern Director American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

Paul R. Christopher, Executive Secretary Tennessee Industrial Union Council.

George Titler, United Mine Workers of America, District 50.

Dr. Albert Barnett, Professor of Theology, Scarritt College, Nashville.

Matt Lynch, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, and Chairman H. F. S. Alumni Association.

Alton Lawrence, Southern Representative Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Dr. George Mayhew, Professor of Religion, Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

Joe Dobbs, Plumbers Union, A. F. of L., Chattanooga.

Highlander Benefits

The program for the Highlander Washington benefit on December 6th consisted of the reading of "America Was Promises" Archibald MacLish; a ball poem "And They Lynched Him on a Tree", by Katherine Garrison Chapin, sung by the Washington Choral Society and t. Howard University Glee Club mountain and workers' ballads sung by Zilphia Horton; and Negro folk songs sung by Houd Leadbetter (Leadbelly).

The sponsors were Miss Ma Anderson, Hon. and Mrs. Benha Baldwin, Justice and Mrs. Hu Black, Mr. and Mrs. John Camody, Hon. and Mrs. John Coffey and Mrs. John Collier, Mr. Harriet Elliot, Hon. and Mrs. L. Geyer, Hon. and Mrs. Leon Herderson, Mr. Sidney Hillman, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary and Mr. Harold Ickes, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Miss Kathryn Lewis, Mr. Howell Moorehead, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Miss Hilda Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. Corrin Strong, Dr. and Mrs. John Studebaker, Hon. and Mrs. Jerry Voorhis.

Highlander's Washington committee is composed of Rev. Ernest A. DeBordenave, Mrs. Charles Collier, Mrs. Clifford Durr, Mr. Charles Handy, Rev. A. T. Mooligan, Miss Mary Price, Mrs. Malcolm Ross, Mrs. Michael Straight, Miss Elizabeth Y. Webb.

The New York Committee gave a theatre benefit on January 12th using Marc Blitzstein's new play "No For An Answer." All tickets were disposed of and the benefit was highly successful. A 16-page illustrated pamphlet on Highlander was prepared by the committee and advance copies were distributed at the theatre.

Sponsors of the benefit were:

Mr. and Mrs. Kirk Askew, Mr. and Mrs. Chester B. Bowles, Mrs. Ethel Clyde, Mrs. Henry Epstein, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick V. Field, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fillman, Miss Margaret Frohnkecht, Mr. and Mrs. William Gaston, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gellhorn, Mrs. Daniel S. Gillmor, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Harlow, Jr., Miss Gloria Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Corliss Lamont, Mrs. William Lescaze, Mrs. D. Ellis Litt, Mr. Marshall MacDuffie, Jr., Mrs. Samuel Marcus, Mr. and Mrs. George Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel C. Perera.

(Continued On Page Two)

Highlights Of 1940

STUDENTS—

(a) Resident Terms: The enrollment of the Spring Term was 18, the Fall Term 27. Fall Term students represented nine international unions and came from nine southern states and Mexico.

(b) Special Session: Junior Union Camp for the children of Nashville Union members, 13 members; Southern Writers Workshop for college students and workers, 18 students; Work Camp for America for college students and workers, 26 members.

(c) Institutes: Tri-State Conference for Hosiery Workers, 40 attending; Informal conference on workers education for Business, Professional and Industrial Secretaries of the Y W C A, 11 in attendance from five southern states; Labor's Non-Partisan League 101 attending from southern states; Consumers Cooperatives, 11 attending for tri-state area. Total attendance, 272.

PANE DISCUSSIONS DURING RESIDENT TERMS Staff of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America discussing "The Southern Scene," leader, A. C. W. A.: "Organizing Method," leader, Hal Gibbons, Director, Political Action by Labor, leader, Alton Lawrence, Labor League, Labor Legislation, leader, Addison Culler, "Organizing," leader, Edward S. Callaghan, "Labor American Federation of Hosiery Workers," "Cooperatives," leader, Rev. Ellsworth Smith, "Presbyterian Church," Chattanooga, "National Student League," Yelverton Coward, National Director, C. I. O. Pittsburgh.

COMMUNITY (1) Helped community organize quilting cooperative. (2) Pottery kiln, with cooperative members, started a pottery. (3) Nursery school, with its own labor union. (4) Junior groups for handicapped children. (5) Junior singing class started.

PUBLICATIONS (1) OUR SOUTHERN HOME (2) I KNOW WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A SOUTHERNER (3) SOUTH OF THE MOUNTAINS (4) PLAY ON THE FOLD (5) REPORTS OF STUDENT COMMITTEE ON UNION PROBLEMS (6) YOUTH ORGANIZATION (7) THE HIGHLANDER FLING. PUBLISHED (1)

BENEFITS

(Continued From Page One)

Jr., Mr and Mrs. Eliot Pratt, Mr and Mrs. Bernard Reis, Mr. Paul Robeson, Miss Barbara Wertheim.

The Nashville committee sponsored a public meeting for Highlander, November 15th, in the chapel of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions. Jim Dombrowski described the work of the school, and Mrs. C. R. Starr, President of the Summerfield Parent-Teachers Association, gave her reasons for endorsing it.

EDUCATION, January, 1940; (2) "It Takes Courage and Ingenuity," by Claudia Lewis, PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION, October, 1940; (3) "Highlander Folk School, An Informal History," by Leon Wilson, MOUNTAIN LIFE AND WORK, Fall, 1940; (4) "Highlander Folk School," part of an article on Folk Schools, by James Dombrowski, Journal of Adult Education, October, 1940; (5) "A Good School Under Attack," by Bruce Bliven, editorial in THE NEW REPUBLIC, December, 1940.

EXTENSION: Mary Lawrence spent three months in Louisville with a recreational and educational program for truck drivers and textile workers, and two months in Alcoa with aluminum workers. Myles and Zilphia Horton spent two weeks leading discussion and singing in camps for industrial and professional girls. Y W C A. Zilphia Horton was in charge of the office and organizing for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Nashville. Staff members made frequent trips throughout the southeast visiting alumni, speaking to union groups, attending conferences, local and national.

VISITORS: 690 visitors signed the school guest book during 1940.

County And Community News

Highlander has long wanted a traveling library as part of its county service. Last month the project took to the road with Mary Lawrence as chauffeur and librarian. Twice a week the car tours the county, and people literally wait in the road for it. In January 83 books were withdrawn once, 10 books twice, and 2 books 3 times.

A Sacred Harp singing class directed by Zilphia Horton, has been meeting once a week since December 29th. The average attendance is 15, and it is growing. Some of the singers recall how their parents and grandparents used to sing the stirring old Sacred Harp "spirituals." Old man Summers, grandson of the original settler of Summerfield, walked a mile plus to be with us a few Sundays ago and said he hadn't heard such singing in fifty years.

The pottery kiln, built for the Summerfield Cooperative and the school by last summer's Work Camp for America, was fired experimentally and baked a vase to perfection. The Coop meets twice a week to work up its clay, and there are prospects of some beautiful pieces.

Maria Stenzel, handcraft teacher, is beginning a children's class in puppetry. The first production Hansel and Gretel with overtones of the local labor-Crusader battle, was a smash success.

Highlander gave two Christmas parties, one for children of the Nursery School, another for older children. Santa Claus, acting something like Dad Horton, dispelled the magnificent treasures of clothing, books, and toys contributed by friends of the school.

CRUSADERS

(Continued From Page One)

lockout, that the mines were manned with strikebreakers, that the company locked out the miners in 1924 and broke the union, and that for twenty years the assets of the company have included five machine guns. Somebody is going down in his pocket for Kilby's traveling and agitating expenses (a lot of which are occurring on the company's time) and it is not, we venture, Mr. Kilby, who is about the biggest deadbeat the mountain has ever known.

The coal company has some interesting connections with Joseph P. Kamp, the out and out Fascist propagandist whose scurrilous publication "The Fifth Column in The South" we described in the November FLING. Alvin Henderson, a leading Crusader and cashier of the company controlled First National Bank of Tracy City, gave out the photograph of Mrs. Roosevelt's first hundred dollar check for Highlander which appears in Kamp's "Fifth Column." Hundreds of these pamphlets were distributed in the county just before the projected vigilante march, and convenient take-one piles were kept on the company store counters.

Thanks to this "crusade" Highlander has now more friends than ever. "Your fight is our fight," writes the Goodwill Furnace Workers Union of Wrigley, Tennessee, sending a ten dollar contribution. It is one of many. A county local of the United Mine Workers of America has passed a resolution endorsing the school. Summerfield residents have ordered Kilby out of their houses when he has come to peddle his "absolute facts."

The fight is by no means finished. The NEW REPUBLIC, which carried an excellent account of the affair in its December 9th issue, says: "There are plenty of people in Tennessee who don't want a school that prepares efficient spokesmen for labor, and will stoop to almost anything to destroy it."

Conference On Democracy

The second State Conference On Democracy In Tennessee will be held in Nashville, February 22-23 with W. O. Lowe as chairman and Hollis Reid, legislative representative of the Railroad Brotherhoods, as executive vice-chairman. Poll Tax repeal, protection of civil liberties, and the rights of labor will be the main subject of discussion.

Highlander urges everyone interested in the preservation of



THE HIGHLANDER FLING

Published by the Highlander Folk School

VOL. 3, NO. 2

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

APRIL, 1941

Former Students Organizing

Here are the current organizing and negotiating activities of Highlander students:

Cecil Pegues, member of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, recently organized the Dixie Metal Products Company of Bessemer, Alabama, a tough job to judge by previous attempts at unionization there. Currently he is negotiating a contract for the new union. Cecil is also business agent for the Wholesale Local of the Birmingham Retail Clerks.

An election was recently held and won by the TWUA at the Louisville Sanitary Wipers Company. Lil Yadon, Highlander 1940, was the organizer in the two week organizing that brought on the victory. Lil Yadon is a board member of the TWUA, Local 2.

Ed Blair, who attended Highlander on the Eleanor Roosevelt Scholarship, is organizing for the Automobile Workers at the successful Chrysler plant in Atlanta. He was in the picket line and in the strike line.

John B. Reid, who is organizing for the International Cement Workers and Gunsmoke Workers (A. F. of L.) in Knoxville.

John B. Reid, member and President of the Highlander Alumni Association, returned to his home in Tennessee after several months of active work in Mississippi.

John B. Reid, TWUA, was one of the negotiators at the Nashville Mills, Lumberton, N. C., where recent wage increases ranging from 5 per cent to 15 per cent. John's Union has acquired a new hall.

Other Alumni Activity

Billye Henry's local ILGWU, in Atlanta, now has a hall. Billye is one of the union's educational people and runs the following classes for white and negro members in union procedure, parliamentary law and public speaking, history of trade unions and the W. U. and study of garment manufacture. In the recreation class there are bingo games, singing, and Mr. I. Q.'s, also for white members and colored members. Plans are being made to extend the classes to Georgia, where there are many former alumni.

John B. Reid was elected regional secretary of her Nashville Union Local lost her job, and is

Tennessee Commonwealth Federation Organized

Accepting the challenge of John B. Thompson, chairman of the Southern Conference For Human Welfare, that "all men are to be judged in their devotion to real democracy by their willingness to defend and extend it in times of emergency," the Tennessee Conference on Democracy meeting in Nashville on Washington's birthday organized the Tennessee Commonwealth Federation.

The purpose of this organization is "to join in common cause all men and women, including those who labor on the farm, in office, mine, mill, or elsewhere, for concerted independent political action."

H. V. Reid, legislative representative of the Railroad Brotherhoods, was made chairman and an executive board was elected from the C. I. O., A. F. of L., the four Railroad Brotherhoods, and liberal groups who had jointly sponsored the conference. Mrs. Ruth Cutler, 1018 Cotton States Bldg., Nashville, is the Federation's Secretary.

By resolution the Federation condemned the "Grundy County Crusaders," pointing out that the Crusaders' attacks on labor people and labor institutions constitute a threat to democracy and national unity.

Bernie Schmidt (summer '39) is the new secretary of the Highlander Alumni Association, and editor-publisher of the "Alumnus," official organ of the Alumni Association. Mary Lawrence has replaced Bill Buttrick as Alumni Corresponding Secretary.

Pirtle Case Goes to Supreme Court

The Henry Pirtle poll tax case will be taken to the U. S. Supreme Court this spring by the Southern Conference For Human Welfare and the United Mine Workers of America. The case has been in the courts since September, 1939. Pirtle, a resident of Grundy County, Tennessee, objected to paying for the right to vote and sued three election judges and the Attorney General of Tennessee. On March 6th, 1941, the Sixth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals gave a decision in favor of the poll tax.

With the poll tax fight taking on national interest, there have come many requests for copies of "South of the Ballot," the anti-poll tax play written by Highlander students.

BEREA CONFERENCE

Staff members and alumni took part in a Labor-Student Conference, held last month at Berea, Kentucky, and sponsored by the Y. W. C. A.

Myles Horton of Highlander and Dr. Arthur Raper of the Farm Security Administration were the principal speakers. Singing was led by Zilphia Horton. Entertainment highspot was the play put on by Bernie Schmidt, former student, with a cast from the Steel Workers Union of Cleveland, Ohio. Other Highlander alumni present were Jackye Kwaliek and Lillian Sargent, of Lexington.

RECENT ENDORSEMENTS

The United Mine Workers, local 7708 in Grundy County, and the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union are among the organizations which have recently endorsed Highlander.

National LNPL Director To Speak

John T. Jones, National Director of Labor's Non-Partisan League and President of District 16, U. M. W. of A., has accepted Highlander's invitation to speak to the spring term students. As legislative representative of the C. I. O., Mr. Jones has been carrying on the fight for passage of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Bill.

A large number of labor people from Tennessee and adjoining states are planning to be present Sunday, May 18, when Mr. Jones will speak.

Robert Cruden, U. R. W. A. To Teach

Robert Cruden, publicity director of the United Rubber Workers, will join the teaching staff for the spring term. Mr. Cruden was here last spring. We are happy to have him come back.

THE HIGHLANDER STAFF

On the way back from the Berea Student-Labor Conference, Myles and Zilphia Horton stopped at Lexington to visit the many alumni there. Jackye Kwaliek arranged the meeting. Present were Mrs. Adams and Pauline Adams, Lil Sargent, Zola Spiegel, Elizabeth and Bob Hall. Pauline Adams and her Junior Union put on an original play.

Mary Lawrence spoke to the Atlanta Workers Education Conference in December on "Education in Local Unions." She returned in January to attend the Southern Conference of the Textile Workers. During the Christmas season she addressed the executive board of Branch 10, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Reading, Penn., who contributed to the school; and on February 3rd she outlined the school's program for the Goodwill Furnace Workers Union of Wrigley, Tennessee, another contributor.

SCHEDULE FOR 1941

- May 12-24 Two week term for union workers.
- June 7 and 8 Institute for American Federation of Hosiery Workers.
- June 9-21 Junior Union Camp.
- June 30-July 28 Work Camp for America.
- July 28-August 9 Writers Workshop.
- August 18-September 27 Six week term for union workers.



Mary Lawrence, HFS teacher, shows Pearl Allen a point about union publicity. Others in the group are Lloyd Davis.

SPRING TERM FOR SOUTHERN WORKERS

2 Weeks'
Short
Course



May 12
to
May 24

WHAT FORMER STUDENTS SAY:

"My term at Highlander helped by teaching me the principles underlying unionism and by giving me contact with the labor leaders throughout the entire southern region."—C. M., University of Virginia.

"Studying at Highlander aided me in my work as grievance committeeman and precinct worker in politics."—J. P., a North Carolina Textile Worker.

"I learned to conduct union meetings, lay out posters and pamphlets, and got a clearer view of how and why unions are formed."—N. H., a Hosiery Worker, North Carolina.

RECREATION

● Students should bring old clothes and shoes, for the sessions are not all studywork. There will be hiking through the Spring woods and along the bluffs, night campfires for a supper in some far gorge. Volleyball, baseball, and horseshoe pitching are favorite after-class sports. Singing and square dancing are indoor activities. Highlander has its own mountain band; students who can play anything portable are urged to bring it with them.

THE COURSES

● Among the courses are public speaking, parliamentary law, union publicity, mimeographing and poster making, labor economics and history, union problems, dramatics, and singing. The men and women who teach these subjects have had organizational and educational experience with unions. In addition to the regular classes, there are always timely discussions led by prominent labor officials and representatives of the Federal Government.

STUDENTS

● Training at Highlander is given to industrial, professional and rural workers, both men and women. A recommendation from the student's local organization is required.

COST

● Full cost of the two week course is \$15. A few scholarships, covering all or part of the expense while at the school, are available.

Enrollment for the Spring term is now going on—those interested should write at once for application blanks.

THE HIGHLANDER FLING

Published by the Highlander Folk School

VOL. 3, No. 3

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

JULY, 1941

PLANS LAID FOR WRITERS SCHOOL

Highlander will hold its third annual workshop for student writers July 28 through August 9. The session will be under the direction of the school and is being sponsored by Paul Green, William S. Knickerbocker, Julia Collier Harris, Milien Brand, Babette Deutsch and Genevieve Taggard.

The Teachers

Teachers will be specially assembled for this session. In charge of short story and poetry will be Mary Lapsley, novelist, magazine writer, and former teacher of writing at Wood College.

Charles W. Ferguson, an associate editor of "The Reader's Digest" and author of "Fifty Million Brothers" and "The Confusion of Tongues," will teach non-fiction writing, including the special subjects of radio journalism and the picture story.

Leon N. Jones, formerly of the Carolina Playmakers and a play-writing student of Paul Green and Thornton Wilder, now a faculty member of Missouri State Teachers College where he directs the annual Midwestern Folk Drama Festival, will teach play-writing.

Guest Speakers

A number of well-known Southern writers, Harry Harrison Kroil, James Still, Ida L. Moore, H. C. Nixon among others, have written that they will visit the school during the Workshop, their plans permitting at that time.

Those interested in enrolling should apply at once to the Workshop Director, Leon Wilson. Total cost of the session, tuition and board included, is \$30; one week, \$15.

JUNIORS CAMP AT HIGHLANDER

Twenty-three boys and girls between the ages of eight and fifteen have completed the second annual Junior Union Camp for Workers' children at Highlander, which was held during the two weeks following June 9.

Zilphia Horton and Margaret Ryan were in charge of the camp. Zilphia taught folk dancing and singing; Maria Stenzel held classes in arts and crafts. The boys and girls made their own projects.



AT THE TENNESSEE CIO CONVENTION: Left to right: Zilphia Horton, William Turnblazer, president, District 19, UMW, and five HFS alumni: Edna Lamb, past president, Local 95, ACWA; LaFollette; Dillard King, fraternal delegate from the Summerfield Cooperative; Paul Winn, vice-president, Local 314, UMMSW; Wrigley; Ed Blair, ACWA organizer, Nashville; Billie Caviness, financial secretary, UCAFAWA local, Memphis.

Twenty-Eight Workers Attend Spring Term

Twenty-eight organized workers, equally divided between full and part-time students, attended the short Spring course at Highlander, May 12 to 24.

Among the representatives of 15 AFL, CIO and unaffiliated national organizations were sugar and construction workers from New Orleans, boatmen and packing house workers from Memphis, and teachers, office workers and miners from eight states. With few exceptions, the students were officials of newly-formed organizations.

The regular staff was assisted by John T. Jones, CIO legislative representative, and Labor's Non-Partisan League director; William Eaves, regional Wage and Hour director; Hollis W. Reid, legislative representative of the Railroad Brotherhood and chairman of the Tennessee Commonwealth Federation; Paul R. Christopher, state CIO secretary; Lewis Jones, American Federation of Teachers, Fisk University; William Denton, chairman Atlanta Industrial Union Council and member of the United Automobile Workers; Margaret Lambert, writer.

ment, Columbia University; and Alton Lawrence, Southern LNPL representative.

The two weeks' session provided an opportunity for various groups to get together. Eighty-one representatives of 23 national unions from all branches of organized labor met for a week-end conference on Southern problems. Officials of the Tennessee Commonwealth Federation, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and LNPL discussed a concerted attack on the poll tax and anti-social legislation.

People from the community joined the students in evening classes, square dances, singing, ball games and picnics.

The regular six weeks' summer term will be held from Aug. 18 to Sept. 27 for men and women of office, factory, field and mine. A limited number of scholarships covering all expenses are available. The second scholarship provided by Mrs. Roosevelt will

ALUMNI ARE CIO DELEGATES

Miss Billie Caviness, a member of UCAFAWA from Memphis, and a student in Highlander's Spring term 1941, was elected a vice-president of the state CIO body at its second annual convention held in Chattanooga May 31, June 1. Other former students of Highlander attending the convention as delegates were Ed Blair, Amalgamated Clothing Workers organizer and holder of the Eleanor Roosevelt scholarship in 1940; Paul Winn, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, Wrigley, Tenn.; Edna Lamb, ACWA, LaFollette, Tenn.; Zilphia Horton and Dillard King were visitors.

HFS Endorsement

A resolution reiterating the endorsement of Highlander was passed. The resolution took notice of the fact that Highlander had been attacked recently by organizations not identified with the labor movement and said that "any attack on the Highlander Folk School by an individual or organization will be regarded as an attack on the organized labor movement, and such individuals and organizations will brand themselves as enemies of organized labor in Tennessee and the South."

The report of Paul Christopher, executive secretary and treasurer, showed remarkable progress in expanding the organization. William Turnblazer, of the UMW, was reelected president.

Sacred Singers Have Meet Here

An all day singing with "dinner on the grounds" was held at the school in April. The songs were those of the "Original Sacred Harp," a choral collection continuously in use in the rural South for 97 years.

Thirty members of the Summerfield Sacred Harp Class participated and were joined by seven veteran Sacred Harpers from Lawrence County, the Tennessee stronghold of this kind of music. Mr. L. P. Oden, speaking for the visitors, urged the Summerfield Class to attend one of the Lawrence County conventions, and the Summerfield group asked the visitors to return.

The Summerfield Sacred Harp Class, directed by Zilphia Horton of the Highlander Staff, has met

A Day at the Nursery School

By JOAN PAYNE, Director

Highlander Folk School reopened on May 12 its nursery school for the Summerfield community, a program which now enters its third year. The director is being assisted by Dorothy Thomas of Summerfield. Twelve children, ranging in age from 2 1-2 to 6 years, are enrolled in the school with five more planning to start within the next few weeks.

By 8:45 each weekday morning there are seven or eight children playing around the school building. One child is a spirited horse pulling a red wagon. Another child is the serious driver. The porch is a house with the preparation of food for the dolls an important task. Around the corner of the house there is a group of children each waiting his turn on the swing. The child already on the swing is performing acrobatic tricks to the delight of the waiting onlookers.

The children, racing around with the other red wagon to which the trailer is attached, have a collision with the "horse and wagon." The difficulties which arise are settled. At 10 the children get ready for milk and crackers. After this there is a quiet time of reading and then a group activity such as a hiding game, music or hiking. By 10:45 the children have returned to the individual or smaller group activities of their own choosing. After putting the toys and materials away, the group comes together for a game, to listen to the victrola, or for a story. At noon the children are on their way home.

Plans are being considered, with the hope that they may soon be carried out, for the extension of the school day until two o'clock with a hot lunch being served at noon.

The New Orleans Program

By LOUISE CONKLING

Mary Lawrence, Highlander extension director, is back in New Orleans where she is in the midst of conducting an educational program under the sponsorship of the Industrial Union Council. Lawrence has been in New Orleans since about April 1, except for a few weeks when she returned to Highlander to teach at the two week term. Local officials of local unions were selected by the Highlander staff for the term, and already they are making use of the Highlander training by assisting with the educational program. Lawrence recently wrote "Tonight I meet a general committee with the four HFS kids (apologies to the four HFS kids, Blackie, and Alvin—Lawrie didn't know this letter was a publication) as the backbone. They have already given me a tremendous help to me."

The Highlander extension program began with an Officers' Training School, with 120 attending the opening meeting. Classes in public speaking and parliamentary law, union publicity, labor history, and union problems were set up, and were scheduled several times a week so as to give all who desired a chance to attend. The Highlander staff in public speaking and parliamentary law has made a definite plan in the future to separate the two, and run them both as full time programs.

The Officers' Training School ended May 15 with a session on the National Labor Relations Act; a panel discussion on "Taking up Grievances" with five CIO representatives; and a "Labor's Information, Please" contest.

At present, the New Orleans program is concentrating on an effort to help newly organized locals understand and overcome their problems. Classes in parliamentary law, public speaking, and union publicity have been started for all union members. A special course for shop stewards was also started. A session on "Taking up Grievances" opened June 4. The Inland Boatmen Division of the NMU selected a study group who desire to learn how to give the membership a better understanding of their organization. The study group will analyze their contract, and classes in public speaking and parliamentary law are being held for the Transport Workers Union. Other unions have requested special classes.

Lawrence will return to Highlander for the six weeks term, and will be joined by another New Orleans delegation with her.

WORK CAMP IS IN SESSION

Works Camps for America, now a division of the International Student Service, is sponsoring a work camp at Highlander again this Summer.

HOSIERY UNION HAS INSTITUTE

The fourth annual Hosiery Institute at Highlander was held June 7-8 under the direction of Travis K. Hedrick, editor of THE HOSIERY WORKER. Leaders from AFHW branches in the tri-state area enjoyed a week-end of recreation and discussion. The convention decisions and organizing problems were considered.

Edward F. Callaghan, vice president and southern director of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, and members of the Highlander staff assisted with the program.

The Sunday morning session was devoted to a discussion of organizing women in the industry. Helen Gregory, discussion leader, urged the building of Ladies' Auxiliaries and Junior Unions for the families of union members and emphasized the necessity for giving women members more responsibility in the union. Miss Gregory, a representative of the Textile Workers Union, is a member of the AFHW.

Plans were made to have a summary of the discussion mimeographed and distributed by Mr. Callaghan's office.

(Continued from P. 1) shows for all to enjoy. Harry Lasker "taught" the campers by telling them a serial story every night around a camp fire.

The Junior Camp, like everything else at the school, was run on a cooperative basis. The children had the responsibility of keeping their cabins clean, washing dishes, setting tables, keeping their clothes in good order, and so on. Large amounts of sleep and good food allowed them to carry a full program and at the same time build good health and gain weight.

Tabulation of the union affiliations of the campers parents showed the following: 13 with the AFL; seven with the CIO; three unclassified.

These workers' children, who came from communities in Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Arkansas, returned to their homes with a rich experience in cooperative living. They understand some of the fundamentals of unionism, know how to produce short, simple skits, and have learned to sing the labor songs familiar to union people.

The general purpose of Work Camps for America is: "To provide young men and women with an opportunity to do useful work and to study social issues from personal experience, to encourage a deeper individual concern for the general welfare of the nation, to enlist their wholehearted support for a democracy responsive to the needs of its citizens, to promote mutual understanding among diverse economic, religious, and social groups, and to aid youth in the discovery of a personal philosophy and a social idealism which will help to carry them through the stormy period ahead."

The campers, aged 18 to 24, are drawn from all religious, economic and social groups, the majority coming from the ranks of college students.

NEWS NOTES

Zilphia Horton is teaching music again this year at the YWCA industrial girls' summer session, held at Camp Merrie Wood, Sapphires, N. C.

Jim Dombrowski made a speaking trip through New England during April. He appeared before the Greenfield, Mass., Central Labor Union at its annual banquet, and spoke to students at Mount Holyoke, Smith, and Amherst College.

Myles Horton was one of the speakers at the conference of Southern Mountain Workers which met in Knoxville this Spring.

A 70-acre farm adjoining Highlander has been added to the school's property. It was purchased for the use of the school by Dr. Lillian W. Johnson, donor of the original site.

The Highlander personnel has been expanded by the addition of two people. Joan Payne, who was trained in nursery school work at Sarah Lawrence College, has taken charge of the Summerfield Nursery School. Harry Lasker came to Highlander after his recent graduation from the University of North Carolina.

"Democracy's Drama in the Hills," by Bee Rich, is the story which appeared in the February issue of Social Work Today, describing recent reactionary attacks upon Highlander.

THE HIGHLANDER FLING

Published by the Highlander Folk School

Vol 3, No. 4

9

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

NOVEMBER, 194

FIELD PROGRAM BROADENS

With the exception of the eight weeks she spent teaching at Highlander, Mary Lawrance has been in New Orleans since April first. Her program of workers' education, sponsored by the New Orleans Industrial Union Council, will continue until the end of the year.

Special classes have been held for three unions: the Furniture Workers, the Inland Boatmen, the Transport Workers. In addition there have been classes for officers, educators, and committeemen of five large locals. This particular part of the program has resulted in the starting of departmental meetings in the unions, an increased attendance at general meetings, increase in membership and dues collection, publication of a mimeographed paper by one of the unions. Between thirty and one hundred members attend class each week.

Other activities include singing, square dancing, September 5, 6, 7, and made plans for the Memphis conference described on this page. In the group are Richard Deverall, U. A. W. educational director; Bethel Judd, International Representative; Ben McCullough, local president; T. G. Vanlandingham, financial secretary. The latter attended the summer term on the scholarship given by Mrs. Roosevelt.

The book, **HOW TO BUILD YOUR UNION**, based on the findings of the current program, has been printed and is available from the C. I. O. office.

Comments by Paul Pieper, regional C. I. O. secretary, say: "We see practical results of the program everywhere and we are determined to continue it."

In a group photo

U. A. W. Educational Conference. Harry Lasker of the Highlander staff is seen with several local pro-gramers. The staff of the Highlander Folk School is seen with the U. A. W. Educational Conference. There are ten local C. I. O. members there, and organization is continuing rapidly. Wood workers' wood-

workers' union. And many other workers' union leaders are present.

United Auto Workers At Highlander



Members of Ford local 903, Memphis, took part in classes, singing, square dancing, September 5, 6, 7, and made plans for the Memphis conference described on this page. In the group are Richard Deverall, U. A. W. educational director; Bethel Judd, International Representative; Ben McCullough, local president; T. G. Vanlandingham, financial secretary. The latter attended the summer term on the scholarship given by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Summer Term Features Labor Conferences

One hundred and fifty-six representatives of A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions attended the five week-end conferences held at the school during the regular six week's summer term, August 18 to September 27.

The conference dealt with problems of organizing, education for union members, political action for unions, and labor's part in the National Defense Program. Regular students and visitors alike took part in the discussions. Leaders of the conferences were Richard Deverall, International Educational Director of the United Auto Workers; Yelverton Cowherd, regional C. I. O. director, Birmingham; Alton Lawrence, southern representative Labor's Non-Partisan League; Fred Pieper, regional C. I. O. director, New Orleans; Allen McNeil, southern representative Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

Speakers

Other speakers and discussion leaders were William Eaves, re-

Paul Christopher, Tennessee State C. I. O. Secretary; Fleming James, Dean of the Theological Seminary, University of the South, Sewanee; George Stoney, Farm Security Administration; Frank Coffee, Social Security Board; Joe Dobbs, Chairman Organizing Committee Chattanooga Central Labor Union; O. A. Baxter, sub-regional director Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Chattanooga; Rosanne Walker, Retail and Wholesale Clerks representative, Philadelphia; M. C. Anderson and Frank Allen, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers representatives; Edward Woods, American Newspaper Guild representative; Mike Smith, Tennessee director Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Bethel Judd, United

AUTO WORKERS CONFER ON EDUCATION

Carrying out plans formulated at Highlander by Richard Deverall, U. A. W. Educational Director; Bethel Judd, International Representative, and members of Memphis Ford Local 903, the UNITED AUTO WORKERS, C. I. O., held a three day educational conference at the Hotel Chilsea, Memphis, the 24th, 25th and 26th of October. A large number of delegates were present from Detroit, Baltimore, Louisville, Atlanta, Dallas, Memphis.

"The union," said Deverall, "is more than simply a slot machine for wages and hours. We can make it the cultural, democratic means of life for the American worker." Special study was given the Ford grievance procedure setting up of local union educational and recreational programs publicity and journalism, and housing, rents, and prices.

Principal speakers were T. J. Starling, U. A. W. southern board member; Richard Deverall; Frank Marquart, educational director of Ford Local 600, Detroit; John Edelman, Office of Price Administration, Washington.

Right To Strike

"When management waives the right to profit," Deverall said, "unions will waive the right to strike." Brother Marquart spoke forcefully for adoption of the Murray Industrial Council Plan as the one means in sight for putting the National Defense Program on a sound basis.

HFS Staff Members

Myles Horton, Harry Lasker, Maria Stenzel, Leon Wilson were delegates from Highlander and took active parts in the program. The Highlander film "PEOPLE OF THE CUMBERLAND" was shown with U. A. W. movies and drew a fine response. Plans were announced for a week's school at Highlander for southern Auto Workers, to be held early in 1942.

A number of Highlander Alumni attended the conference, including T. G. Vanlandingham, financial secretary of Ford Local 903, who was awarded the second scholarship provided by Eleanor Roosevelt.

The conference concluded with a mass meeting for Memphis C. I. O. workers, held in Edgewood

"Circle Four And Do-Si-Do!"



square dancing alone. The 1941 Work Camp, jointly conducted by Highlander and the International Student Service, had for its main project the clearing of a tract for reforestation. Other projects included repairs to the Nursery School, construction of a potter's wheel. Observation trips to T. V. A. areas, the Cherokee National Forest, and an Alabama textile center were important features of the program.

COMMUNITY AND COUNTY NEWS

With the summer program of residents almost completed, classes are now in progress for the Summer of 1942.

The newly found clay has been analyzed by T. V. A. technicians; the summer Work Camp built the school a pottery wheel, the summer camp fired experimentally, members of the Summerfield Cooperative are working hard at pottery making and hope to come out in the spring with their first product.

Dillard King and Maria Stenzel are continuing the whittling class of last winter, when the young people of the community learned to whittle, carve, horse, bugs, and dogs with their pocket knives.

Square dancing is again the popular night.

The pottery class in pottery at the end of Grundy

In addition to her other activities, Joan Payne is now handling the reading library. The library is nearly complete, a full year of service in circulation to adults and children out in the county.

Nursery School

Joan Payne plans to keep the Nursery School going until the weather improves. She has been providing weekly meetings for the young girls of the community and they will help her

parliamentary law, public speaking, publicity.

In Clinton

Maria Stenzel, Highlander community worker, spent the week of October 27th in Clinton, Tennessee, where she organized a recreational program for the Hosiery Workers. The violently anti-union Magnet Mills recently defeated the union in their efforts to become bargaining agent for the Magnet workers. The union spirit is undaunted; organization continues.

Impetus for the program came out of the post-election rally, at which Myles Horton and Maria Stenzel had charge of recreation. Program included decorating of the union hall, poster making, group singing, committee work, start of a square dancing group and organization of a string band.

A Halloween party was the high spot of Sister Maria's week.

Grundy-Marion Conference

Officers and members of two Grundy County UNITED MINE WORKER locals met with Hugh Rankin, UMWA district representative, at the school, October 18th, and worked out plans for an organization campaign among the truckers and sawmill workers of Grundy and Marion counties.

conduct the children's Christmas party at which forty or fifty Summerfield children will say "nowdy" to a guaranteed genuine Santa Claus and carry off presents sent by friends of the community and of the school.

PAMPHLET ON ROANE COUNTY

On September 25th two C. I. O. organizers were extended the gracious hospitality of Roane County, Tennessee, company thugs and police. Climax to the brutal torturing was the application to naked flesh of free-flowing Southern tar.

Despite the nationwide publicity given the affair and the C. I. O.'s posted offer of a thousand dollars, county of Roane and state of Tennessee have so far succeeded in failing to make any arrests. Commemorating the county employers' careers of anti-union outlawry (the present case is part of a rich tradition) Paul Christopher, state C. I. O. secretary, is getting out a pamphlet entitled "TERROR IN ROANE COUNTY." Text is the work of Horace Bryan, writer and former Highlander student; the cover is by Maria Stenzel.

(Summer Term Continued)

Auto Workers representative, Memphis; John Bouche, C. I. O. representative, New Orleans; Keng Li, rural Y. W. C. A. secretary from China.

Student Activities

During the fifth and sixth week, on request of the students, a special study was made of state and federal labor legislation. Students made two field trips to take part in union meetings: one to the Retail Clerks of Whitwell,

HFS ALUMNI TO CONVENE

A Thanksgiving banquet will climax the third annual reunion of the Highlander Alumni, November 28th, 29th and 30th. Maria Stenzel, alumni secretary, has received letters from many former students planning to be here for the big week-end. The schedule says discussions, volley ball, dancing.

In response to our call, activity reports are now coming in from all alumni. These will be used in working up a detailed survey of Highlander's first ten years in labor education. The tenth year, 1942, is coming at us head on.

Handle Workers of Sequatchie, Tennessee.

"WE'VE GOT WORK TO DO," a play written by the students to show labor's role in the defense emergency, and calling for acceptance of the Murray Defense Plan, was performed twice for enthusiastic audiences.

Among the full-time students were hosiery workers, inland boatmen, construction workers, a newspaper employee, an auto worker, a postal worker, a federal employee, a student of labor law. Students came from Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Washington, D. C. For the second time the Pan-American Union sent a Latin American worker who came this year from Colombia, South America.



CHARLES W. FERGUSON, an associate editor of the READER'S DIGEST, discusses the 'think-piece' with Kate Bradford Stockton, onetime candidate for governor of Tennessee. Highlander held its third annual WRITERS WORKSHOP this summer. Other teachers were Novelist Mary Lapsley, Playwright Lealon Jones of Missouri State Teachers College. Guest speakers included H. C. Nixon of Vanderbilt University; Henry Zon, Washington Bureau of the Federated Press; William R. McDaniel, director Tennessee Federal Writers Program. Students were writers, school teachers, college students, trade unionists.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

Knoxville, Tennessee

FILE NO. 100-804 RMT

REPORT MADE AT Atlanta, Georgia	DATE WHEN MADE 2-26-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-11, 23-42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] Atlanta, advised that JAMES DOMBROWSKI attended school at Emory University several years ago and graduated from that school with high honors. DOMBROWSKI then attended school at Union Theological Seminary, New York City. [REDACTED] stated that DOMBROWSKI became interested in the labor movement while attending the Union Theological Seminary. [REDACTED] described DOMBROWSKI as a minister who is imbued with the philosophy of saving mankind. [REDACTED] believed DOMBROWSKI to be a loyal American. [REDACTED] was closely associated with one [REDACTED] from January 1941 until July 1941 in [REDACTED] came under the influence of [REDACTED] at that time but is not at the present active in the Communist party. Both BERNARD BORAH and LUCY RANDOLPH MASON are active labor leaders in Atlanta, Ga.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Knoxville, Tennessee dated December 30, 1941.

DETAILS:

On February 11, 1942 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Atlanta, Ga., was interviewed concerning [REDACTED]

JAMES DOMBROWSKI.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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- 3 - Knoxville
- 2 - Atlanta

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Atlanta, 100-804

ever to have graduated from Emory University.

87C
b7D

DOMBROWSKI, according to [REDACTED] while attending Emory University, organized a choir and took it on a tour of Europe. [REDACTED] stated that DOMBROWSKI was outstanding at Emory University and after graduation from Emory he was placed in charge of the alumni association, and placed it on a sound organizational basis. [REDACTED] recalled that DOMBROWSKI then went to New York City to continue his ministerial studies at the Union Theological Seminary. While attending EMORY University DOMBROWSKI belonged to the Sigma Chi fraternity.

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] stated that DOMBROWSKI was the only son of a Tampa, Florida jeweler and apparently came from wealthy parents.

[REDACTED] stated that DOMBROWSKI wrote a doctors thesis in his senior year at the Union Theological Seminary on the industrial conditions in the South. The story, as related to [REDACTED] by DOMBROWSKI, was that DOMBROWSKI decided that in order to write such a thesis it would be necessary for him to travel in the south and study industrial conditions. Accordingly DOMBROWSKI started on a tour in the South and stopped at the city of Gastonia, North Carolina. At this particular time there was a strike of the laborers at some mill in Gastonia. [REDACTED] was unable to recall the date when this happened but stated that it was several years ago.

Continuing with DOMBROWSKI'S story as told to [REDACTED] on arriving in Gastonia, North Carolina, DOMBROWSKI decided to study the cause of the strike. Approximately two days after arriving in Gastonia a meeting of the town citizens was held, DOMBROWSKI attending this meeting. The people at this meeting were condemning the strikers and DOMBROWSKI arose and made a speech in which he stated that before condemning these strikers and their demands it should be ascertained whether or not their demands were legitimate. The people immediately hurled everything in the building at DOMBROWSKI, according to the story, as told by DOMBROWSKI to [REDACTED]. DOMBROWSKI was placed under arrest and indicted for the filling of a police chief of Gastonia. DOMBROWSKI contacted [REDACTED] by telephone and [REDACTED] went to Gastonia to defend DOMBROWSKI.

[REDACTED] stated that the police chief in Gastonia had been murdered sometime prior to the time of the above related incident and DOMBROWSKI was charged for the murder only as a means to hold him in jail. [REDACTED] stated he he was successful in obtaining DOMBROWSKI'S release.

Atlanta, 100-804

b7C
b7D [redacted] was of the opinion that the above incident made DOMBROWSKI very bitter against anti-union forces.

b7C
b7D [redacted] advised that he recalls on one occasion he asked DOMBROWSKI if he believed in socialism and the theory of sharing the wealth and that DOMBROWSKI'S reply was "from what I have seen and experienced, I doubt if ever the millenium can be reached under the socialistic system".

b7C
b7D [redacted] stated that in his own opinion he believes DOMBROWSKI is a preacher at heart who has gone "nuts" on the brotherhood of man. He advised that he has met several of DOMBROWSKI'S associates at the Highlander Folk School but is unable to recall their names. He stated that in his opinion these associates of DOMBROWSKI are a conglomerate group of eccentric individuals.

b7C
b7D [redacted] advised that he believed DOMBROWSKI was a thoroughly loyal American who believed in the social welfare of human mankind. [redacted] was reluctant to express his opinion as to whether or not he believed DOMBROWSKI was a Communist.

b7C
b7D [redacted] stated he knew little about the Highlander Folk School but advised that DOMBROWSKI claimed that it was a labor school. He stated that those who lived at the Chautauqua Camp generally despised the Highlander Folk School. [redacted] indicated that he did not have a high opinion of the Highlander Folk School and its principals which were being taught.

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Atlanta, 100-804

b7C
b7D [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D [REDACTED]

Both BERNARD BORAH and LUCY RANDOLPH MASON are active labor leaders in Atlanta, Georgia. Both BORAH and MASON were members of the Georgia Division of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare during its existence. The Georgia Division of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was abandoned in the fall of 1940. There has been no indication that BORAH or MASON have been active or have been connected with the Communist Party in Atlanta. No active investigation of the above two individuals is being contemplated by the Atlanta Office at the present time.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-5801**

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 2/28/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/14/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Los Angeles files reveal no record of **[REDACTED] b7c**

- R U C -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED] b7c**
Knoxville, 12/30/41.

DETAILS:

A review of the Los Angeles files fails to reflect any information concerning **[REDACTED]** Hollywood, California, a student at the Spring term of the Highlander Folk School.

It is not felt that investigation concerning this individual is warranted at the present time, and unless specifically requested by the Bureau, same will not be conducted.

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J. Edgar Hoover
DIRECTOR



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

February 23, 1942

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KRAMER

Re: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

On page 8 of the January 26, 1942, issue of "The CIO News" there appeared an article announcing that the Highlander Folk School had offered its facilities to the Office of Civilian Defense to be used as a southern training center for civilian defense. The school stated that its program could be adjusted at any time for defense needs.

The 1941 annual report for the school shows that 475 students had attended classes, half at the Monteagle and half at extension classes in Memphis and New Orleans.

Respectfully,

[Redacted Signature] b7c

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61-7571-83
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2 MAR 3 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

218
9 MAR 5 1942

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Knoxville, Tennessee
February 28, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

The Bureau's attention is directed to the attached newspaper clipping appearing in the Chattanooga News-Free Press, Chattanooga, Tennessee, February 22, 1942, reflecting that a check in the amount of \$100 was received by the Highlander Folk School from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as the first contribution to the school's tenth anniversary scholastic fund. It should be noted further that the publicity indicates a proposal that the school be considered as a southern training center for civilian defense is under consideration by the director, Office of Civilian Defense.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Murphy
W. A. MURPHY
Special Agent in Charge

WAL/js
61-12
Enclosure

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MAR 3 1942

8 MAR 13 1942
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MRS. ROOSEVELT PRESENTS \$100 TO FOLK SCHOOL

Tenth Anniversary Observed; Plant, Program Expanded

MONTEAGLE, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's check for \$100, received this week, was the first contribution to Highlander Folk School's tenth anniversary scholarship fund. Ed Blair, who received the Roosevelt scholarship in 1940, is representing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Kingston, N. C., and Theo Vanlandingham, awarded the 1941 scholarship, is chairman of the Memphis CIO Council and financial secretary of the United Automobile Workers Union.

Highlander enters its tenth year with an expanded plant and program. The 1941 report shows the best record of achievement in the history of the school, with a total enrollment for the residence, community and extension classes of 475.

A proposal that the school be used as a Southern training center for civilian defense is being considered, according to a letter from James M. Landis, executive director, Office of Civilian Defense.

THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS FREE PRESS
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
February 2, 1942

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

61-7511-84

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NO. 1
CASE ORIGINATED AT

KNOXVILLE

FILE NO. 100-3635 NEW

REPORT MADE AT HOUSTON, TEXAS	DATE WHEN MADE 3/1/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/14/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Indices Houston Office have no information concerning **[REDACTED]** Separate case opened on **[REDACTED]** *b7c*

- RUC - *b7c*

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** Knoxville, 12/30/41.

DETAILS: AT HOUSTON, TEXAS:

The reference report set out a lead for the Houston Office to check the indices and report any Communist activities on the part of **[REDACTED]** who wrote an article in the school paper of the subject school and drew either a \$5.00 check or \$50.00 check in favor of the subject school which check was deposited August 28, 1941.

b7c The indices of the Houston Office reflect no information concerning **[REDACTED]** However, a separate case is being opened in the Houston Office concerning **[REDACTED]** and all information regarding him will be set forth in that case (Houston File 100-3737).

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APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

R. J. Abbaticchio

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THE YEAR 1941
NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

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THE YEAR 1941, NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

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TO THE FRIENDS OF HIGHLANDER

Highlander enters its tenth anniversary year with the nation at war. In 1942 all of the resources of labor and of the country will be directed to the defeat of the Axis and the destruction of Fascism. The energies of Highlander will be geared into that great effort.

A proposal that the resources of Highlander be used as a defense training center for union leaders received the endorsement of the Tennessee State Industrial Union Council's executive board on January 4, 1942. It is expected to be approved by AFofL and Railroad Brotherhood unions. If approved by Washington, this program will receive a major emphasis in 1942.

Highlander stands ready to be of service with an expanded plant and program. The report for 1941 which we present herewith is the best record of achievement in our history. It shows that from April to October there was a continuous succession of resident terms and conferences, with an enrollment as follows: Spring Term, 2 weeks, 28; Summer Term, 6 weeks, 16; Weekend Conferences, 156; Writers' Workshop, 2 weeks, 12; Work Camp, 4 weeks, 17; Junior Union Camp, 2 weeks, 23; total 252.

A notable accomplishment was the extension work done by Miss Mary Lawrence in New Orleans, and by Mr. Harry Lasker in Memphis. Less intensive work was done in many other parts of the south and enabled us to carry the message of unionism to many thousands of workers.

Under the capable direction of Miss Maria Stenzel the craft work in the community was expanded in many new fields. The Summerfield Co-operative continues to thrive. Miss Joan Payne, director of the Nursery School, had a most successful year.

Our alumni now occupy places of leadership and responsibility in unions throughout the south. It is their record of service to the cause of labor which is the ultimate test of Highlander's value. We include a few alumni highlights of the year 1941.

Our expanded program resulted in an increase of about \$2,500 in our budget. Your help in building a Tenth Anniversary Year Fund to help us meet the responsibilities that face us in this critical year of 1942 is warmly solicited.

1. SPRING TERM

The Spring Term for workers, May 12-24, was attended by fourteen full time and an equal number of part time students, from five southern states, representing eight international unions. Weekend conferences on southern problems brought eighty-one additional persons to the school representing twenty-three national unions from all branches of labor.

States represented by the fourteen full time students were Tennessee, five; Louisiana, four; Alabama, three; Georgia and Virginia, one each. The United Sugar Workers, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and Brotherhood of Carpenters sent two students, and the following organizations sent one student: United Furniture Workers, United Construction Workers, Inland Boatmen's Division of the National Maritime Union, Agricultural and Packing House Workers (UCAPAWA), Screen Office Workers Guild, Textile Workers Union of America, American Student Union, and the League of Young Southerners.

The number of union officials among the full time students was unusually high, including one president, one vice-president, one trustee, one financial secretary, four recording secretaries, and two committeemen.

Courses included Workers Problems taught by Myles Horton; Public Speaking by Mary Lawrence; Parliamentary Law by Harry Lasker; Dramatics by Zilphia May Horton; Union Publicity by Mary Lawrence; and Labor History by James Dombrowski.

As in previous years the regular staff was supplemented by special lecturers that included John T. Jones, CIO legislative representative and director of Labor's Non-Partisan League; William Eaves, regional director, Wage and Hour Administration; Hollis V. Reid, legislative representative of the Railroad Brotherhoods and Chairman of the Tennessee Commonwealth Federation; Paul R. Christopher, executive secretary of the CIO in Tennessee; Lewis Jones, American Federation of Teachers, Fisk University; William Denton, chairman Atlanta Industrial Union Council and member of the United Automobile Workers; Margaret Lamont, writer; Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch, Professor of Industrial Engineering, Columbia University; and Alton Lawrence, southern representative of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

2. SUMMER TERM

The six weeks' summer session, August 18th-September 26th, was attended by sixteen students from seven states and one foreign country. Louisiana led the list with five students, Tennessee four, District of Columbia two, and one each from Oklahoma, Texas, Illinois and New York.

Two students were members of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, the National Maritime Union, United Automobile Workers, and the United Construction Workers; one student represented the following: United Sugar Workers, American Newspaper Guild, United Federal Workers, Workers Alliance, Telegraphers, American Student Union. Three students were unattached. Seven students held the following offices: president, vice president, corresponding secretary, recording secretary, treasurer, secretary-treasurer, business agent. Another student was a committeeman. Since leaving school one student has been elected financial secretary of his local union and president of the Industrial Union Council, and another student has become a full time organizer.

Five weekend conferences were attended by a total of one-hundred-fifty-six representatives, with six AF of L, three independent, and seventeen CIO unions represented. Conference leaders were Richard Deverall, educational director, United Auto Workers; Allen McNeil, southern director, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union; Fred Peiper, regional director of the CIO, New Orleans; Joe Dobbs, chairman of the organizing committee, Chattanooga Central Labor Union; Yelverton Cowherd, regional CIO director, Birmingham; Alton Lawrence, southern representative, Labor's Non-Partisan League; and Bethel Judd, of the United Automobile Workers.

Special conferences were conducted for the recently organized Ford local at Memphis, textile workers, and an Axe Handle Workers Industrial Union in the neighboring county.

Fred Peiper, regional CIO director, New Orleans, and Allen McNeil, southern representative of IUMLSW, conducted a weekend conference on workers' education. For the five New Orleans students, the term was an extension of the educational program started there four months earlier by Highlander.

A daily schedule of classes and discussions was led by the staff, visiting officials, and the students. Labor history, union problems, parliamentary law, and public speaking groups were enthusiastically attended. Dramatics, union publicity, and the singing of labor and folk songs, offered an opportunity for students to express themselves creatively. Under the direction of Zilphia Horton the dramatics class wrote and produced a play, "We Got Work to Do," based on the Murray Defense Plan. The students wrote and published their life stories under the title, "We Know the Score."

Democratic living and cooperation were stressed and practical experience was given through student committees for house management, recreation, and class work. Each student had an opportunity to serve on all committees.

Discussion groups were led by: Dr. Fleming James, Dean of Theological Seminary, University of the South, Sewanee; George Stoney, Farm Security Administration; William Eaves, regional Wage and Hour Director; Paul Christopher, Secretary-Treasurer, Tennessee Industrial Union Council; and Frank Coffee, Social Security Board.

Students and staff made two field trips: one to Whitwell, Tennessee, where they were guests of the Retail Clerks at their regular local meeting. Rosanne Walker, former Highlander staff member, now organizing for that union in Philadelphia, addressed the meeting. At Sevierville, Tennessee, students were guests of the Axe Handle Workers' Industrial Union in their regular meeting.

One of the students, John Garcia, was sent to Highlander by the Minister of Labor of Columbia, South America, on a scholarship furnished by the Pan-American Union. The purpose of the scholarship is to foster friendly relations between labor in the Americas. Brother Garcia, president of his union of postal clerks and telegraphers, was a most successful ambassador of good will and helped us to a better understanding of South American problems. This is the second scholarship of this character. Last year we had Mr. Fred Salazar, of the Electrical Utilities Workers, of Mexico City.

There was an international atmosphere to the session this summer, for in addition to Mr. Garcia, we had visitors from Canada and Thailand. Kong Li, rural Y.C.A. worker from China, was at the school for one week taking part in classes and discussions. Students were greatly interested in her story of the Chinese industrial co-operatives and their work to build a new China.

Other speakers were: Mike Smith, Tennessee director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; M. C. Anderson, IULMSW representative; Hugh Ranking United Mine Workers of America, district representative; O. S. Baxter, sub-regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Chattanooga; Matt Lynch, American Federation of Hosiery Workers representative; Fred Schmidt, United Textile Workers of America; Rosanne Walker, Retail and Wholesale Clerks, Philadelphia; John Boucho, CIO representative, New Orleans; Frank Allen, IULMSW, Bessemer; Edward Woods, International American Newspaper Guild representative, Birmingham; and Virginia Foster Durr, executive vice-chairman of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, Alexandria, Virginia.

3. WRITERS' WORKSHOP

The third annual summer workshop for writers, July 28-August 9, brought together twelve students from six southern states and from Illinois, New York, and the District of Columbia.

This year the Workshop was entirely in the hands of the Highlander staff. Leon Wilson was the director. Fiction was taught by Mary Lapsley, writer and former teacher of creative writing at Hood College, Maryland. The majority of the students wrote and finished at least two stories each.

Charles Ferguson, an associate editor of the Readers Digest, encouraged the use of Highlander for source material in the preparation of different kinds of articles and news stories. For practical experiences, Mr. Ferguson took his class (by imagination) into editor's offices, into homes of 'personalities' for interviews, and into cross country buses for the 'casual acquaintance' story. One of his sessions was conducted in the manner of 'Information Please', another in the manner of a country church revival. Text in the latter case was 'Everybody talks about Heaven ain't goin' there', and the students were impressively cautioned that all who talk about writing are not going to be writers if they simply talk about it.

Leola Jones, faculty member of Missouri State Teachers College, instructed the students in the art and craft of playmaking. Individual work was typed in and criticized by the group. The second week of the session the entire class worked out and performed a play on Highlander.

Guest speakers during the session were Henry Zon, Washington bureau manager of the Federated Press, speaking on labor journalism; H. C. Nixon of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, discussing the south as a new ground for writers to plow; and William R. McDaniel, regional technical consultant of the WPA Writers Program. Mr. McDaniel described the work being done by the Writers Program and pointed out the wealth of material that has been collected for writers' use, and the importance of the Program in making a record of our national culture.

Henry Thompson, a Grundy Countian, gave the group a memorable evening of "tall Tales". Other evenings there was as much volley ball, singing, and square dancing as the students would permit--most of the students complained that a day-stretcher was needed and begrudged any time away from their typewriters.

The following people kindly served as sponsors: William S. Knickerbocker, editor of the Sewanee Review; Julia Collier Harris, of Chattanooga, Paul Green, Milton Brand, Ebbette Deutsch, and Genevieve Taggard.

4. WORK CAMP

The fourth summer Work Camp that took over the Highlander plant during the month of July was sponsored jointly by the International Student Service and Highlander. The staff consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Starkweather, of the Fieldstone School, Harry Lasker, Dillard King, Emil Willmetz and James A. Dombrowski. Part time staff members were Zilphia Horton, Maria Stenzel, and Leon Wilson.

Seventeen college students spent the month of July in hard manual labor and intensive study of the social and economic problems of the south. The major work was a reforestation project, with secondary projects the repairing of the nursery school cabin, making a pottery wheel, and completing a water system. Four hours in the morning was spent in manual work.

Afternoons were devoted to the study program. Our own mountain community provided the material for a careful study of the major problems of the south. Additional factual information was obtained from extensive field trips including a visit to a TVA dam, a National Forest, a textile center in Alabama, a Federal Homestead project

and a blast furnace in middle Tennessee. Evenings were given over to folk dancing and singing.

A number of speakers representing labor and government agencies contributed to an understanding of the southern region.

The administration of the camp was almost entirely in the hands of the campers as an experiment in the techniques of democratic and cooperative living.

An illustrated book describing the camp, "Cumberland Campers," was written and published by the campers. A movie scenario was written and the colored movies made with new equipment presented to the school by Margaret Lamont. Records of favorite folk songs and dances were recorded.

What the Campers Thought About It All

"I'll try to summarize what I feel have been the main values of this camp:

"1. The experience of doing manual labor for four hours or more every day. It got pretty hot and tiresome at times, but it was lots of fun, and we got an idea of what it might be like to earn a living clearing land for \$2 or \$3 per acre.

"2. I've had a lot of fun- folk dancing is one of my favorite things, and the rest of the recreational program has been equally good.

"3. Our methods of studying Grundy County, Tennessee, and the South can be applied to many situations. Aside from what we learned about this region, we have a better idea of how to evaluate a community and what facts are essential to have if its problems are to be solved. This brings up the whole educational system. Until this is an established thing, work camps will probably be a very important agency in supplementing theoretical studies with practical experience.

"4. Seeing conditions here for ourselves, and hearing from the labor leaders and community people, was a vivid experience. Even for those of us who had read and known about these facts, it was pretty impressive; and for at least one of us, who never realized such conditions existed, it was down right world-shaking. This sounds as if I'm sanctioning emotional appeals; it's only with the assumption that this emotional reaction will stimulate

more and better mental activity which will help solve these problems."

FRAN SEARS, Swarthmore College.

"This cooperative served to show me that the Work Camp method of cooperative living as practiced at Highlander has great possibilities for the world. It is difficult to be specific about my impression of the experience. In general, it has greatly changed my opinion about certain economic problems- has made me realize that whatever they are, my first impressions of people are not to be trusted, and even more generally, has confirmed my faith in real democracy. I'm aware of the tremendous problems we face, but think that with considerable change democracy can be acquired.

"The entire work camp movement is a vital and important one. I think it definitely ought to be perpetuated- and made known to more people."

LEONE REIDER, Vassar College.

"I have, in my thinking, risen to a new understanding of the great mass of America, I have gained an immense satisfaction from manual work which formerly has been alien, I have had an unequal joy in breaking away from a stiff routine of everyday living, I have made good comradeships with the finest people I have met in the group, I have gained what quite suddenly has become an insatiable urge to learn, brought about by contact with older and far more mature people than myself, and I have lived in a small society which has been the finest in decent living. This is a most feeble attempt to describe a gigantic experience by someone whose throat is too choked up to talk about it."

HOWARD SAMUELY, Cornell University

5. JUNIOR UNION CAMP

Twenty-three boys and girls between the ages of eight and fifteen attended Highlander's second camp for the children of union members. The two weeks from June 9 to June 23 was the first vacation away from home for the majority of the children, many of whom had never been in the country or seen a mountain.

Zilphia Horton and Margaret Bryan were the directors. Zilphia taught folk dancing and singing, Maria Stenzel held classes in arts and crafts. The campers made their own puppets under the supervision of Leon Wilson and entertained the entire camp on Saturday nights with puppet shows. Harry Lasker "taught" the campers by telling them a serial story about a union boy every night around the camp fire.

The junior union camp, like the other sessions at Highlander, was run on a cooperative basis. The children had the responsibility of keeping their cabins clean, washing dishes, setting tables, keeping their clothes in good order. Large amounts of sleep and good food allowed them to carry a full program and at the same time to build good health and gain weight.

Thirteen of the campers came from AF of L homes, seven had parents who were members of the CIO, and three came from unemployed homes. These children, who came from communities in Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, and Arkansas, returned to their homes with a real experience of cooperative living which should help them in their home life, with an understanding of some of the fundamentals of unionism, with the knowledge of how to produce simple skits and sing the labor songs familiar to their parents.

Most of the children earned part of the \$10 fee for the two weeks by selling candy and cookies and by doing odd jobs. Scholarships were provided for the children whose parents were unable to pay.

II. COMMUNITY AND COUNTY PROGRAM

9. NURSERY SCHOOL

The nursery school opened on May 12th under the direction of Miss Joan Payne, of Pleasantville, New York, a senior at Sarah Lawrence College, where she received training in nursery school work under Miss Evelyn Beyer.

When the school closed for the winter in Christmas, 1940, the enrollment was eleven. It opened in May with nineteen, representing fifteen families in Summerfield community. In the second quarter this was increased to twenty-one, raising the total

number of families represented to seventeen, the largest in the history of the school. Six of these families had never been represented before.

The daily attendance ran from eight to fifteen, with an average of twelve. Absences were due to illness, going away, sleeping too late, no clean or warm clothes, and inter-family difficulties.

The school is open only in the morning. Milk and crackers are served in mid-morning. Families that have cows, furnish milk. Additional milk and the crackers are furnished by the school. From time to time parents send apples, raisins and plums. Parents made a house-to-house canvas to raise money for fuel.

Collection of the children begins at eight, and school actually starts at eight-thirty-five. At eleven-fifty the car starts on the home trip, and the children are all delivered by twelve-twenty.

Dorothy Thomas, a resident of the community, is the assistant and receives \$2.50 a week. Miss Payne served without remuneration, and in addition provided her own car for the collection and delivery of the children. For ten days in July, Miss Alice Ladon of Philadelphia assisted in the school. She supervised painting and pasting work and helped with the routine jobs.

The nursery school was closed from July 28 to August 4, while the director checked with the county health officer concerning the infantile paralysis in surrounding counties. On his advice the school reopened. As the situation became worse, the school was closed on the seventh and remained closed until the 22nd of September when the elementary schools of the county were permitted to reopen.

Miss Payne was permitted to spend the last two months of her college year at Highlander to direct the nursery school, receiving credit for such work on her degree at Sarah Lawrence College, conferred in absentia. Too much cannot be said for Miss Payne for the excellent job she did in the community. It was difficult to follow in the steps of such a brilliant teacher as Miss Claudia Lewis, but Miss Payne did so in the most acceptable fashion and endeared herself in the hearts of all the community. She not only directed the nursery school, and started a new group of the young girls of the community,

but during the summer term, she assisted materially in the work of the school, especially in the matter of the editing and publication of the students' notebook. After Harry Lasker left for Memphis, she had charge of the traveling library for two months.

The nursery school closed for the year with a Christmas party. Sweaters for the children were sent by Mrs. K. W. Payne of Pleasantville, N.Y., mittens and fruit by May Justus, and candy by Claudia Lewis.

10. GIRLS CLUB

The nursery school cabin was used once a week as a meeting place for the young girls in the community. Miss Payne polled the community and found seventeen girls who expressed a desire to attend a class. Nine girls came to the first meeting on July first, and five more came later; only three of the seventeen who first indicated an interest failed to come. Nine families were represented, four of them not represented by nursery school children. This brings the total number of families served by the nursery school staff to twenty-one.

The purpose of the girls' group is to bring together the young girls of the community, helping them to learn to work and play together, and bringing them into a closer relationship to the community and the Folk School.

11. SUMMERFIELD COOPERATIVE

With the exception of a few weeks when bad weather made it too difficult, the Summerfield Cooperative held meetings every week throughout the year, in the homes of the seven members.

Educational programs were a part of all meetings. Rummage sales continued to be held in Summerfield, Laager, and the valley. Old clothes sent by friends of the co-op and of Highland-er were sold for a few cents a garment, enabling many hundreds of families to get good clothing that they otherwise could not afford, and at the same time accumulating capital for the co-operative.

Tomato plants were planted in the spring and all of the crop given to the public school of Summerfield for the hot lunch-WPA program. A cooperative berry project did only moderately well due to the bad drought. A number of patchwork quilts, pot-holders, rag dolls, etc., were sold. The pottery class continued to meet and to gain experience. A craft cabin was projected and all arrangements made to build, but the increase in lumber prices has disrupted the plan.

12. CRAFTS

Under the direction of Miss Maria Stenzel, the program of of crafts has been expanded. The first six months were especially full; then Miss Stenzel's responsibilities during the summer sessions, and her field work in Clinton forced a curtailment.

a. Wood-Carving: Mountaineers take naturally to a knife. The class in whittling with an average attendance the first six months of nine, and an enrollment of twenty, created the greatest enthusiasm. Three-fourths of the group were either drafted or have jobs in defense industries away from home. However, the class has continued throughout the year and still has an enrollment of eight. Some unusual talent is included in the group. Dillard King, one of our neighbors, has been an associate teacher of the class. Two dogs recently completed were greatly admired by several organizers. One of them left instructions for the class to produce a hundred dogs and elephants to sell for about a dollar, and he would buy all that could not be sold elsewhere. There is some discussion of ways and means of acquiring a motor driven jig saw to rough out the animals, which would greatly increase the productive capacity.

b. Pottery: This class, sponsored by the Summerfield Cooperative, had an enrollment of thirteen and an average attendance of six. It remained in the beginners' stage. After several months of work producing small bowls, cups, and vases, the kiln was fired. Unfortunately many cracked due to insufficient heat control in the new kiln. With the assistance of the ceramic department of the TVA, it is hoped that the difficulties of baking and glazing can be overcome. The kiln was built by our 1940 work camp, and the work camp of 1941 built

a pottor's wheel under the direction of Asa Starkweather.

c. Drawing: Designed especially for the whittling class, the group held eight meetings during March and April with an enrollment of sixteen and an average attendance of six.

d. Dressmaking: Three members attended the few meetings of this class making patterns and remodelling old clothes.

e. Childrens' Classes: About ten children were enrolled in each of three classes in Puppetmaking, Claymodelling, and Whittling, with an average attendance from five to eight. The puppeteers produced the puppets and painted the drops for use in a play which they wrote and presented for the Parent Teachers Association of Summerfield in a program to save the hot lunch program.

f. Claymodelling Class in Laager: Laager is an isolated mountain community in the north end of the County about fifteen miles from Highlander. A class in Claymodelling met in the home of Dolph Vaughn with an enrollment of twenty-five and an average attendance of twelve. The class was started the beginning of November. Clay figures for the nativity scene were made and were a feature of the Christmas party given for the children of Laager. A rough wooden shelter was made by Miss Stonzel and Mr. Vaughn. The miner's lamp furnished the spotlight for the finished production. Gifts were distributed to all the children.

g. Shadowgraph Christmas Party: Five young girls met with Miss Stonzel for seven weeks before Christmas. They made a miniature stage and small cardboard figures to illustrate the carols sung by the children at the Christmas party at Highlander for the Summerfield children. A short Christmas skit was written and heavy paper head-dresses simulating animal characters were made. Colorful wrapping paper for the children's Christmas gifts were made with potato blocks. Sixty-two children attended the party and received an appropriate gift from Santa Claus impersonated by Lyles Horton.

13. TRAVELLING LIBRARY

A travelling library in the county was started in the beginning of the year by Mary Lawrence. She started with a handful

of books. Once a week she made a trip into the north end of the county stopping at homes along the road in Laager, Palmer, Altamont, Coalmont and Greutli. Later Tracy City was included. Two trips a month were devoted to the distribution of a mimeographed news bulletin containing an original cartoon and labor serial "Johnnie Workman", and discussing issues of special interest to the minors. The other two trips were spent in the circulation of books. Total circulation for the year was 1,113 representing seventy-four families.

Since almost everyone loaned their books to friends and "kinfolks", the actual circulation was at least a third larger than the actual record shows. About three hundred books were in circulation, a third of which were childrens' books. Very few fiction or labor books were in demand. Following is an analysis of the type of book in circulation in each community visited during the first six months of the year. Tracy City is not included because it was added to the library route later in the year.

TRAVELLING LIBRARY CIRCULATION JAN.-JUNE 1941

Type of Book	Laager	Palmer	Altamont	Coalmont	Greutli	Total
Children	170	70	60	39	4	343
Adolescent	57	33	27	17	14	148
Adult	98	35	40	25	14	212
Labor	11	8		5	1	25
Total	336	146	127	86	33	728
Books out Dec. 19	79	35	43	88	Tracy City 29	274
Families Reached Nov.-Dec.	36		8	18	12	74

In April the travelling library was taken over by Miss Louise Conkling, by Harry Lasker from July to October, and the last two months it was in charge of Miss Joan Payne.

14. SACRED HARP CLASS

The Sacred Harp songs, sometimes called White Spirituals, a neglected field of American folk music of the southern hill region, have been enthusiastically revived at Highlander. A "class" of forty under the direction of Zilphia Horton, held a session once a week for sixteen weeks from December 29 to April 5 with an average attendance of twenty. The final session was an all day sing "with dinner on the grounds." The songs were those of the "Original Sacred Harp," a choral collection continuously in use in the rural south for ninety-seven years. Thirty members of the Summerfield Sacred Harp Class participated and were joined by seven veteran Sacred Harpers from Lawrence County, the Tennessee stronghold for this kind of music.

Dr. George Pullen Jackson, of Peabody College for Teachers, authority on Sacred Harp Songs, has invited Zilphia Horton, Maria Stenzel, and Leon Wilson to be charter members of the Tennessee State Harp Association.

15. SQUARE DANCING AND STRING BAND

A Saturday night square dance group composed of the young people of Summerfield had an average attendance of sixteen the beginning of the year until the start of the summer sessions. A string band class was started to play for the dancing and had an average of four or five, with about eight listeners who came in the hope of dancing.

16. DISCUSSION GROUP IN COUNTY

During the summer Harry Lasker organized a study group at Laager which met on Thursday nights for two months at the homes of Dolph Vaughn and George Bone. Attendance grew steadily with a peak of twenty. Discussion subjects on current social and legislative problems suggested by the class included the poll tax, Wagner Act, Social Security, Wage and Hour Law, and the proposed tax bill.

17. CHRISTMAS PARTY

All of the children of the community, young and old, were invited to a Christmas party at the school. Sixty-two received gifts from Santa Claus, in the person of Kyles Horton. An original play was presented, with shadowgraphs made by the children illustrating the choral singing. Friends of the school contributed toys, dolls, and gifts.

III. EXTENSION PROGRAM

18. NEW ORLEANS

One of the most successful organizing drives in the south is that in New Orleans, where ten thousand workers have been brought into the union. Early in the year Mr. Fred Peiper, regional director of the CIO, called on Highlander to assist him in setting up an educational program to instruct these new union members in the techniques of collective bargaining and in sound union principles and practices. Mary Lawrence, who had done extension work in Louisville, Ky., and Alcoa, Tenn., was assigned to New Orleans. She arrived there April 10.

The program began with a class for union officials with one hundred and twenty attending the first session. The Officers' Training School ended May 9 with a panel discussion participated in by five CIO representatives on the handling of grievances, a speaker from the NLRB, and a "Labor's Information Please" contest.

Classes were then started for the rank and file in parliamentary law, taking up grievances with the employers, and a study of the union contracts. Commenting on this latter subject, Miss Lawrence wrote, "The discussion of contracts seems to lead to a study of every union problem under the sun." Special departmental classes for the officers and committeemen of five local unions were established. Miss Lawrence has taught sixteen different groups; the average attendance each week has been between seventy-five and one-hundred.

Four local officials were selected by the Industrial Union Council to attend the Highlander Folk School Spring Term, May 12-24. Miss Lawrance was released to teach in the spring session, and again in the late summer to participate in the Summer Term.

Of considerable assistance to Miss Lawrance are the seven New Orleans students who were sent to Highlander for intensive training. Two of the students have been employed for full time union work in New Orleans and one is the assistant educational director.

The actual classes taught are only one part of the educational program which includes a variety of other activities equally, if not more, important. These include speaking to union meetings, preparing special publicity, writing educational articles each week for the press, helping to organize a labor day parade, starting a labor library, preparing model report blanks for shop committeemen to use in dues collection, conducting forums, assisting each local union to set up legislative committees, writing and publishing a pamphlet on "How to Build Your Union," etc.

The program has been in continuous operation from April to the present time. The experiment resulted in increased attendance at union meetings, increased dues collections, better records kept, publication of a shop bulletin, better understanding of the union, and increased loyalty to the cause of labor. It has been so successful that Mr. Peiper wishes to make it a permanent part of the Industrial Union Council program.

19. MEMPHIS

Memphis, Tennessee, long a black page in labor's book, is another southern city where the workers are flocking into unions, after years of courageous struggle against a corrupt city administration dominated by boss Ed Crump. For years it was almost a certainty that any CIO organizer entering the city would be beaten unmercifully if not killed. The right to organize has not been completely established as yet, but labor has made great strides, and there is the beginning of a vigorous and strong movement. With thousands of new workers

coming into the unions, almost all of them with no previous experience in the labor movement, the need for an educational program was obvious. The organizers had talked with Highlander for sometime about an extension program; plans were made with the assistance of Paul Christopher, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Industrial Union Council and member of Highlander executive council. With the enthusiastic support of Richard Deverall, educational director of the United Auto Workers Union, the program was launched at the southwide UAW-CIO educational conference in Memphis in October. Harry Lasker, of the Highlander staff, was placed in charge.

The Industrial Union Council, reorganized with a former Highlander student as chairman, was given responsibility for the program. By the middle of November seven classes had been organized with an average attendance for the week of sixty. The director attended the meetings of local unions where the most effective work was done. In this way hundreds of workers were reached. For the class-shy workers, "educational clubs" were organized along informal lines, meeting in the homes of members. Considerable time was spent with the newly organized Ford local, where classes were conducted for the officials and committeemen on the handling of grievances and other pressing problems that confront a new local.

With the assistance of Highlander alumni, the educational director started a mimeographed paper for the Industrial Union Council; wrote and mimeographed a ten page pamphlet, "This Union Business," for the construction workers, and a fourteen page pamphlet, "The CIO- Yours and Mine" for the Woodworkers local; and compiled a bulletin on unemployment compensation for mass distribution; and started a lending library. Services of a varied and educational nature were rendered eight international unions.

In the January first issue of the "Timber Worker," official organ of the United Woodworkers of America, there is an extended story of the Memphis educational program and an appreciative account of the educational clubs among its locals there, with a prophecy that the success of the clubs in Memphis will probably stimulate the starting of other clubs in other cities.

Maria Stenzel started a recreational and educational program at Clinton, Tennessee, at the request of the representative of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. For a week committee meetings and classes were held primarily with the women members of the union. Demonstrations were given of the possibilities of group singing, square dancing, and dramatics. Posters were made and the hall decorated for a party. The work was done by committees of union members. As a result of the work done, the group that participated recommended that the work of the union be enlarged to include educational and recreational committees.

21. Southern UAW-CIO Educational Conference

Carrying out plans made at Highlander by Richard Deverall, UAW-CIO educational director, and members of Memphis Ford Local 903, the auto workers held a three day educational conference at the Hotel Chisca, Memphis, October 24-26. A large number of delegates were present from Detroit, Baltimore, Louisville, Atlanta, Dallas, Memphis.

Lyles Horton, Harry Lasker, Maria Stenzel, Leon Wilson were the delegates from Highlander and took active parts in the program. The Highlander film, "The People of the Cumberland", was shown with UAW movies and drew a fine response. Plans were announced for a week's school at Highlander for southern auto workers in 1942.

Principal speakers at the conference were T. J. Starling, UAW southern board member; Richard Deverall; Frank Harquart, educational director of Ford Local 600, Detroit; John Edelman, Washington. "The union, said Mr. Deverall, "is more than simply a slot machine for wages and hours. We can make it the means to achieve a cultural, democratic way of life for the American worker."

Special attention and study was given to the Ford grievance machinery, setting up of local union educational and recreational programs, publicity and journalism, and housing rents, and prices.

A number of Highlander alumni attended the conference, including T. G. Vankindigham, financial secretary of the Ford local 903, who was awarded the Eleanor Roosevelt scholarship in 1941. The conference concluded with a mass meeting for Memphis CIO workers, held in Edgewood Park.

22. OTHER UNION VISITATION AND EXTENSION WORK.

A. Several staff members attended the state CIO convention in Chattanooga, May 31-June 1; Myles Horton was chairman of the educational committee.

B. Highlander was represented at the state conference on democracy, Nashville, February 22; the Berca Student Labor Conference in March; Conference of Southern Mountain Workers, Knoxville in the Spring; Nashville board meetings of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare and the Tennessee Commonwealth Federation; Moulders and Mounters national convention, Chattanooga, July; United Textile Workers of America national convention, New York; CIO national convention, Detroit, November; Zilphia Horton led the singing for ten days at the YWCA industrial girls' camp in North Carolina in June, and has been invited to join the national music committee of the YWCA.

C. Visits were made to a great many local unions and services of too varied and extended a nature to be itemized within the confines of this report were made for international and local unions. We can do no more than indicate the kind of services rendered: 1. In the absence of the regular organizer, a staff member substituted for him in a conference with the employer concerning a seniority grievance; 2. Assistance was given Paul Christopher in the Roane County case involving the beatings to CIO organizers, and background material on the Roane county violations of civil liberties was supplied for a pamphlet; 3. Many trips were taken with organizers; 4. Several international unions held conferences at the school; 5. Assistance was rendered in the fight against the poll tax, and the test case before the Supreme Court was taken from Grundy County; 6. Many letters written for miners and other union officials in the region; 7. Some help was rendered in finding new organizers for the southern drive; 8. From July through September one staff member spoke at twenty-three union meetings, conferred with twenty-four organizers, and contacted twenty-seven international unions in fourteen centers.

23. PUBLICATIONS

Two collections of life-stories were published by the students, "The South To-morrow", twenty-six pages, mimeographed by the students of the Spring Term; "We Know the Score", twenty-nine pages, mimeographed by the students of the Summer Term; work campers mimeographed

a twenty-seven page illustrated book, "Cumberland Campers". Four numbers of the "Highlander Fling" were printed. Our New York Committee, through the chairman, Mr. Lionel C. Perera, published a sixteen page, profusely illustrated pamphlet on the school, which is the most attractive and best piece of publicity received by the school in all the years of its history. Mrs. George Wolf, who prepared the material for this pamphlet, also published an article about Highlander in the February issue of Social Work Today, "Democracy's Drama in the Mills". The Bulletin of the World Association for Adult Education, London, England, contained an article on Highlander in the August number. The Litterateur, magazine of the Chi Delta Phi honorary literary sorority, published "A Bit About Highlander", by Ruth Burke, in November.

Miss Claudia Lewis had an article, "Cocoa Beans at Five", in the December issue of Progressive Education, and Joan Payne wrote a story about Highlander for the Sarah Lawrence alumnae magazine. Zilphia Horton contributed some material on dramatics for workers to the book on Workers Education, published by the John Dewey Society. Published by Harpers, this is the most comprehensive work on the subject that has been done. Professor Theodore Brameld, of the University of Minnesota, was the editor.

Harry Lasker wrote two pamphlets for local unions in Memphis, "The CIO-Yours and Mine", a ten page mimeographed book for the Timber Workers; and "This Union Business", a fourteen page mimeographed bulletin for the construction workers. Mary Lawrence wrote a basic work for new unionists, "How to Build Your Union", published by the New Orleans Industrial Union Council.

24. PLANT IMPROVEMENTS.

An outside shower was built by Alf Kilgore in time to be used by the summer sessions. A new ninety foot well was dug, only to find that the water was too filled with iron rust to be useful. Thereafter a concrete reservoir with fifteen hundred gallon capacity was begun to catch the overflow from the excellent spring below the big house. The work was done by Dillard King and Eldridge Kilgore. Finishing and waterproofing the reservoir and installing the pump, hot water heater, etc., was accomplished through the

mechanical ingenuity and unflagging energy of Asa Starkweather. Doubtful property lines were surveyed and staked. The work campers cleared a tract of about four acres which is being set out in yellow poplars and loblolly pines under the supervision of the state forest service. Two thousand trees were planted in the Fall of 1940.

25. PERSONNEL

Miss Claudia Lewis, director and founder of the nursery school at Highlander, left in December of 1940 to assume the direction of the nursery WPA schools in New Haven. Her place was taken by Miss Joan Payne, of Sarah Lawrence College. Miss Payne arrived in May and remained until Christmas. Her successor has not been named. Mr. Harry Lasker, of Duke University, joined the staff in May. Miss Louise Dichman, of Vassar after a year as office secretary left in April. Miss Louise Conkling, also left after a year's service in the office, in October. She married Durward McDaniel, student of the Writers Workshop and Summer Term, 1941, and law student at the University of Oklahoma. Mr. McDaniel has been named as Executive Secretary at Highlander and will assume his duties in February. Miss Jane Allen and Miss Dalico Probert of Flint, Michigan, helped in the office for part of the year. Staff members who continued their service though the year are Eyles and Zilphia Horton, Mary Lawrence, Maria Stenzel, Leon Wilson, James A. Dombrowski. William Buttrick spent the year at the University of Florida, completing his undergraduate work begun at Duke.

26. EXHIBITION OF WESTON PHOTOGRAPHS.

Among the many visitors to the school from many states and foreign countries were Edward and Charis Weston. Mr. Weston, the first American photographer to hold a Guggenheim fellowship, was on a tour of the United States making a series of photographs for an edition of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass". He delighted our students in the summer term with an exhibition of his photographs which were shown again on his return visit during the Christmas holidays.

27. ALUMNI NOTES.

The ultimate test of the value of any school, and especially a labor school, is the record of its alumni. Highlander is proud of the record of its former students now scattered throughout the southern labor movement. Their most effective work for the cause of labor is to be found in the unspectacular day to day work of the union in committee work, and serving as organizers and officers. Space permits us to mention only a few of the news items that have come to us from our alumni in 1941.

Ed Blair is now representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in North Carolina.

J. D. Bradford was elected International Vice-president of the Lime, Gypsum and Cement Workers of the A. F. of L.

Maxton Champion was put in charge of work with Trade Unions in Atlanta for the WPA Workers' Service Program.

William Gillis helped negotiate a contract for textile mill workers where he is employed at High Point, N.C.

Bettye Goldstein helped in organizational campaign of maintenance workers at Smith College.

Alvin Green taught workers' education classes during a strike of hosiery workers, New Orleans, and is now a CIO organizer.

Charles Handy is active in the Washington committee of Highlander, and has completed his law studies.

Dillard King was work supervisor for the summer work camp.

Matt Lynch is in charge of organization for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Tri-State Area.

Darward McDaniel was elected to the Highlander staff and will serve as Executive Secretary for the school.

Don McKee represented the Industrial Leader at the national CIO convention.

Martin Knowlton received the Croix de Guerre for bravery under fire, as an ambulance driver in Syria and Africa.

Frances Moser was elected chairman of her hosiery workers local, Charlotte, N.C.

Barney Morel is a member of the CIO staff and gives half his time to the educational program in New Orleans, part of Highlander's extension service.

Bernie Schmidt has been active in educational work among the steel workers of Cincinnati. He is secretary of his S.W.O.C. local and edits a lively little shop paper. Bernie originated the idea of the Friends of Highlander membership cards to be sold by the alumni for \$1.00 as means of raising scholarship funds.

Theo Vandendyke was elected secretary of his Ford local in Memphis, and Chairman of the Industrial Union Council.

J. H. Watters has been elected recording secretary of his local of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Bessemer, Alabama.

Paul Wien is now president of his Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers local, Lyles, Tennessee.

Emil Willmetts is on the CIO staff under Paul Christopher, of the Tennessee State Industrial Union Council, and editor of the Tennessee CIO paper.

FINANCIAL REPORT

A. SUMMARY:

On hand January 1, 1941.....\$3,742.58
Income 1941.....12,627.52
\$16,410.10

Cash on hand and in bank, Dec. 31 \$2,461.32
Expenses, 1941.....13,948.76
\$16,410.10

B.	INCOME:	1941	1940
	Contributions		
	348 Individuals....	4,295.00	
	481 Individuals....		\$6,930.23
	Funds, Foundations.	4,900.00	1,500.00
	Committees.....	440.16	353.00
	Unions, churches, schools.....	546.67	758.08
	Special, nursery school.....		128.50
		<u>\$10,181.83</u>	<u>\$9,669.81</u>
	Board & tuition....	1,722.95	2,293.73
	Honoraria.....	\$ 150.00	
	Film.....	53.61	231.39
	Rent.....	90.25	
	Accts. Rec.....	143.91	142.06
	Refunds.....	66.09	46.07
	Sale of literature.	19.89	19.55
	Miscellaneous sales	74.18	98.04
	Special appeal.....	98.76	
	Use of tel & teleg.	44.42	38.00
	Interest.....	10.63	9.67
	Bad check redeemed	10.00	
	Bank error.....		39.00
	Miscellaneous.....	1.00	6.63
		<u>762.74</u>	<u>632.41</u>
		<u>\$12,627.52</u>	<u>\$12,595.95</u>

Note: 149 of the 1940 individual contributions came as the result of an appeal for funds with which to fight the threatened vigilante drive. In addition there was one \$1,000.00 individual contribution not available in 1941.

C. EXPENSES:

HOUSE MAINTENANCE:

Food.....	\$2,343.22	\$1,976.74
Equipment & repairs.	794.63	516.01
Supplies.....	307.26	206.14
Light & Heat.....	479.67	370.79
Labor.....	387.16	212.16
Laundry.....	235.64	162.85
Medical supplies....	25.56	2.69
	<u>\$4,573.14</u>	<u>\$3,447.38</u>

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Postage.....	820.98	706.69
Tel & teleg.....	262.31	278.61
Add & Mimeo.....	135.51	183.57
Express, freight....	55.59	36.43
Printing, stationery	355.68	262.62
Office supplies.....	250.12	99.30
Equipment.....	111.44	193.42
	<u>\$1,991.63</u>	<u>\$1,760.64</u>

TRAVEL:

Recruiting Students.	188.70	421.08
Fund raising.....	573.10	965.47
Car & Maintenance...	946.46	789.93
Extension, Conferences	359.89	407.87
Misce. travel.....	505.33	134.19
	<u>\$2,573.48</u>	<u>\$2,718.54</u>

STAFF, personal expense

10 people.....	2,291.31	2,718.54
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MISCELLANEOUS:

Accts. Rec.....	187.35	133.42
Community & ed supplies	263.23	70.98
Nursery school supplies	62.42	67.68
Farm.....	395.78	218.72
Annuity, rent.....	164.00	95.00
Legal fees.....	179.00	
Taxes.....	53.70	
Miscellaneous.....	308.21	193.95
	<u>\$1,613.69</u>	<u>\$785.75</u>

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.

	905.51	444.56
<u>Total expense...</u>	<u>\$13,948.76</u>	<u>\$11,462.25</u>

SONG'S FIELD



AND **FACTORY**

Highlander Folk School
Spring Term - 1940

SONGS ABOUT LABOR

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AMERICA

My country! 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;

Land where my fathers died, land of the pilgrims'
pride,

From every mountain side
Let freedom ring!

My native country thee, land of the noble, free,
Thy name I love;

I love thy rocks and rills, thy woods and temple hills,
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze and ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song;

Let mortal tongues awake, let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God, To Thee, Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing;

Long may our land be bright with freedom's holy light,
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King!

SOLIDARITY FOREVER

When the Union inspiration through the
workers' blood shall run,
There can be no power greater anywhere
beneath the sun.
Yet what force on earth is weaker than
the feeble strength of one?
But the union makes us strong.

CHORUS

Solidarity forever!
Solidarity forever!
Solidarity forever!

For the union makes us strong.

It is we who ploughed the prairie, built
the cities where they trade,
We mined and built the workshops,
endless miles of railroad laid,
Now we stand outcast and starving, 'mid
the wonders we have made;
But the Union makes us strong.

(Chorus)

They have taken untold millions that
they never toiled to earn,
But without our brain and muscle not
a single wheel could turn;
We can break their haughty power, gain
our freedom when we learn
That the Union makes us strong.

(Chorus)

In our hands is placed a power greater
than their hoarded gold,
Greater than the might of armies mag-
nified a thousand fold,
We can bring to birth a new world from
the ashes of the old,
For the union makes us strong.

(Chorus)

ABE LINCOLN

Now old Abo Lincoln a great big giant of a man was he (Yos, sir!)
 He was born in an old log cabin and he worked for a living (Splittin' rails)
 Now Abo he knew right from wrong
 For he was honest as the day is long
 And these were the words he said.

CHORUS

"This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it.
 This country with its constitution belongs to those who live in it.
 Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government
 They can exercise their constitutional rights of amending it,
 Or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it!"

Now Abo once ran a little country store in Salem town (Illinois)
 And a woman she paid him six spence more than she ought to've done
 (a mistake)

So off thru' the storm old Abo went,
 He paid that woman back every cent,
 For Abo was an honest man.

CHORUS

Now Abo was close to the ground, 'tho' he towers up six feet four;
 (Baro feet)
 And his heart was big as the whole country with room for more;
 (Black folks too!)

He never forgot from whence he came
 Tho' he landed in the White House and got great fame
 For Abo was a workin' man.

CHORUS

Now old Abo's eyes were set way back deep in his head (A thinkin' man!)
 But you didn't need learnin' to understand what old Abo said;
 (Listen to this!)

"This Republic will never be free
 'Till the blackman's out of slavery;"
 And that made the Civil War.

CHORUS

Now sometimes Abo he wavered and shook like a great tall tree. (That's true)
 He wanted peace between the States in this country. (Like the Bible said!)
 Abo never crawled when the showdown came
 Like some people now who take his name.
 He beat those slave men down.

CHORUS

Old Abo Lincoln's dead and gone these eighty years, (A great man!)
 And ev'ry year the party he made says Lincoln's theirs, (No, sir!!)
 For if old Abo were livin' right now,
 To the man at the bench and the man at the plough,
 Those are the words he'd say:

CHORUS

ARISE YOU WORKERS

Music: Italian Workers Song,
"Bandiera Rossa"

Arise you workers, fling to the broozes,
The union banner, the union banner;
Arise you workers, fling to the broozes,
The union banner triumphantly.

CHORUS

Wave union banner triumphantly,
Wave union banner triumphantly,
Wave union banner triumphantly,
For unionism and liberty.

Arise you workers, your chains of slavery
Will vanish under the Union banner.
Come rally round it, come show your bravery;
The union banner triumphantly.

CHORUS

CHISELER'S SORROW

Words: Herschel Phillips

Tune: "Ninety-Nine Years"

The boss said, Stand up boys, and dry up your tears;
You know you're my children, so have no more fears.
But we know who caused it, we know it's not right;
These years of starvation are almost for life.

Well I hate a chiseler, a chiseler hates me.
If I had the power, here's where they would be:
They'd all be in prison, and I'd be the judge,
In ninety-nine years, I'd still hold a grudge.

We've counted our money, and counted our time;
We've counted a million that ain't got a dime.
Come all you good people, stand up for your right,
Or we'll all have starvation for the rest of our life.

WORKERS' LULLABY

Rock-a-bye baby, on the tree top,
When you grow up, you'll work in a shop;
When you got married, your wife will work too
So that the rich will have nothing to do.

Hush-a-bye baby, on the tree top,
When you grow old, your wages, will stop.
When you have spent the little you've saved,
Hush-a-bye baby, off to the grave.

ALL OF US TOGETHER

Words: Jane Lawson

Music: Zilphia Horton

You on a farm in Arkansas
 You, your child, your wife,
 Our brother in a Pennsylvania mine
 Sold down hell for life,
 Tom in a jolney, looking for work.
 Roliefer, millhand, carpenter, clerk
 Sold to strife.
 You're part of the invisible army.
 All of us together, we fill the world.
 All of us together, we fill the world.

We wore the slaves in Pharoah's land
 You and he and I.
 And we were serfs to feudal hands
 Now that times gone by.
 Prentices in cities, prisoners for debt.
 Hunted vagrants, parish poor,
 Our life a lie.
 We move an invisible army.
 All of us together, we filled the world.
 All of us together filled the world.

Factories in Europe, Asia too,
 Bred us into war.
 Fleeing to freedom, found instead
 Slaves upon the shore.
 Fought for them, brothers, helped them see
 Dignity and pleasure, the fruits of the free.
 Forevermore

We move an invisible army.
 All of us together, we build a world.
 All of us together, we build a world.

Workless or poor slave or serf
 Here, today, and now,
 Name your necessity, call you right,
 Let it show you how

We whose labor builded, claim the world we made.
 Clothe ourselves in struggle, go forward and unafraid.
 Shout aloud.

We move an invincible army.
 All of us together, we fill the world.
 All of us together, we fill the world.

JUST BECAUSE HE'S HUMAN

Words: Bert Brecht

Music: Hans Eisler

And just because he's human,
A man would like a little bite to eat.
He won't fill up on a lot of talk,
That won't bring him bread and meat.

CHORUS

So, left, two, three, so, left, two, three
To the work that we must do,
March on in the workers' united front
For you are a worker too.

And just because he's human,
He doesn't like a pistol to his head,
He wants no servants under him
And no boss overhead.

(Chorus)

And just because he's a worker,
The job is all his own,
The liberation of the working class
Is the job of the worker alone.

(Chorus)

JOE HILL

Words: Alfred Hayes

Music: Earl Robinson

I dreamed I saw Joe Hill last night
Alive as you and me,
Says I, "But Joe, you're ten years dead,"
"I never died," says he. (Repeat)

"In Salt Lake, Joe," says I to him,
Him standing by my bed,
"They framed you on a murder charge,"
Says Joe, "But I ain't dead." (Repeat)

"The copper bosses killed you, Joe,
They shot you, Joe," says I.
"Takes more than guns to kill a man."
Says Joe, "I didn't die," (Repeat)

And standing there as big as life,
And smiling with his eyes,
Joe says, "What they forgot to kill
Went on to organize." (Repeat)

Joe Hill ain't dead," he says to me.
"Joe Hill ain't never died.
Where workingmen are out on strike,
Joe Hill is at their side. (Repeat)

From San Diego up to Maine,
In every mine and mill;
Where workers strike and organize."
Says he, "You'll find Joe Hill." (Repeat)

"I dreamed I saw Joe Hill last night,
Alive as you and me.
Says I, "But Joe, you're ten years dead."
"I never died," says he. (Repeat Slowly)

Words: Joe Hill

CASEY JONES

The workers on the S.P. Line to strike sent out
a call.

But Casoy Jones, the engineer, he wouldn't strike
at all;

The boilers they were looking, and his drivers on
the bum;

And Casoy and his engine, they were clean out of
plumb.

CHORUS: Casoy Jones, kept his junkpile running,
Casoy Jones, was working double-time,
Casoy Jones, he got a wooden medal,
For being good and faithful on the S.P. Line.

The workers said to Casoy, "Won't you help us win
this strike?"

But Casoy said, "Let me alone - you'd better take
a hike!"

Then someone put a bunch of railroad ties across
the track,

And Casoy hit the river with an awful crack.

CHORUS: Casoy Jones, hit the river bottom,
Casoy Jones, broke his bloomin' spine,
Casoy Jones, became an angolino,
And took a trip to heaven on the S.P. Line.

When Casoy Jones got up to heaven to the pearly
gate,

He said, "I'm Casoy Jones, the guy who pulled
the S.P. freight."

"You're just the man," said Peter "Our musicians
are on strike

You can get a job a scabbing any time you like."

CHORUS: Casoy Jones, got a job in heaven,
Casoy Jones, was doing mighty fine,
Casoy Jones, went scabbing on the angels,
Just like he did to workers on the S.P. Line.

The angels got together and they said it wasn't fair,
For Casoy Jones to go around a scabbing everywhere;
The Angel's Union Number Twenty-three, they sure
were there,

And they promptly fired Casoy down the golden stair.

CHORUS: Casoy Jones, went to Hell a-flying,
Casoy Jones, the Devil said, "Oh, fine!"
"Casoy Jones, got busy shovelling sulphur--
"That's what you got for scabbing on the
S.P. Line!"

THE PEAT BOG SOLDIERS

Far and wide as the eye can wander
Heath and bog are everywhere,
Not a bird sings out to greet us,
Oaks are standing gaunt and bare.

CHORUS

We are the peat-bog soldiers,
We're marching with our spades
To the moor.

Up and down the guards are pacing,
No one, no one can go through.
Fight would mean a sure death facing
Guns and barbed wire greet our view.

But for us there is no complaining,
Winter will in time be past;
One day we shall cry rejoicing,
Homeland dear, you're mine at last!

Then will the peat-bog soldiers
March no more with their spades
To the bog!

THE PREACHER AND SLAVE*

Long-haired preachers come out every night;
Try to tell you what's wrong and what's right;
But when asked about something to eat,
They will answer in voices so sweet.

CHORUS

You will eat by and by,
In that glorious land above the sky,
Work and pray, live on hay;
You'll get pie in the sky when you die.

If you fight hard for children and wife,
Try to get something good in this life
You're a sinner and bad man, they tell;
When you die you will sure go to hell.

Workingmen of all countries unite!
Side by side we for freedom will fight,
When the world and its wealth we have gained,
To the grafters we'll sing this refrain:

CHORUS

You will eat by and by
When you've learned how to cook and to fry,
Chop some wood, twill do you good,
And you'll eat in the sweet by and by.

This song is about so-called preachers who sell out to bosses and is not meant
as any reflection on religion or honest ministers of the Gospel.

THE WORKERS' FUNERAL HYMN

Words: J.E. Sinclair

Tune: "Abide With Me"

Heart that was brave in Freedom's Holy train,
 Striving to break the master's cruel chain;
 Here by your grave, we pledge ourselves anew,
 Never to rest until your dreams come true!

Sleep, worker, sleep, strong hearts the watch will keep,
 Till through the darkness Earth's new dawn shall creep,
 Flowers we lay in silence where you dream,
 Soft as the snow that feeds the mountain stream.

Under the red carnation and the rose,
 Sleep sweetly on, the sleep no waking knows;
 Soldier of toil, a tribute here we bring -
 Love's last farewell in broken song we sing!

THERE IS POWER IN A UNION

Words: Joe Hill

Tune: "River In The Blood"

Would you have freedom from wage slavery,
 Then join in the grand industrial band,
 Would you from hunger and misery be free,
 Then come do your share, like a man.

CHORUS

There is power, power,
 In a band of working men,
 When they stand hand in hand,
 There is power, power,
 It will rule in every land,
 When the workers join their hands.

Would you have mansions of gold in the sky,
 And live in a shack, way in the back?
 Would you have wings up to heaven to fly
 And starve here with rags on your back?

CHORUS

Come all ye workers from every land,
 Come join the grand industrial band,
 Your rightful share of this earth demand,
 Come on! Do you share like a man!

CHORUS

PARLEZ-VOUS

The union is calling us out on strike,
Parlez-vous.
To get the conditions that we like,
Parlez-vous.
We'll put the chisels on the run
And carry on until we've won,
Hinky, dinky, parlez-vous.

We're standing ready for the fight,
Parlez-vous.
To make the bosses treat us right,
Parlez-vous.
Hurl our banners! With all our might-
Raise our voices, we are right,
Hinky, dinky, parlez-vous.

On the picket lines we'll show our grit,
Parlez-vous.
We'll scare the foremen out of their wits,
Parlez-vous.
No longer will we be their slaves,
Hinky, dinky, parlez-vous.

Tune: "Madeloncello From Armatiers"
And when conditions we have won,
Parlez-vous.
We'll find that life is full of fun,
Parlez-vous.
Our weekly wage will go up high,
So food and clothing we can buy,
Hinky, dinky, parlez-vous.

And when conditions we have won,
Parlez-vous.
We'll find that life is full of fun,
Parlez-vous.
Our weekly wage will go up high,
So food and clothing we can buy,
Hinky, dinky, parlez-vous.

The boss is shaking at the knocs,
Parlez-vous.
The boss is shaking at the knocs,
Parlez-vous.
The boss is shaking at the knocs,
He's shaking in his B.V.D.'s,
Hinky, dinky, parlez-vous.

COMPANY UNION NATIONAL ANTHEM

I'm a worker with a foggy brain, I don't mind being robbed;
I am satisfied to get the smallest share,
I will never join a union for I fear I'd lose my job
And that's something I don't think I could bear.

CHORUS

When the hole is dug out yonder,
When the hole is dug out yonder,
When the hole is dug out yonder,
When the hole is dug out yonder, I'll be there.

I vote for the company union for the boss tells me it's good,
That it's good for he will not clearly say;
Still, it must be good for something for my boss man loves it so,
Though I know it fritters all my rights away.

Let us labor for our master from the dawn to setting sun,
Let us tend their every peevish want and care,
Then when all our life is over and our work on earth is done,
And the hole is dug out yonder, I'll be there.

THE MORE WE STICK TOGETHER

The more we stick together, together, together,
 The more we stick together, the closer we'll be.
 For your friends are my friends,
 And my friends are your friends,
 Oh, the more we stick together, the closer we'll be.

The more we fight together...., the stronger we'll be.
 For your fight is my fight,
 And my fight is your fight,.....

The more sing together,...the happier we'll be.
 For your song is my song,
 And my song is your song,.....

FARTHER ALONG

Day after day we're oft made to wonder
 Why we are hungry all the day long.
 The rich our bosses tell us they love us,
 And they will never do us a wrong.

CHORUS

Farther along we'll get our fair wages,
 Farther along we'll get our fair share;
 Join up my brother, build a strong union,
 It will grow stronger year after year.

Down in the mill we see women working,
 Working so hard, although they're almost dead;
 Then at their homes we see children crying,
 Simply because there's not enough bread.

CHORUS

All of you workers, unite together,
 Help us raise wages so we can live;
 We cannot do without a strong union
 So to your union time you must give.

CHORUS

When we see unions growing much bigger,
 How we do feel we cannot express;
 But we know, brother, we'll stick together
 And bye and bye, we'll meet with success.

CHORUS

FORWARD, WE'VE NOT FORGOTTEN

Forward, we've not forgotten
Our strength in the fights we have won;
No matter what may threaten,
Forward, not forgotten,
How strong we are as one!
Only those our hands, now aching,
Built the roads, the walls, the towers!
All the world is of our making -
What of it can we call ours?

REFRAIN

Forward, march on to power
Through the city, the land, the world.
Forward, advance the hour!
Just whose city is the city?
Just whose world is the world?

Forward, we've not forgotten
Our union in hunger and pain;
No matter what may threaten,
Forward, not forgotten,
We have a world to gain!
We shall free the world of shadow;
Ev'ry shop and ev'ry room,
Ev'ry road and ev'ry meadow -
All the world will be our own.

REFRAIN

THE UNION'S CALL

Working people must all get together
For the fight that is coming our way.
We must strike and picket together,
That's the way we will get all our pay.

In this struggle, we'll all stand together
For the day that is dawning anew.
We will build on a solid foundation
A union for me and for you.

They won't pay us a thing for our labor,
Yet it costs us to live and to eat,
They may starve us and jail us and shoot us,
But our Union will take no defeat.

JOHN L. LEWIS HAD A PLAN

Music: "Old MacDonald Had a Farm"

John L. Lewis had a plan, C-I, C-I-O!
 That's how the C.I.O. began, C-I, C-I-O!
 With mine workers here and stool workers there,
 Textile workers, garment workers,
 Auto workers -- all the workers!
 John L. Lewis had a plan, C-I, C-I-O!

Collective bargaining in our shops, C-I, C-I-O!
 There'll be no need for strikes or cops, C-I, C-I-O!
 Industrial unions here, industrial unions there,
 Here a union, there a union,
 Everywhere, an industrial union.
 Collective bargaining in our shops, C-I, C-I-O!

HARD TIMES IN THE MILL

Ev'ry mornin at half-past four,
 You hear the books hop on the floor,
 It's hard times in the mill my love,
 Hard times in the mill.

Ev'ry mornin just at five,
 You gotta get up, dead or alive,
 It's hard times in the mill, my love,
 Hard times in the mill.

Ev'ry mornin right at six,
 Don't that ol' bell make you sick?....

My rop's all out and my onds all down,
 The doffer's in my alley and I can't get around, Hard times

My boss thinks he's a hon
 He puts me in mind of a doodle in the sun...:

They steal his ring and they steal his knife,
 They steal ov'rything but his big fat wifo....

The section hand thinks he's a man,
 But he ain't got sonso to pay off his hands....

The section hand's standing at the door,
 Ordering the sweepers to sweep up the floor....

Ev'ry night when I go home,
 A piece of corn bread and an old jaw bone....

Ain't it enough to break your heart,
 Hafta work all day and at night it's dark....

HOLD THE FORT

We meet today in freedom's cause
And raise our voices high,
We'll join our hands in union strong,
To battle or to die.

CHORUS

Hold the fort, for we are coming,
Union men, be strong!
Side by side we'll battle onward,
Victory will come.

See our numbers still increasing,
Hear the bugle blow.
By our union we shall triumph,
Over every foe.

CHORUS

Pierce and long the battle rages,
But we will not fear;
Help will come whenever needed,
Choir, my comrades, cheer.

CHORUS

WHIRLWINDS OF DANGER

Whirlwinds of danger are raging around us,
O'er-whelming forces of darkness assail.
Still in the fight see advancing before us,
Our flag of liberty that yet shall prevail.

CHORUS

Then forward, you workers, freedom awaits you
O'er all the world on the land and the sea.
On with the fight for the cause of humanity;
March, march, you toilers, and the world shall be free.

Women and children in hunger are calling,
Shall we be silent to their sorrow and woe?
While in the fight see our brothers are falling,
Up, then, united, and conquer the foe.

CHORUS

Off with the crown of the tyrants of favor,
Down in the dust with the prince and the poor!
Strike off your chains, all you brave sons of labor,
Wake all humanity, for victory is near.

CHORUS

I'M LABOR

I dig your ditches, I'm labor;
 I man your switches, I'm labor,
 I teach your kids and make your shoes,
 I sew your pants and write your news,
 With brain and brawn, with nerve and
 I'm labor. (He's labor.)

I'm common folk, I'm labor;
 I'm always broke, I'm labor,
 I run your mails in rain and snow,
 I clear the track so that trains can go,
 But someone else gets all the dough,
 I'm labor. (He's labor.)

I don't get tired, I'm labor;
 Or else I'm fired, I'm labor,
 From birth to death my life is spent,
 In hovel, shack, or tenement,
 But still some landlord gets the rent,
 I'm labor. (He's labor.)

I fight your fires, I'm labor;
 I cleanse your mirrors, I'm labor,
 Your towers that top the mountain crest
 Your teeming east, your bounteous west,
 I wrought them, I, the dispossessed,
 I'm labor. (He's labor.)

THE MARCH OF THE HUNGRY MEN

In the dream of your downy couches,
 Through the shades of your pampered
 sleep,

Give ear, you can hear it coming,
 The tide that is steady and deep.
 Give ear for the sound is growing
 From the desert and dungeon and den.
 The tramp of the marching millions,
 The march of the hungry men.

CHORUS

It is coming another army
 Your wit cannot compute,
 The men-at-arms self-fashioned,
 The men you made the brute.
 From the farm and sweatshop gathered,
 From factory, mine and mill,
 With lyre and shears and augur,
 Dribble and drift and drill.

CHORUS

CHORUS

Give ear for the sound is growing
 From the desert and dungeon and den;
 The tramp of the marching millions,
 The march of the hungry men.

Through the depths of the Devil's darkness
 With the distant stars for light,
 They are coming the while you slumber.
 And they come with the might of right.
 On the morrow, perhaps to-morrow,
 You will waken and see and then
 You will hand the keys of the cities
 The ranks of the Hungry Men.

CHORUS

15
WAGE AND HOUR BILL SONG

(Tune: "The Merry Go Round Broke Down")

Oh, the CIO goes round
Building a union town
And the bosses there
Must learn to be fair
Cause the CIO's in town.

Oh, the Wage and Hour Bill's here
To the Company's despair
All we want is a union shop
So the chiselling will stop.

Oh, what fun, a wonderful time
When the company toes the line!

We met the other night
At a hearing in our fight.
The bosses balked
But the workers talked;
And things turned out all right.

LOOK AHEAD, WORKING MAN

(Tune: "Dixie")

Away down South where we weave the cotton,
Union men are not forgotten;
Look ahead, look ahead, look ahead, union man.
In the days gone by when they had their way,
We used to hear the bosses say:
Look away, look away, look away, union man.

CHORUS

But the CIO's in Dixie,
Hurray, Hurray!
The CIO is going to grow
Away down South in Dixie;
Oh ho, Oh ho, the CIO's in Dixie.
Oh ho, Oh ho, the CIO's in Dixie.

Now we're all together in the CIO
They cannot keep our wages low,
Look ahead, look ahead, look ahead, Union man.
For the time has come when we take our stand,
With union men throughout the land,
Look ahead, look ahead, look ahead, union man.

(CHORUS)

SALUTE THE DAWN

The trumpets of freedom are blowing;
 "Justice at last shall prevail."
 The ranks of the people are growing
 Though storms of reaction prevail.

CHORUS

Then courage, face the wind,
 Salute the rising sun.
 Our country's turning towards the dawn;
 New life's begun.

The old and the young are uniting;
 The workers and farmers agree.
 For life and for liberty fighting
 That no more starvation shall be.

America, awake to your duty;
 America, awake to your powers.
 Take back from the bandits their booty.
 Unshackle the wealth that is ours.

O land of great riches abounding
 Your workshops and farms shall not fail;
 The drums of your people are sounding;
 The will of us all shall prevail.

17

WE ARE BUILDING A STRONG UNION

We are building a strong union,
We are building a strong union,
We are building a strong union,
Workers in the mill.

Every new man makes us stronger,
Every new kid makes us stronger,
Every new girl makes us stronger,
Workers in the mill.

They have fired the men who joined us,
They have fired the girls who joined us,
They have fired the kids who joined us,
Workers in the mill.

We won't budge until we conquer,
We will stand until we conquer,
We will fight until we conquer,
Workers in the mill.

We have toiled in dark and danger,
We have toiled in dark and danger,
We have toiled in dark and danger,
Workers in the mill.

NO MORE MOURNING

No more mourning, no more mourning,
No more mourning after while,
And before I'll be a slave
I'll be buried in my grave,
Take my place with those who loved and fought before.

2. No more misery, (as above)

3. I know you're gonna miss me,

4. Oh freedom, Oh freedom.

TO LABOR

Shall you complain who feed the world,
Who clothe the world, who house the world,
Shall you complain who are the world,
Of what the world, the world may do?

As from this hour you use your power,
The world must follow, follow you.
As from this hour you use your power,
The world must follow, follow you.

Stand still as one, see justice done,
Believe and dare, and dare and do
Stand all as one, see justice done!
Believe and dare, and dare and do!

Or dark or light, or wrong or right,
The world is made, is made by you.
Or dark or light, or wrong or right,
The world is made, is made by you.

Then rise as you no're rose before,
Nor hoped before, nor dared before,
And show as no're was shown before
The power that lies, that lies in you.

ON THE PICKET LINE

To win our strike and our demands
Come and picket on the picket line.
In one strong union we'll join hands;
Come and picket on the picket line.

REFRAIN

On the line, on the line,
Come and picket on the picket line.
We will shout and yell and fight as
well,
Come and picket on the picket line.

If you've never spent a night in jail
Come and picket on the picket line;
You'll be invited without fail.
Come and picket on the picket line.
(REFRAIN)

The Union is the place for me,
The place for working men,
Who want some time to sing and play,
And money they can spend.

(REFRAIN)

I am a Union man because
I want a living wage;
We'll stick together, we'll fight
together,
We'll get that living wage.

(REFRAIN)

The man who scabs is the man who's
yellow,
And is a sight to see;
We'll kick him out, we'll keep him
out,
With the picket, picket line.

(REFRAIN)

19

THE RICH MAN AND THE POOR MAN

Tune: Old English Air

There was a rich man, and he lived in Jerusalem,
Glory Hallelujah, hei-ro-gee-rum.
He wore a silk hat, and his coat was very spruc-i-um,
Glory hallelujah, hei-ro-gee-rum.

Chorus: Hei-ro-gee-rum, hei-ro-gee-rum,
 Skin-a-ma-link-a-dood-li-um,
 Skin-a-ma-link-a-dood-li-um,
 Glory hallelujah, hei-ro-gee-rum.

And at his gate there sat a human wreck-i-um,
Glory hallelujah, hei-ro-gee-rum.
He wore a bowler hat, and the rim was round his neckum,
Glory hallelujah, hei-ro-gee-rum.

CHORUS

The poor man asked for a piece of bread and cheese-i-um,
Glory hallelujah, hei-ro-gee-rum.
The rich man answered, "I'll call for a police-i-um."
Glory hallelujah, hei-ro-gee-rum.

CHORUS

The poor man died and his soul went to heav-i-um,
Glory hallelujah, hei-ro-gee-rum.
He danced with the saints till quarter past elev-i-um,
Glory hallelujah, hei-ro-gee-rum.

CHORUS

The rich man died, but he didn't fare so well-i-um,
Glory hallelujah, hei-ro-gee-rum.
He couldn't go to heaven, so he had to go to heel-i-um,
Glory hallelujah, hei-ro-gee-rum.

CHORUS

The rich man asked for to have a con-o-sol-i-um.
Glory hallelujah, hei-ro-gee-rum.
The devil only answered, "Come shovel on the coal-i-um,
Glory hallelujah, hei-ro-gee-rum.

CHORUS

Now the moral of this story is that riches are no jok-i-um,
Glory hallelujah, hei-ro-gee-rum.
We'll all go to heaven, 'cause we're all stoney brok-i-um,
Glory hallelujah, hei-ro-gee-rum.

SONG OF THE EVICTED TENANT

Way down in old Saint Francis Bottom
Where they call it the devil's den,
Many a poor tenant has left his home
And me, Oh God, I'm one.

About the twentieth of January
When God sent His great big flood,
It run the planters from their
beautiful homes
And now they live in tents.

The planter said to the tenant one
morning

"Oh, boys, how do you like this?"
"Oh, boss, it ain't a-hurting me."
The tenants answered him.

"If you will stay in refugoo camps
Or in the tenant's home,
You will learn not to be afraid of ice
or snow
Or fear the shining sun."

"Oh, boss, don't you see where you did
wrong?"

When you throwed me out of my shack,
I had to build me a tent
Out of my old pick sacks."

MAMMY'S LITTLE BABY LOVES A UNION SHOP

"Rush," says the boss,
"Work like a boss.
I'll take the profits and you take the
loss.
I've got the brains,
I've got the dough,
That's why the Lord decreed it so."

CHORUS

"Don't want to hear of a union, union,
Don't want to hear of a union shop!
If you don't like it, you can hike it -
Such goings-on have got to stop."

You're telling us
"Work till you bust-
I've got the brains so don't you fuss."
We're telling you,
"Watch what you do,
You're going to find we've got some too."

CHORUS

We're just thinking of a union, union,
We started thinking and we won't stop.
We've noticed bosses, claiming losses,
Do raise pay in a union shop.

We want a say,
On hours and pay,
And the conditions we stand all day.
One person's work
Won't dare to speak
Union of all is what we seek.

CHORUS

Mammy's little baby loves a union, union,
Mammy's little baby loves a union shop.
Maine to Frisco, joining up brisk -- Oh,
We'll clean up with a union mop!

STAND UP! YE WORKERS

Words: Ethel Comor

Tune: "Stand Up For Jesus"

Stand up! Stand up! Ye workers,
Stand up in all your might,
Unite beneath our banner,
For liberty and right,
From victory unto victory,
The workers all will go,
To win the world for labor,
And vanquish every foe.

Stand up! Stand up! Ye workers,
Stand up in every land,
Unite and fight for freedom
In ONE BIG UNION grand.
Put on the workers' armor,
There's freedom on ahead,
When all the greedy tyrants
Will have to earn their bread.

Arisel! Arisel! Ye toilers,
The strife will not be long;
This day the noise of battle
The next the victor's song.
All ye that slave for wages
Stand up and break your chains!
Unite in ONE BIG UNION --
You've got a world to gain!

SLAVING IN A FACTORY

Dallas, Texas, Strikers Song

Music: "I've Been Working On
the Railroad."

I've been slaving in a factory
All the live long day,
I've been slaving in a factory
Just to pass the time away.
The boss's eye was always on me;
I could not get away.
And all he'd do was holler, "Hurry!"
So here is what I say:

I've been a victim of the sweatshop
For days and days and days;
I've been a victim of the sweatshop
For eighty cents a day.
But now that I've joined the union,
The big, bad wolf has sneaked away.
I'm glad that I have joined the union--
I'm happy, free and gay.

STRANGE THINGS HAPPENING IN THIS LAND

There are strange things happening in
this land (repeat)

Oh, the rich man boasts and brags, While
the worker goes in rags,

There are strange things happening in
this land.

There are strange things happening in
this land. (repeat)

Oh, the farmer cannot eat, 'cause he's
raised too much wheat.

There are strange things happening in
this land.

There are strange things.....etc.

Too much cotton in our socks, so we
have none on our backs,

There are strange things.....etc.

There are strange things.....etc.

Lots of groceries on the shelves,

But we have none for ourselves,

There are strange things.....etc.

There are strange things.....etc.

Oh, they'll give us lots to eat when
the drums begin to beat;

There are strange things.....etc.

There are strange things.....etc.

But when workmen refuse to put
on their old war shoes,

There'll be GOOD THINGS happening in
this land.

There'll be GOOD THINGS happening in
this land. (repeat)

When the workers take a stand an
unite in a solid band,

There'll be GOOD THINGS.....etc.

SONGS WE LIKE TO SING
Folk Songs
Negro Spirituals
Rounds

AIN'T GWINE STUDY WAR NO MORE

Gwine lay down my burden,
Down by the riverside,
Down by the riverside,
Down by the riverside,
Gwine lay down my burden,
Down by the riverside,
To study war no more.

CHORUS

I ain't gwine study war no more,
I ain't gwine study war no more,
I ain't gwine study war no more,
I ain't gwine study war no more,
I ain't gwine study war no more,
I ain't gwine study war no more,
I ain't gwine study war no more.

Gwine lay down my sword an' shield,
Down by the riverside, etc.

Gwine talk with the Prince of Peace,
Down by the riverside, etc.

SOMEBODY KNOCKING AT YOUR DOOR

Sombody knocking at your door, sombody knocking at your door,
Oh, farmers (teachers, miners, etc.) why don't you answer?
Sombody knocking at your door.

CHORUS

Knocks like a union,
Sombody knocking at your door,
Knocks like a union,
Sombody knocking at your door,
Oh, workers, why don't you answer?
Sombody knocking at your door.

WE SHALL NOT BE MOVED

We shall not be, we shall not be moved,
We shall not be, we shall not be moved,
Just like a tree that's planted by the waters,
We shall not be moved!

We're backed up by the union,
We shall not be moved,
We're backed up by the union,
We shall not be moved.

(CHORUS)

Other Verses

We're striking for our
freedom.

We're fighting for our
children.

THE HUNTING ROUND

The trumpet loud in forest sounds
The eager phaso is on-6
And joyous hunters, grooms and hounds
Leap forward to the horn

Now loud the echo rolls around,
Resounds against the wolkin
Hallee, the stag, the stag elinks down
To earth, to earth, they fell him

Ah it is royal, royal to follow the
chase,

Ah it is royal, royal to follow the
chase.

ARE YOU SLEEPING?

(4 - Part Round)

Are you sleeping, Are you sleeping,

John? Brother John?

Up and join a union! Up, and join a union!

C.I.O. C.I.O.

FOLLOW ME

Follow, Follow, Follow, Follow,
follow, follow, follow me.

Whither shall I follow, follow
follow,

Whither shall I follow, Follow, then.

To the greenwood, to the greenwood,
to the greenwood, greenwood trees.

WE HAVE GATHERED

(4 part round)

We have gathered
From the mills and factories,
Wanting to understand
The deep wide world.

HOL DI RI DIA

From Lucorn to Wogis an,
Hol di ri dia, Hol di ria,
Care and labor now are gone,
Hol di ri di a, Hol di a

CHORUS

Hol-di-ri-di-a
Hol di ri di a, Hol di ri a
Hol-di-ri-di-a
Hol di ri di a, Hol di a

O'er the mountain trails we go
Hol di ri dia, Hol di dia
See the deep ravines below
Hol di ri di a, Hol di a

CHORUS

Wogis lies on the highest hill
Hol di ri dia, Hol di ria,
Give a cheer boys with a will,
Hol di ri dia, Hol di a

CHORUS

WATER BOY

(Negro Railroad Workers)

Water boy, where are you hidin'?

If ya dinna come, gwine to calla fo' Henry.

There ain't no Henry (hahh!), that's on a this
mountain (hahh!).

That rings a-like mine, boys (hahh!), that rings a-
like mine.

Done bust this look boys (hahh!), from hyar to
Lafayette (hahh!).

All the way to the jail, boys (hahh!), Yea, back
to the jail.

You back o' Diamonds (hahh!), Yea, back o' Diamonds
(hahh!).

I know you of old, boys (hahh!) yea, know you
of old.

You rob my pockets (hahh!), yea rob-a-my
pocket (hahh!).

Don rob-a-my pocket o' silver and gold. (1st Verse.)

CANNON BALL

From the great Atlantic Ocean to the
Pacific shore

From the queen of flowing mountain

South Bill Baltimore

She's mighty tall and handsome, and

she's known quite well by all

she is the combination of the Wabash

Cannon Ball.

(Listen to the jingle the rumble and

roar, as she glides along the woodland

through the hills and by the shores

hear the mighty rush of the engine,

and the lonesome hobo squall.

Coming through the jungle on the

Wabash Cannon Ball,

She came down from Birmingham one cold

December day,

As she pulled into the station you

could hear the people say,

There's a gal from Tennessee and she's

long and she's tall

She came down from Birmingham on the

Wabash Cannon Ball.

Your eastern states are sandy, so the
people say

From New York to St. Louis and Chicago

by the way

Through the hills of Minnesota, where

the rippling waters fall

No chances can be taken on the Wabash

Cannon Ball.

Here is Daddy Claxton, may his name

forever stand

And always be remembered in the courts

throughout the land.

His earthly race is over and the

curtains round him fall.

And carry home to Dixie on the

Wabash Cannon Ball.

NOBODY KNOWS DE TROUBLE I SEE

Nobody knows de trouble I see,
Nobody knows but Jesus.
Nobody knows de trouble I see,
Glory, hallelujah! Arise, arise!

Sometimes I'm up, sometimes I'm down,
Oh, yes Lord,
Sometimes I'm almost to be grown,
Oh, yes Lord.

Altho' you got no gain, I say,
Oh, yes Lord,
I have my trials here below,
Oh, yes Lord.

Nobody knows de trouble I see,
Nobody knows but Jesus.
Nobody knows de trouble I see,
Glory, hallelujah! Arise, arise!

CARELESS LOVE

Love, oh love, oh careless love

See what love has done to me

Sorrow, sorrow to my heart

Then me and my true love have to part

Mama, mama you be good

With a Ford and a brand new suit
of clothin'.

Mama, mama don't you cry

For I'll git me another by and by

You can pass my door and pass my gate

But yo'll never pass my thirty eight

You can pass my gate and pass my door

But yo'll never pass my forty four

I love my mama and papa too

But I'd leave them both and go
with you.

Oh it's done and broke this heart of mine

and it'll break that heart of yours
some time.

GO DOWN MOSES

When Israel was in Egypt land

Let my people go.

Oppress so hard they could not stand

Let my people go.

CHORUS

Go down Moses way down in Egypt

land

Tell of Pharaoh, let my people go.

No more shall they in bondage fall

Let my people go.

Let us come out with Egypt's spoil

Let my people go.

CHORUS

Your sons shall not before you

stand

Let my people go.

And you'll possess fair Canaan's

land

Let my people go.

CHORUS

LOOKY, LOOKY YONDER

Looky, looky yonder (hah!)!

Looky, looky yonder (hah!)!

Looky, looky yonder

All the live long day

Ax is walkin' (hah!)!

Chips is talkin' (hah!)!

Ax is walkin'

All the live long day.

COULDN'T HEAR NOBODY PRAY

Leader

Group

In the valley

(I couldn't hear nobody pray)

On my knees

(I couldn't hear nobody pray)

With my burden

(I couldn't hear nobody pray)

And my sorrow

(I couldn't hear nobody pray)

O Lord!

All - (Chorus)

And I couldn't hear nobody pray.

And I couldn't hear nobody pray.

O way down yonder by myself.

And I couldn't hear nobody pray.

Chilly waters,

(I couldn't hear nobody pray)

In the Jordan,

Crossing over,

Into Canaan!

O Lord!

(CHORUS)

Hallelujah!

(I couldn't hear, etc.)

From bins over,

In the kingdom,

With my Jesus!

O Lord!

(CHORUS)

COME ON TO THE BURYIN'

Come on, Come on,

Let's go to the buryin'

Come on, Come on,

Let's go to the buryin'

Way over in the new buryin' ground.

Ho-ah mighty rumblin'

Let's go to the buryin'

Ho-ah mighty rumblin'

Let's go to the buryin'

Ho-ah mighty rumblin'

Let's go to the buryin'

Way over in the new buryin' ground.

Come on, Come on,

Let's go to the buryin'

Come on, Come on,

Let's go to the buryin'

Way over in the new buryin' ground.

Cap'in killed me buddy,

Let's go to the buryin'

Cap'in killed me buddy,

Let's go to the buryin'

Cap'in killed me buddy,

Let's go to the buryin'

Way over in the new buryin' ground.

DOWN IN THE VALLEY

Down in the valley,
The valley so low,
Hang your head over,
Hear the wind blow,

Hear the wind-blow, dear,
Hear the wind blow,
Hang your head over,
Hear the wind blow,

If you don't love me,
Leave whom you please,
Throw your arms round me,
Give my heart ease,

Throw your arms round me,
Before it's too late,
Throw your arms round me,
Feel my heart break,

Writing this letter,
Containing three lines,
Answer my question,
Will you be mine?

Will you be mine, dear,
Will you be mine?
Answer my question,
Will you be mine?

Go build me a castle
Forty feet high,
So I can see him,
As he goes by,

As he goes by, dear,
As he goes by,
So I can see him,
As he goes by,

Roses love sunshine,
Violets love dew,
Angels in heaven
Know I love you.

SOURWOOD MOUNTAIN

Chickens a-crowin' on Sourwood Mountain,
Ho-doo-ing-dong-doodle allay day,
So many pretty girls I can't count 'em,
Ho-doo-ing-dong-doodle allay day,

My true love, she's a blue-eyed dandy,
Ho-doo-ing-dong-doodle allay day,
A kiss from her is sweeter than candy,
Ho-doo-ing-dong-doodle allay day,

My true love lives over the river,
Ho-doo-ing-dong-doodle allay day,
A hop and a skip and I'll be with her,
Ho-doo-ing-dong-doodle allay day,

My true love is a blue-eyed dandy,
Ho-doo-ing-dong-doodle allay day,
If she don't marry me I'll go crazy,
Ho-doo-ing-dong-doodle allay day,

Back my jenny up the Sourwood Mountain,
Ho-doo-ing-dong-doodle allay day,
So many pretty girls I can't count 'em,
Ho-doo-ing-dong-doodle allay day,

My true love is a sunburned dandy,
Ho-doo-ing-dong-doodle allay day,
She won't work and I'm too lazy,
Ho-doo-ing-dong-doodle allay day,

THE FARMER COMES TO TOWN

When the farmer comes to town, with his wagon broken down,

O, the farmer is the man who feeds them all,

If you'll only look and see, then I think you will agree,

That the farmer is the man who feeds them all.

The farmer is the man, the farmer is the man,

Lives on credit till the fall,

Then they take him by the hand and they lead him off the land,

And the middle-man's the man who gets it all.

When the lawyer hangs around, while the butcher cuts a pound,

O, the farmer is the man who feeds them all,

And the preacher and the cook go a-strolling by the brook,

O, the farmer is the man who feeds them all,

The farmer is the man, the farmer is the man,

Lives on credit till the fall,

With the interest rate so high, it's a wonder he don't die,

For the mortgage-man's the man who gets it all.

When the banker says he's broke, and the merchants up in smoke,

They forget that it's the farmer feeds them all,

It would put them to the test if the farmer took a rest,

Then they'd know that it's the farmer feeds them all.

The farmer is the man, the farmer is the man,

Lives on credit till the fall,

And his pants are wearing thin, his condition it's a sin,

He's forgot that he's the man who feeds them all.

2. THE DOWN HIS ROAD

Gwine down the road feelin' bad,

Gwine down the road feelin' bad,

Gwine down the road feelin' bad,

An' I ain' g'wino be treated this a-way!

Down in the jail on my knees,

Fed me on corn bread and pone,

Two dollar shoes hurt my feet,

21 dollars shoes fits 'em best,

Gwine down the road feelin' bad,

MY SILVER TRUMPET

If life were a thing that money could buy,
Hand me down my silver trumpet - Gabriel,
The rich would live and the poor would die,
Hand me down my silver trumpet, Lord.

CHORUS

Hand me down, hand me down,
Hand me down my silver trumpet - Gabriel,
Hand it down, throw it down, any old way, just
it down,
Hand me down my silver trumpet, Lord.

The Lord, he would not have it so,
Hand me down my silver trumpet - Gabriel,
The rich must die just the same as the poor,
Hand me down my silver trumpet, Lord.

CHORUS

The devil's mad and I am glad,
Hand me down my silver trumpet, Gabriel,
He lost a soul that he thought he had,
Hand me down my silver trumpet, Lord.

CHORUS

LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING

Words: James Johnson

Music: J. R. Johnson

Lift ev'ry voice and sing,
Till earth and heaven ring,
Ring with the harmonies of liberty,
Let joyful rise
High as the list'ning skies,
The sound loud as the rolling sea,
Full of the faith that the
Present has brought us,
Sing a song full of the hope that the
Present has brought us;
Facing the rising sun of our new day
begun,
Let us march on till victory is won.

Stony the road we trod,
Bitter the chast'ning rod,
Felt in the days when hope unborn had
died,
Yet with a steady beat,
Have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our fathers
sighed?
We have come over a way that with tears
I have been watered,
We have come, treading our path through
the blood of the slaughtered,
Out from the gloomy past,
Till now we stand at last,
Where the white gleam of our bright
star is cast.

TENNESSEE TRAVELLER

I thumbed my way from Ten-nes-see,
Caught a freight two miles and a bussey foot three;
Got a coarlin' blister under my toe,
And it hurt like Ho-ly Mos.
Left the nicest bunch of fellows back home,
Left my Pa and Ma, 'cause I had to roam
And to talk to ev'ryone of you guys
And to tell you how to get wise.

CHORUS

You guys got to organize, yes sir, start today!
You guys got to organize, there ain't no other way.

(Spoken) Now this song is mostly about my Pappy,
so I'm gonna tell you about him now. He was a
verra thin man and he was a miner. And he worked
down in the mines since he was ten years on. He
had a red nose but it warn't from sunburn, and
this is about my Pappy.

My Pappy was as thin as a rail
And his face was white as berrable pale.
So one day, "Pa, how come," says I,
"You don't weigh more than a fly?"

(Spoken) So Pa he looked at me sorta funny-like
and he says like this:

"Now, son," says Pa, "when I was nine,
"My own Pa sent me down in the mine."
"When you work down there nigh forty-five year,
"You ain't no goldarn steer."

CHORUS

Way down, way down, in the mine,
You can't see the sun;
Way down, way down in the mine,
It ain't no gol-darn fun.

(Spoken) No sir, it warn't much fun. My Pappy
stood it just about as long as he could -- long
hours, low wages -- so one day he got up on his
hind legs and this is what happened:

One day last spring up spoke my Pa,
"This place begins to stick in my craw,
"Go out, and fetch in all of the boys
"We've got to organize!"

TENNESSEE TRAVELLER (cont.)

(Spoken) So I went out just like he said and I brought in Mack, and Smokey, and George, and Joe and the rest of the fellers. And Pa he started talkin' to 'em -- and what I mean -- he finally gave it to 'em like this:

"Now listen, Mack and Smokey," he said,
 "All those with more than bone in their heads
 "If we don't speak up what's on our mind
 "We'll all be left behind."

CHORUS

You guys gotta organize
 Yes, sir, start today
 You guys gotta organize
 There ain't no other way!

(Spoken) And he gave the fellers a swell speech, you know. Talked to 'em and got 'em all hot up about the whole thing. But my Pappy was one of them An-ar-chists, you know. He couldn't wait. He hadda go in and talk to the bossman all by himself. So this is what happened:

The next day my Pappy ups to the boss,
 "The boys is sick of your apple-snaps,
 "If you don't talk turkey mighty soon,
 "We'll blow your mine to the moon!"

(Spoken) You see, one of them An-ar-chists, like I said. But the bossman ain't never been spoken to like that in his life before, so he answered back:

Now the boss was one tough sonuvagun,
 And he grabbed a lick'ry switch and a word for 'em.
 Says he, "You git to hell from here!"
 And he clouts my Pa in the ear.

(Shouted) Hoy, Mack! Hoy, Smokey! Hoy, George!
 Joo! Mack! He knocked Pa cold -- git the boys!

When Pappy woke the followin' day,
 The first words that he managed to say,
 "Twas a damn good thing my head is so hard,
 "Who's got my union card?" (1st CHORUS)

WHERE ARE YOU GOING MY GOOD OLD MAN

Where are you going my good old man?

My honey, my lamb?

The best old soul in the world.

Goin' a-huntin' (spoken)

When will you be back, my good old man?

My honey my lamb?

The best old soul in the world.

Friday evenin' (spoken)

What do you want for supper, my good old man?

My honey my lamb?

The best old soul in the world.

Eggs (spoken)

How many do you want, my good old man?

My honey my lamb?

The best old soul in the world.

A bushel (spoken)

A bushel will kill you, my good old man.

My honey, my lamb.

The best old soul in the world.

Can't help it. (spoken)

Where do you want to be buried, my good old man?

My honey, my lamb?

The best old soul in the world.

Chimney corner. (spoken)

Ashes will fall on you, my good old man.

My honey, my lamb.

The best old soul in the world.

Don't care if they do. (spoken)

Why do you want to be buried there, my good old man?

My honey, my lamb?

The best old soul in the world.

So I can hain't you. (spoken)

A hain't can't hain't a hain't, my good old man.

My honey my lamb.

The meanest old devil in the land.

WE ARE BUILDING A STRONG UNION

We are building a strong union,
We are building a strong union,
We are building a strong union,
Workers in the mill.

Every now and then makes us stronger,
Every now and then makes us stronger,
Every now and then makes us stronger,
Workers in the mill.

They have fired the men who joined us,
They have fired the girls who joined us,
They have fired the kids who joined us,
Workers in the mill.

We won't budge until we conquer,
We will stand until we conquer,
We will fight until we conquer,
Workers in the mill.

We have toiled in dark and danger,
We have toiled in dark and danger,
We have toiled in dark and danger,
Workers in the mill.

NO MORE MOURNING

No more mourning, no more mourning,
No more mourning after while,
And before I'll be a slave,
I'll be buried in my grave,
Take my place with those who loved and fought before.

2. No more misery (as above)

3. I know you're gonna miss me.

4. Oh freedom, Oh freedom.

CRAWDAD SONG

You bring a line
And I'll bring a pole, Honey.
You bring a line
And I'll bring a pole, Baby.
You bring a line
And I'll bring a pole.
We'll go fishing
In the Crawdad Hole.
Honey, Sugar, Baby & mine.

Yonder comes a man
With a sack on his back, Honey.
Yonder comes a man with
A sack on his back, Baby.
Yonder comes a man
With a sack on his back.
Packin' all the Crawdads
He can pack.

He fell down
And bust his sack.
You oughta see the crawdads
Backing back.

Crawdads, Crawdads
Three for a dime.
Did you ever see
Crawdads sell like mine.
Got by all men
Before it's too late.
Get Drowdad men gone
Fast your gate.

Crawdads, Crawdads
You better go home.
I'm goin' to catch you
Here & now.

Let more verses
To this song.
Guess I'd better
Be goin' along.

ZUM TA DI JA

Come a riding by one day,
Zum ta di ja di ja,
A saltier jaunty, bold and gay,
Zum ta di ja di ja.

CHORUS

Zum ta di ja di ja,
Zum ta di ja di ja,
Zum ta di ja di ja,
Zum ta di ja di ja,
Zum ta di ja di ja,
Zum ta di ja di ja,
Zum ta di ja di ja.

Oft he asked in manner bold,
Zum ta di ja di ja,
How could I this wroth withold,
Zum ta di ja di ja.

CHORUS

This little heart I'd give to you
Zum ta di ja di ja,
Could I be sure your own were
true.
Zum ta di ja di ja.

CHORUS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **61-28**

REPORT MADE AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA	DATE WHEN MADE 2/28/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/5,6,7,9/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] has previously defended radical individuals and labor unions in court.

[REDACTED] Copy of Labor Journal being sent to the office of origin. No definite indication that either of the above individuals is a Communist.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP8 BTJ/cl
248552

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated December 9, 1941, at Richmond, Virginia. Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated January 31, 1942, at Richmond, Virginia.

DETAILS:

AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

COPIES DESTROYED
7/3/41

[REDACTED] was contacted by reporting Agent, at which

APPROVED AND <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">61-7511-187</div> <div style="text-align: center;">MAY 1942</div>	RECORDED & INDEXED <i>[initials]</i>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 2-Knoxville (Encl.) 2-Norfolk		

COPY IN FILE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET5

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Information originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-87, p. 2-6

XXXXXX

XXXXXX

 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

b7C
b7D
b7C
b7D
b7C
b7E

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Reporting Agent secured copies of the Labor Journal for November 27, 1941, December 4, 1941, January 22, 1942, January 29, 1942, and February 5, 1942, all of which copies are being sent by this office to the office of origin.

It is to be noted from a review of these copies that the newspaper is a weekly paper and is the official organ of the Norfolk Central Labor Union; that the editor and publisher is E. L. PICKLER, and that JOSEPH MORRIS is the advertising manager; that the paper is published every Thursday from the office of the Labor Journal, 209 West Tazewell Street, Norfolk, telephone 2-5991; that it was entered as second class matter on March 3, 1938, at the post office in Norfolk, Virginia, under the Act of March 3, 1879; that communications are solicited by the paper on all subjects, and the request is made that the full name of any individual submitting a communication should be signed as evidence of good faith. It is further noted that the newspaper also reserves the right to refuse any objectionable news item or advertising copy, and that the Labor Journal does not endorse the sentiments of all communications that appear in the newspaper, and that it is at liberty to take issue when it sees fit; that the subscription price of the paper per year is \$1.00, and for six months, 50¢.

It is also to be noted that in the copy of February 5, 1942, there is an item to the effect that WILLIAM GREEN calls for public support of Russian war relief needs, and also a comment that Fascism is 20th Century cannibalism, and that Nazi power must be smashed. In the issue of January 29, 1942, there is an item to the effect that the Russian War Relief had been given a gift of 100,000 dresses by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, of New York City. In the issue of January 22, 1942, there is an item to the effect that ALLEN WARDWELL, of New York City, had been elected secretary of the Board of Directors of the Russian War Relief, Inc., in New York City. In the issue of December 4, 1942, there is a considerable amount of space given to the editorial of the Hatters' Union, in Philadelphia, violating the Anti-Trust Law, and also to the conviction of sixteen of DENNY LEWIS'S associates, "The Socialist Workers' Party", in Minneapolis, Minnesota. In the issue of November 27, 1941, there is an item indicating that the Actors Union has initiated ouster of Communists in New York City, New York.

ENCLOSURES

TO THE KNOXVILLE OFFICE: The following issues of the Labor Journal:

February 5, 1942
January 29, 1942
January 22, 1942
December 4, 1941
November 27, 1941

- P E N D I N G -

61-28

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NORFOLK FIELD DIVISION

At Norfolk, Virginia, will contact Confidential
Informants of the Norfolk Office

b7c

b7E

- P E N D I N G -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

FILE NO. 100-839

REPORT MADE AT OKLAHOMA CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 3-6-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-17-42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c IM
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

b7c
The indices of the Oklahoma City Field Division failed to show the name of [REDACTED]. A review of the Internal security file of [REDACTED] fails to indicate whether he has a sister by the name of [REDACTED]. It also fails to show whether [REDACTED] ever stayed at the Highlander Folk School.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Knoxville, dated 12-30-41.

DETAILS:

b7c
A review of the card index files of the Oklahoma City Field Division fails to show the name of [REDACTED]. The Internal Security File listing [REDACTED] as a Subject, (Oklahoma City File No. 100-973) and various other files in which [REDACTED] is listed fails to show whether he has a sister by the name of [REDACTED].

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/28/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CA**

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN 245532

<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>W.S. Bensch</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>COPIES DESTROYED 78 APR 25 1961</p> <p>COPY IN FILE</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 3 Knoxville 2 Oklahoma City</p>	<p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 2em;">61-75-11 88</p> <p style="text-align: right;">MAR 10 1942</p> <p style="text-align: right;">EX-13</p>
<p>RECORDED & INDEXED <i>lmr</i></p>	

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Boston, Massachusetts
March 12, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY — C

b7c [redacted], Knoxville, Tennessee, dated December 30, 1941, in instant case, and particularly to the lead for the Boston Office to check its indices for the name of [redacted] *b7c* *41*

These indices reflect no information on this party and it is not believed desirable to conduct further investigation concerning her. Therefore, instant case is being referred upon completion to the Office of origin.

Very truly yours

V. W. Peterson *zjr*
V. W. PETERSON
Special Agent in Charge

Am [redacted] *kg*
61-185

cc-Knoxville

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DATE 2/28/84 BY SP8 BTG/Ch
248532

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28 APR 25 1961

INDEXED

61-7511-81
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 14 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

February 27, 1942

ESK

lrc

Dear Mr. *lrc*

The publications which you so kindly forwarded under cover postmarked February 16, 1942, to Mr. L. R. Pennington of this Bureau have been referred to me.

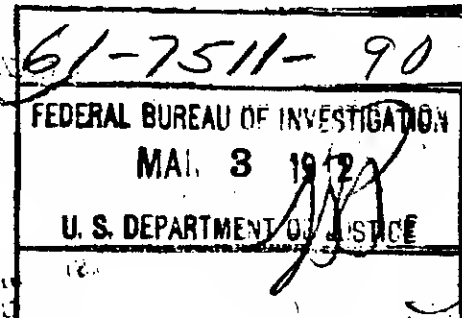
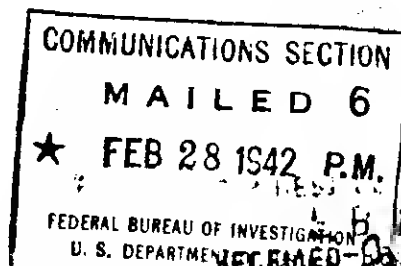
Your cooperation in this matter is most appreciated. In order that your future cooperation in this matter might be obtained, I am instructing Mr. W. A. Murphy, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, 407 Hamilton National Bank Building, Knoxville, Tennessee, to have a Special Agent of that office call on you.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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DATE 2/28/84 BY SP8 BTG/cw
240602



RECEIVED MAR 21 1942
FEB 28 1942
FEB 28 1942

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Knoxville, Tennessee
March 13, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/8/84 BY SP8 BTJ/cl
245362

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
Internal Security

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated
February 24, 1942, Bureau letter dated February 27, 1942,
Bureau file number 61-7511.

[REDACTED]
was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] on March 10,
1942, at which time [REDACTED] advised that he does none of
the printing for the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL.

[REDACTED] copy of which was sent by
him to the Bureau in care of Mr. L. R. PENNINGTON. The
Knoxville Field Division has a copy of this report in its
files and a summary was furnished the Bureau by letter
dated January 28, 1942.

67D [REDACTED] was very cooperative and agreed
to furnish the Knoxville Office with any other publication
he might receive.

RECORDED & INDEXED

It has been determined that [REDACTED]
is printed by the DuBoise Publishing Company, Printers and
Publishers, 1620 Third Avenue, North Birmingham, Alabama. This
information will be furnished the Birmingham Office.

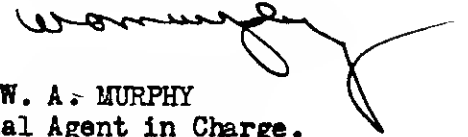
61-7511 - 91
The Highlander Fling
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COPIES DESTROYED
78 APR 25 1966
10 APR 1 1942
FILE

EX-8

with leads to endeavor to obtain back copies of this publication.

Very truly yours,



W. A. MURPHY
Special Agent in Charge.

47c

hcm
61-12

57409

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGINATED AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

NY FILE NO. 100-9450

MEM

MADE AT YORK, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/17/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/10/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Indices of the New York Field Division checked regarding [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] with negative results. Information identifying the International Students Service, PILOT, THE NEW LEADER, SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY and the American Russian Institute set forth. Indices checked for JESSICA SMITH. Information set forth.

- EUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated December 30, 1941 at Knoxville, Tennessee.

DETAILS:

AT NEW YORK CITY

The indices of the New York Field Division were checked with respect to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] with negative results.

The NEW YORK TIMES under date of December 29, 1940 indicates that the International Students Service was originally founded to rival the American Students Union, an alleged Communist front organization.

In the case entitled THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION; INTERNAL SECURITY - C, New York file #55-4632, it is indicated that the PILOT is an official publication of the National Maritime Union.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED 1 MAR 26 '42	61-7571	92
5 - Bureau 2 - Knoxville 4 - New York	MAR 1 1942	RECORDED & INDEXED
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/28/84 BY SP7 [Signature]		

COPY IN FILE

100-9450

As reflected in the indices of the New York Field Division JESSICA SMITH is sponsor of the American Council on Soviet Relations 1941.

The files of the New York Field Division indicate that the NEW LEADER is a publication of the Social Democratic Federation of America, which is opposed to Communism.

57410

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY is published at 114 East 22d Street, New York City. This publication contains many articles extolling military, economic and political conditions in the U. S. S. R. SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY is the subject of an Internal Security case, New York file #100-6393.

The American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union according to the quarterly summary report for November 1941, page 140, is presently affiliated with the Russian War Relief, an alleged Communist front organization.

With respect to the lead in reference report to ascertain the person to whom New York telephone No. 2-2566 is listed, your attention is directed to the fact that no such number exists in New York City. All telephone numbers in New York City are preceded by an Exchange prefix. Any further investigation in this case by the New York Field Division would appear to be unproductive and accordingly this matter is being considered referred upon completion to the office of origin.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

98

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Knoxville, Tennessee
March 18, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/28/84 BY SP8 BTG/CA
245532

0
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
Internal Security - C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of February
24, 1942, your filed number 61-7511.

[REDACTED] b7E

[REDACTED] b7E

We are in receipt of a letter from Jonathan Daniels, Assistant
Director in Charge of Civilian Mobilization for the OCD,
stating that our proposal to use Highlander as a defense
training center for southern workers will be given considera-
tion as the general program for civilian defense training is
developed.

NOT DESTROYED
73 APR 25 1961

213
9 MAR 28 1942
267

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-7511-93
MAR 19 1942
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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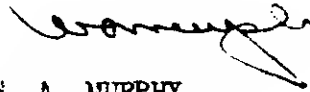
COPY IN FILE

If, after reading the material, you are prompted to ask questions, do not hesitate to write. We shall be glad to hear from you any time."

This letter served as a cover letter for enclosed literature, which is being submitted to the Bureau for your information.

The Knoxville Field Division is already in receipt of duplicates of all literature which is being submitted at the present time.

Very truly yours,

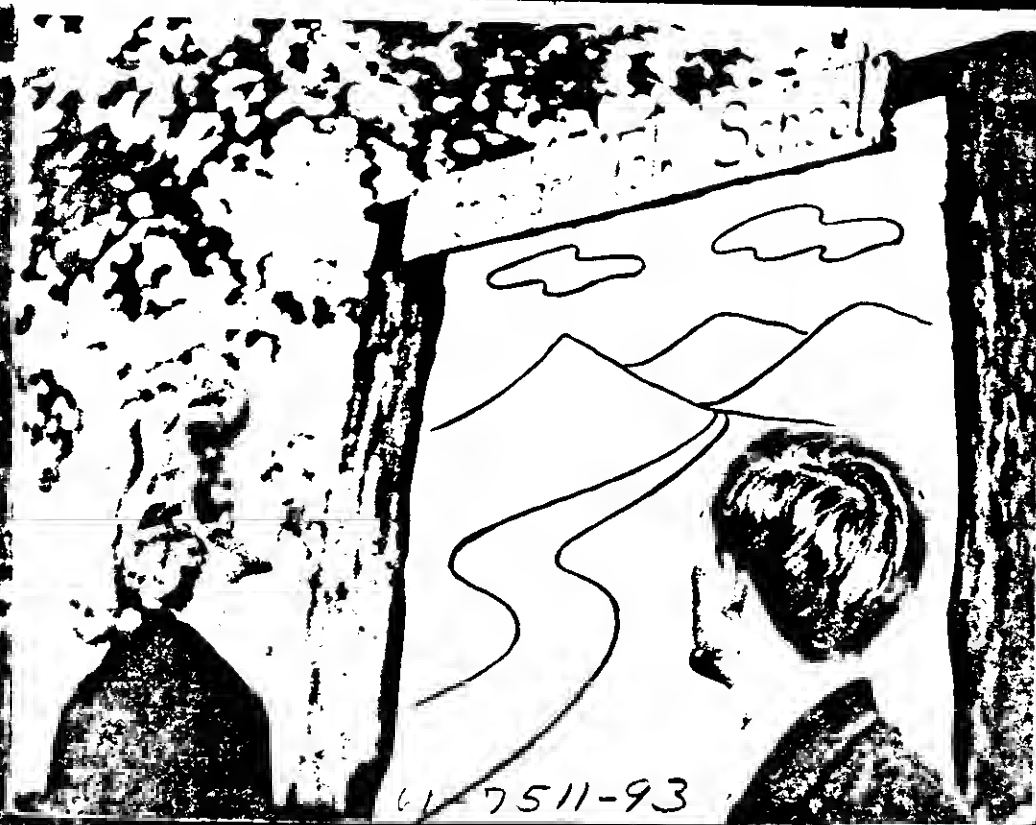


W. A. MURPHY
Special Agent in Charge.

61-12
[redacted];hcm
Enc.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

MONTEAGLE • TENNESSEE



HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

The Story

of an

Educational

Center

for

Working

People



MONTEAGLE • TENNESSEE



The Highlander Folk School urgently needs the support of forward looking and progressive organizations and individuals. Those who believe with the School that a vital factor in making democracy work in America is the provision of enlightened and responsible labor leadership, are urged to lend both their moral and financial support.

Inquiries for further information are welcomed at all times and, should you be in the vicinity of the School, a visit to it will prove to be a thrilling and exciting experience.

Please make checks or contributions payable to the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee.

MONTEAGLE • TENNESSEE

The Setting. The Highlander Folk School is located on the tip of the Cumberland Mountains in the Tennessee Valley Authority region. The School is centrally situated in the southern industrial area.

The Need. The people of the South lack experience in industrial organization. They want to learn how to adjust to the change from rural to industrial life, and how to face the problem of improving their economic and social conditions.

In these times, when all the enlightened forces of capital and labor are needed to "make democracy work," the building of responsible labor leadership is imperative. Southern workers in particular have lacked opportunities for education. By becoming informed and trained union members they can help achieve in the South the industrial democracy so vital to the progress of the whole country.

Founding of the School. In 1932, Myles Horton, a native Tennessean educated at Cumberland University and the University of Chicago, returned to Tennessee to help provide Southern workers with an opportunity for an education fitted to their practical needs.

Highlander Folk School was therefore founded "to provide an educational center in the South for the training of rural and industrial leaders, and for the conservation and enrichment of the indigenous cultural values of the mountain."

Throughout the eight years of the school's existence, it has functioned along these broad lines: it is a local rural settlement house serving the community and county; and it is a center for the education and development of intelligent labor leadership throughout the entire South. Through this program, the school hopes to assist in bringing about the economic and political democracy that is the heritage of the finest American tradition.

Mountaineer student now
active in community co-
operative.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL



Discussion Group in Front of Main School Building

Early Years. When Doctor Lillian Johnson, pioneer southern educator, gave her frame house and farm land to the new School, the founders resolved not to create another formal institution, but to develop an educational and cultural center to meet the needs of the students themselves, and of the community. Hence, during the first few weeks, the house served chiefly as a community center, where neighbors dropped in for a social evening of songs and friendly discussion with the teachers.

Later, a few of the neighbors asked for a discussion class, and during the first winter, evening classes dealing with psychology, economics, and current events, grew naturally out of the interests of the community folk.

A few resident students began to live at the school and to be given individual instruction in writing and speaking. In addition, each selected a community activity ranging from music classes and a dramatics club to educational meetings among the miners and relief workers in neighboring communities. Thus, the three aspects of interrelated activity which the school now carries on, grew out of the demands of the first year:

- I—the residence program of short courses and weekend conferences for workers.
- II—the work in the community.
- III—the extension program, in which students and staff carry the educational work to other rural and industrial areas.

MONTAGLE • TENNESSEE

PRESENT PROGRAM

1. Resident Courses. *Resident Terms for Workers* are the backbone of the year-round program. In the summer and in the spring, the six weeks term of intensive resident courses is conducted for trade-union students. Students are drawn from Southern labor unions, with an occasional student from outside of the South. The qualifications for admission are: the ability to read and write and devotion to the labor movement. No student is accepted without the recommendation of his or her union.

The purpose of all the courses is to provide factual information bearing on the practical problems faced by the students in their unions. Sharing of experiences and discussions enables students to meet their local situations more constructively.

Classes are always informal, and draw from and relate back to, the students' experiences. In addition to discussions led by the regular staff members, leading experts from the field of organized labor and from Federal and State agencies frequently contribute to the classes as visiting lecturers. The School's library of six thousand books and pamphlets, built up by the gifts of friends, is eagerly drawn on by the students to supplement their class work.

The courses include the following subjects:

Union Problems: discussion of definite problems of the students as labor unionists.

Methods of organizing, dues collecting, and making the meetings interesting; fundamentals of collective bargaining, negotiating contracts, and Labor Board procedure.

Class in union poster-making.



HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

American History: the story of the growth of the labor movement in America from Colonial days to the present, with an examination of labor's rights under New Deal legislation.

Economics: an introductory course dealing with the way people make a living; the development of the industrial era and its effect upon the welfare of working people; and the economic background of the union movement.

Union Publicity: practice in the basic elements of a news story, related to reporting for labor papers. The mechanics of editing a paper or pamphlet; mimeographing methods; and the creating of charts and posters for publicity uses. Students write their own life stories and publish them in mimeographed form.

Parliamentary Law and Public Speaking: designed to show students how to run business-like meetings, and how to get across ideas in an effective manner. Class is conducted as a regular union meeting, giving students practice in speaking and in parliamentary law.

Dramatics: training in the improvisation of plays based on actual situations suggested, acted out and produced by the students. Finished product is often taken on tour to union locals.

Music and Recreation: learning labor and folk songs; practice in leading group singing, and methods of setting up a recreational program in a union.

Equally as important as the course of studies is the experience of cooperative living. The students contribute two hours a day to the running of the household, and have the opportunity of sharing work and play with other students and the staff.

MONTEAGLE • TENNESSEE

Institutes and Extra Sessions. In addition to its regular resident terms, Highlander holds frequent weekend institutes throughout the year, for unions, teachers, and social workers. For example, during 1940, institutes were held at the school for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, for the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and for Labor's Non-Partisan League. Informal weekend gatherings were held for leaders of co-operatives, and for southern business and professional, and industrial Y. W. C. A. secretaries.

Other special sessions have included such varied projects as: a week's Summer camp for the children of union members; a writers' workshop at which prominent writers and young students from all parts of the country discussed together the problems of writing; and two work camps for college students.

After-supper singing of labor and folk songs.



2. The Community Program. The problem of earning a living in Grundy County is acute. Since the soil is not suitable for productive farming, the natural resources of the land—coal mining and lumbering—have been exploited until the timber is gone and only a few mines are in operation.



Square dancing at the camp for junior unionists.

The American Public Welfare Association has made a study of the county: it is one of the poorest in the South, with over eighty percent of the residents certified for relief.

An important part of Highlanders' all-year-round activities is the School's work with community organizations in

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

joint efforts to solve community and county problems. Leadership has been furnished for Cooperatives in gardening, canning, pottery and quilt-making, and in such organizations as a Community Council, local unions, and a Parent-Teacher Association.

In the community work, the School also assists in developing local leadership by providing for Young Peoples Clubs and Study Groups for Adults. The cultural and recreational life of the community has been stimulated by the School's free music lessons, and by the encouragement of the traditional songs and fine old square dances of the region.

Perhaps the most outstanding recent example of the School's community projects is a progressive nursery school, taught by a member of the Highlander staff, who is a graduate of the Bank Street Cooperative School for Teachers, and who acts as director, janitor, parent-worker, and school-bus driver. The parents of the fifteen children make their contribution by helping supply hot lunches and fuel for the nursery building.

Nursery School brings New Opportunities to Community Children



MONTEAGLE • TENNESSEE

3. Extension Work. The third aspect of Highlander's program is its field work. Staff members serve as a resource which unions and cooperatives all over the South can call upon for guidance or assistance in worker's education. At the request of the local unions for example, members of the staff go out between resident sessions to conduct educational programs. Instruction is given in setting up mimeographed newspapers, and in the organization of dramatics clubs, singing and study groups.

Finally, the staff is always available by correspondence or visit, to assist graduates of the School in their educational and cultural activities. There are 180 alumni from 24 states and from 30 different unions. Some of the typical progressive positions held by former students are: union educational director, manager of cooperative store, organizers for the C.I.O. and for the A.F. of L., recreational director for union, Y.M.C.A. administrator, labor news service editor, member of county school board, publicity director for union, editor of labor song book, teachers and directors for workers' service projects, W.P.A.; and officers of local unions.

Learning to Edit a Shop Newspaper.



HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

ADMINISTRATION, MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT

Administration: The Executive Council of the Highlander Folk School consists of leading representatives of both the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O., and the teaching staff. The teaching, direction, and control of the school are in the hands of the staff and of labor representatives committed to the idea that democracy can best be achieved through a strong, intelligent labor movement. The School is not, and never has been, affiliated with any political organization or party.

Members of the Executive Council are: Albert Barnett, Professor of Old Testament Literature, Scarritt College; Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, Southern Publicity Representative for the C.I.O.; Edward F. Callaghan, Vice-President of the American Federation Hosiery Workers; George Titler, Secretary, District 19, United Mine Workers of America; Matt Lynch, Representative of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers; Roy Reynolds, President Chattanooga Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union; Alton Lawrence, Southern Representative of Labor's Non-Partisan League; Paul R. Christopher, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee State Industrial Union Council; Bernard Borah, Southern Representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Staff: The staff bring to their teaching, in addition to college and professional training, their experience in the field of Southern labor as members of the American Federation of Teachers, and as organizers, writers and speakers. They receive no salaries, other than maintenance. The staff is cooperatively organized and shares equally in the control of the school.

The staff includes: Teachers; William Buttrick, College of the City of Nashville, Duke University; James Domhrowski, Emory University, Columbia University, Union Theological Seminary; Myles Horton, Cumberland University, University of Chicago; Zilphia Horton, College of the Ozarks; Librarian, Leon Wilson; Nursery School Director, Claudia Lewis, Reed College, Bank Street Cooperative School for Teachers; Community Worker, Mary Lawrence, Duke University; Office Secretaries, Louise Dichman, Vassar College; Louise Conkling, Oberlin College.

MONTEAGLE • TENNESSEE

Support: The School is run on a cooperative basis. Students and staff share in the household work; hence, every penny of the yearly contributions is devoted to the actual maintenance of the School and its year-round program of residence terms, and community and extension work.

Contributors are unions, religious groups, student bodies, educational foundations, and over nine hundred liberal men and women throughout the country. Scholarships are maintained by several international unions; and by individual contributors, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The school work would be impossible without the moral and financial support of progressive citizens. They believe with the School that if democracy is to survive the onslaughts of the anti-democratic forces spreading in the world today, the great majority of our people must learn how to exercise their rights most capably and wisely through the democratic process.

Endorsements. The School is proud of the roster of illustrious leaders, both National and Southern, who endorse its work. Amongst the prominent representatives of organized labor —

Dr. George S. Counts; President, American Federation of Teachers, A.F. of L.:

"I have every confidence in the Highlander Folk School as an institution thoroughly devoted to the interests of working people and the cause of American democracy."

John L. Lewis: President, United Mine Workers of America, C.I.O.:

"I think that the School is performing a noteworthy task in the field of liberal and useful education, and that real recognition is due for the generous and effective support which it gives to the struggle of labor in the South."

Amongst the well-known educators —

Dr. John Dewey:

"When the Highlander Folk School was founded, I wrote that I regarded it as one of the most important social-educational projects in America. The achievements of the School in the past eight years confirm my original judgment."

Dr. William S. Knickerhocker, Professor at the University of the South, and editor of the SEWANEE REVIEW:

"... the Highlander Folk School is rendering an important and indispensable service in its nursery school, its relief assistance, its intelligent scrutiny of political and social conditions, and in most of its proposals for the elimination of removable abuses and the introduction of more tolerable conditions of living."

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL



MONTEAGLE • TENNESSEE

In the Church —

Reverend Reinhold Niebuhr:

"One of the most interesting experiments in labor education in America."

Reverend Marshall Wingfield, Memphis Pastor, Moderator of the Tennessee Conference of Congregational Churches and Historian in Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans:

"... I know the School is doing an excellent and much needed work in this area."

Amongst our neighbors —

Miss May Justus, public school teacher, author, and holder of a Rosenwald Fellowship:

"I am glad to say that I know of much good the Highlander Folk School has done in our community, both in an educational and altruistic way. They have proved their friendship, especially to the poor and needy, rendering material assistance in many cases when none else was available."

Mrs. C. R. Starr, President of the P.T.A.:

"... they are an asset to this community."

In Workers Education —

Mark Starr, Educational Director, International Ladies Garment Workers Union:

"The trade unions of the South need workers' education to increase their power and use it wisely. Highlander Folk School deserves support because it provides that workers' education."

Hilda Smith, Director Workers Service Program, Works Progress Administration.

"The Highlander Folk School is making an unusual contribution to workers' education. It has set a pattern in community relations through a workers' school and is doing much to give courage to industrial and rural workers who are concerned with raising standards of living and developing educational programs among workers' groups."

In Labor Organizations —

1940 Annual Convention of the C.I.O.:

"... resolved that this organization endorse the ideas and program of the Highlander Folk School."

RESOLUTION, NASHVILLE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL, (A. F. of L.)

"... the Council expresses confidence in the fundamental soundness of the objectives of this labor school."

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

IT IS FOR THEM WE GIVE. .



A Good School Under Fire

ONE OF our favorite educational institutions in the whole United States is the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee. Highlander is a labor school; its chief purpose is to take promising trade-union members and equip them better to help their organizations fight for improved conditions for the working man. No student is taken unless he is endorsed by a local union. No distinction is made between AFL and CIO, both of which cooperate with the school.

In addition to this primary purpose, the school has two others. It attempts to aid the people of the little community where it is located; it conducts a nursery school for people nearby and has sponsored several cooperative undertakings for them. It also has an extension division which does field work of several kinds in cities near and far.

The direct support of labor is indicated by representation on its executive council. This body includes a vice-president and another representative of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers; the Southern director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; the president of the Chattanooga Printing Pressmen, and a local secretary from the United Mine Workers. Among many labor groups supporting the school is the Nashville Trades and Labor Council, AFL.

The school has friends in other quarters than the organized labor movement. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is keenly interested and maintains a scholarship there. The benefit this month in the national capital is sponsored by a Justice of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet and of Congress, a former governor, administrators of leading federal agencies, two members of the National Defense Advisory Commission and other prominent persons. Mr. J. W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, wrote the committee on arrangements: "Although I am asked every week to lend my name for the sponsorship of many undertakings and naturally find it necessary to decline, I am willing to be one of the sponsors of your benefit."

Why do we go into such detail about the support the Highlander Folk School receives? Because there has been a long continued, vicious campaign in Tennessee to destroy this institution. Most of the newspapers of the entire surrounding territory have repeatedly lied about the school, on such a scale that the falsification cannot be attributed to an innocent misunderstanding. The charges have been that the school was "communist," that it was misleading the young people, and so on. Dr. James Dombrowski, director of the school, has denied all these charges and has indicated his willingness, if it could be proved that the school is un-American or is detrimental to the community and to the people it serves, to put an end to its work. Nobody has ever brought forward even a fragment of evidence that the charges are true.

Who is behind the attempt to destroy the Highlander Folk School? First of all, it is reactionary employers throughout the entire South, men who object to the school because it trains people to become successful leaders of strong trade unions. Locally, there is reason to believe that the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company has had a good deal to do with the attack. This company has for years dominated Grundy County. In 1938, for the first time, a group of county officials were elected who were not subservient to the coal company, and the school faculty was active during the campaign in support of these candidates.

A few weeks ago, feeling was stirred up to such a pitch that a vigilante group calling themselves the Grundy County Crusaders planned to march against the school. If this had been done, blood would certainly have been shed. At the last minute, the vigilante leaders were persuaded instead to confer with the school officials. As a result of this five-hour conference, the tension was relieved somewhat. But there is danger that it will rise again; there are plenty of people in Tennessee who don't want a school that prepares efficient spokesmen for labor, and will stoop to almost anything to destroy it.

HIGHLANDER ENDORSED BY CIO

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the Tennessee State Industrial Union Council in constitutional convention assembled, in Knoxville, Tenn., on May 25, 1940, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS the aim of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, is to aid in the fight for complete political and economic democracy in the South, and

WHEREAS the school conducts a year round educational, recreational and organizational program made up of six weeks residence terms, institutes and conferences, and field work with unions, and

WHEREAS teachers and a number of former students are organizers and officials of CIO unions, and

WHEREAS such labor activities have made the school a target for attacks from anti-labor forces,

THEREFORE be it resolved that this organization endorse the aims and program of the Highlander Folk School and that the efforts to discredit and defame the school be condemned as an attack on the progressive labor movement of the South."

THEREFORE be it resolved that the third annual convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, assembled in Atlantic City, N.J., concur in this action by the Tennessee State Industrial Union Council.

SUBMITTED BY:

William Turnblazer,	Chairman, Tennessee Industrial Union Council; President of District 19, United Mine Workers.
William Mitch,	Chairman, Alabama Industrial Union Council; Southern Director, Steel Workers Organizing Committee.
Edward F. Callaghan,	Southern Director, American Federation of Hosiery Workers.
Paul R. Christopher,	Secretary, Tennessee Industrial Union Council.
R.C. Thomas,	International President, United Automobile Workers.
N.A. Zonarich,	International President, Aluminum Workers of America.
Paul Ragon,	Chairman, Chattanooga Industrial Union Council; Representative, SWOC.
I.J. Smith,	Tennessee CIO Representative.
W.H. Crawford,	Chairman, Birmingham Industrial Union Council.
John Green,	National President, Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America.
George Baldanzi,	Executive Vice-President, Textile Workers Union of America.
Herbert W. Payne,	Director Rayon Division, Textile Workers Union of America.
Franz Daniels,	National Organizer, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.
Philip Van Gelder,	Secretary, Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.
Frank Rosenblum,	Vice-President, CIO; Organizational Director, ACWA.
F.C. Pieper,	Regional CIO Director, New Orleans.
John J. Schalter,	Southern Director, United Retail & Wholesale Employees.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE



OPEN TO SOUTHERN MEN AND WOMEN
RECOMMENDED BY
RURAL OR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS
— — —
HIGHLANDER IS ENDORSED BY LEADING
LABOR UNIONS

Summer Term—Six Weeks
AUGUST 18 to SEPTEMBER 27

1941



Students receive practical training in conducting the affairs of the union.

Courses include:

- Union Problems
- Labor History
- Economics
- Journalism
- Public Speaking
- Parliamentary Law
- Mimeographing and Posters
- Dramatics
- Music and Recreation

Study

Highlander Offers

Play

Eagle Bluff (right), Foster Falls, and Saltpeter Cave are among the scenic spots visited by the students.



EXPENSES

A NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS COVERING ALL OR PART OF THE STUDENT'S EXPENSES ARE AVAILABLE. WHEN POSSIBLE, HOWEVER, THE STUDENT OR HIS OR HER LOCAL ORGANIZATION IS ASKED TO PAY \$50. THIS IS ONLY HALF OF THE ACTUAL COST PER STUDENT.

• •

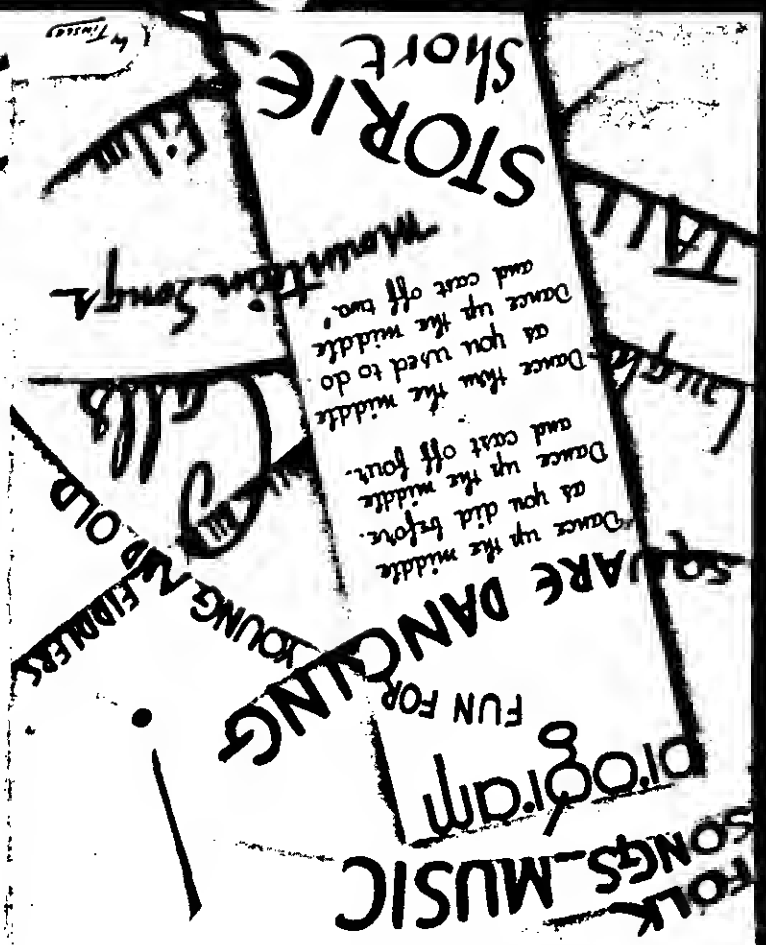
WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
AND APPLICATION BLANKS.





Second
SQUARE DANCE
JAMBOREE
for the benefit of the
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

(1939)



Put on your gingham and old shoes --- join in, or look on

- DATE.....WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 4th
- PLACE.....ALMAS TEMPLE, 1315 K ST. N.W.
- TIME.....EIGHT THIRTY
- ADMISSION.....75¢ PER PERSON

Sponsors *

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| JOHN T. BERNARD | Mrs. HOWELL MOOREHEAD |
| Mr. LOUIS D. BRANDEIS | Mrs. HARLAN FISKE STONE |
| Miss MARY ANDERSON | Mrs. CORRIN STRONG |
| JOHN COFFEE | Mrs. CAROLINE O'DAY |
| Mrs. EUGENE MEYER | Miss HILDA SMITH |
| Mrs. ELEANOR PATTERSON | ROBERT MARSHALL |

* LIST INCOMPLETE

for general information call
Mrs. Robinson Rose...Telephone District 2310 or Temple 1966

The Highlander Folk School was started to provide a cultural center in the south where rural and industrial people could find a practical education, helpful recreation, and obtain training to take a more active and intelligent part in tradeunions, farmers organizations, and cooperatives.

"For a majority of the working class of folks everywhere living has been reduced to existing. Supplying food, clothing and shelter, and worry about the future has sapped most people of any apparent interest in cultural things. However, when given a ray of hope for a solution to their economic problems, and an opportunity to participate in cultural activities, people awaken; living and existing are worked out side by side. If the economic and cultural problems are worked out together in everyday life, they must not be separated in education."

THE SCHOOL

A place where children may come to play with other children whom they ordinarily do not see. Here they learn the ways of getting along together.

With their teacher they go on walks and rides to see the things they like to see--the big bus in Monteagle, the grocery store, the well-digger in Buddy's yard.

At school they have orange crates and boards to build their own "well diggers". They have hammers and nails, crayons, paints (mostly made from poke-berries and roots) and clay (which they themselves can dig).

The teacher sings with the children, and tells them stories. For some of the children, it is the first time that anyone has ever told them stories.

There are trees to climb, swings to push, ropes to jump. These things help to build stronger bodies.

Director and Teacher:

Miss Claudia Lewis, formerly with the Bank Street Schools, New York City.

The Program:

Mid-morning lunch of crackers and fruit juice; noon lunch of hot soup and milk; cod liver oil during the winter.

Play outdoors all day during the warm months.

An hour's rest after lunch has just been made possible by the donation of cots.

Housing and Equipment:

The nursery school is temporarily located in one of the two rooms of the public elementary school building. The room is large and light, heated by a coal stove. Water comes from a well in the school yard.

When this well is dry, the water must be carried from a spring a quarter of a mile away.

Play equipment consists chiefly of what can be secured at no cost--acorns, sticks and stones; cornstalks and orange crates.

HOW IS THE SCHOOL SUPPLIED

Highlander Folk School
Provides maintenance for the teacher, and a car for collecting the children each day.

Public Welfare Dept.
supplies surplus commodities, which go into the hot soup.

National Youth Administration
pays for two assistants, mountain girls, who are receiving nursery school training from Miss Lewis.

The Community People
donate all they can in the way of milk, coal labor. It is their interest and cooperation which have made the school a real community nursery school.

WE NEED

Medical care, cots and blankets, play equipment, stove, supplies, an adequate salary for the teacher, a permanent building for the school.

Please help us meet our budget and needs by sending your contribution to the chairman of our Finance Committee:

Mr. Lionel C. Perera
912 Fifth Avenue
New York City

or directly to the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle Tennessee.

Checks should be made payable to the Highlander Folk School.





FOR A NORMAL LIFE

*Give this child
the chance*



The Summerfield Nursery School, on the
Cumberland Plateau, Monteagle, Tennessee,
is doing it's best

BUT WE STILL NEED YOUR HELP

The Summerfield Nursery School, which
has operated with the help of the Highlander
Folk School since June, 1938, cares for
about 20 children, aged 3-5. The school
is open the year round, and welcomes all
children free of charge.

The parents of these children once
worked in coal and timber. But now that
the coal is used up and the timber is
stripped, WPA road work is all there is to
turn to. Summerfield's 60 families live
on barren land, housed in the shacks their
grandfathers built--still without elec-
tricity, without plumbing.

In this community, children are the only
riches. These Bonnie Carole and Johnnie
Maes are indeed well loved. Their
isolated life has made them excessively
shy, but they are happy and bright.



THE HIGHLANDER FLING

Published by the Highlander Folk School

Vol 3, No. 4

9

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

NOVEMBER, 1941

FIELD PROGRAM BROADENS

With the exception of the eight weeks she spent teaching at Highlander, Mary Lawrance has been in New Orleans since April first. Her program of workers' education, sponsored by the New Orleans Industrial Union Council, will continue until the end of the year.

Special classes have been held for three unions: the Furniture Workers, the Inland Boatmen, the Transport Workers. In addition there have been classes for officers, stewards, and committeemen of five large locals. This part of the program has resulted in the starting of departmental meetings in the unions, an increased attendance at general meetings, increase in membership and dues collection, publication of a mimeographed paper by one of the unions. Between seventy-five and a hundred members attend class each week.

A number of Highlander alumni are helping with the program. One of the most active students, is devoting full time to it. His program has been carried on by means of posters, news articles, leaflets, legislative bulletins, and a list of a reading program. He has also given a Day parade, and has been in New Orleans in many years.

The book "HOW TO BUILD A UNION" based on the findings of the current program, has been printed and is available from the C. I. O. office.

Commenting Fred Pieper, regional C. I. O. director, says, "We see practical results of the program. We are determined to see that it is continued."

Following the school of the summer term conference.

The staff began an educational program under the auspices of the National Industrial Council. Program of the C. I. O. locals in the city. There are ten C. I. O. members there.

and organization is continuing rapidly. Ford workers, woodworkers, chemical workers, steel workers, maritime workers, and

Continued on P. 2, Col. 2

United Auto Workers At Highlander



Members of Ford local 903, Memphis, took part in classes, singing, square dancing, September 5, 6, 7, and made plans for the Memphis conference described on this page. In the group are Richard Deverall, U. A. W. educational director; Bethel Judd, International Representative; Ben McCullough, local president; T. G. Vanlandingham, financial secretary. The latter attended the summer term on the scholarship given by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Summer Term Features Labor Conferences

One hundred and fifty-six representatives of A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions attended the five week-end conferences held at the school during the regular six week's summer term, August 18 to September 27.

The conference dealt with problems of organizing, education for union members, political action for unions, and labor's part in the National Defense Program. Regular students and visitors alike took part in the discussions. Leaders of the conferences were Richard Deverall, International Educational Director of the United Auto Workers; Yelverton Cowherd, regional C. I. O. director, Birmingham; Alton Lawrence, southern representative Labor's Non-Partisan League; Fred Pieper, regional C. I. O. director, New Orleans; Allen McNeil, southern representative Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

Speakers

Other speakers and discussion leaders were William Eaves, regional Wage and Hour director;

Paul Christopher, Tennessee State C. I. O. Secretary; Fleming James, Dean of the Theological Seminary, University of the South, Sewanee; George Stoney, Farm Security Administration; Frank Coffee, Social Security Board; Joe Dobbs, Chairman Organizing Committee Chattanooga Central Labor Union; O. A. Baxter, sub-regional director Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Chattanooga; Rosanne Walker, Retail and Wholesale Clerks representative, Philadelphia; M. C. Anderson and Frank Allen, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers representatives; Edward Woods, American Newspaper Guild representative; Mike Smith, Tennessee director Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Bethel Judd, United

(Continued on P. 2, Col. 3)

AUTO WORKERS CONFER ON EDUCATION

Carrying out plans formulated at Highlander by Richard Deverall, U. A. W. Educational Director, Bethel Judd, International Representative, and members of Memphis Ford Local 903, The UNITED AUTO WORKERS, C. I. O., held a three day educational conference at the Hotel Chisca, Memphis, the 24th, 25th and 26th of October. A large number of delegates were present from Detroit, Baltimore, Louisville, Atlanta, Dallas, Memphis.

"The union," said Deverall, "is more than simply a slot machine for wages and hours. We can make it the cultural, democratic means of life for the American worker." Special study was given the Ford grievance procedure, setting up of local union educational and recreational programs, publicity and journalism, and housing, rents, and prices.

Principal speakers were T. J. Starling, U. A. W. southern board member; Richard Deverall; Frank Marquart, educational director of Ford Local 600, Detroit; John Edelman, Office of Price Administration, Washington.

Right To Strike

"When management waives the right to profit," Deverall said, "unions will waive the right to strike." Brother Marquart spoke forcefully for adoption of the Murray Industrial Council Plan as the one means in sight for putting the National Defense Program on a sound basis.

HFS Staff Members

Myles Horton, Harry Lasker, Maria Stenzel, Leon Wilson were delegates from Highlander and took active parts in the program. The Highlander film "PEOPLE OF THE CUMBERLAND" was shown with U. A. W. movies and drew a fine response. Plans were announced for a week's school at Highlander for southern Auto Workers, to be held early in 1942.

A number of Highlander Alumni attended the conference, including T. G. Vanlandingham, financial secretary of Ford Local 903, who was awarded the second scholarship provided by Eleanor Roosevelt.

The conference concluded with a mass meeting for Memphis C. I. O. workers, held in Edgewood Park.

61-7511-93

"Circle Four And Do-Si-Do!"



Work Campers couldn't do square dancing alone. The 1941 Work Camp, jointly conducted by Highlander and the International Student Service, had for its main project the clearing of a tract for reforestation. Other projects included repairs to the Nursery School, construction of a potter's wheel. Observation trips to T. V. A. areas, the Cherokee National Forest, and an Alabama textile center were important features of the program.

COMMUNITY AND COUNTY NEWS

With the summer program of residence terms completed, classes are now in progress for the Summerfield Community.

The locally found clay has been analyzed by T. V. A. technicians; the school's Work Camp built the school's pottery wheel; the school has been fired experimentally; members of the Summerfield Cooperative are working again at pottery making and hope to come out in the spring with a marketable product.

Dillard King and Maria Stenzel are continuing the whittling class of last winter, when the young people of the community learned to whittle rabbits, horses, dogs, and dogs with their pocket knives.

Square dancing is again the highlight of the nights.

The pottery class in pottery at Laager north end of Grundy County is continuing.

In addition to her other activities, Joan Payne is now handling the traveling library. The library is nearly complete a first year of service in circulation to the adults and children out in the county.

Nursery School

Joan Payne plans to keep the Nursery School going until the weather is too cold. The mother's group has been having weekly meetings for the teenage girls of the community and they will help her

parliamentary law, public speaking, publicity.

In Clinton

Maria Stenzel, Highlander community worker, spent the week of October 27th in Clinton, Tennessee, where she organized a recreational program for the Hosiery Workers. The violently anti-union Magnet Mills recently defeated the union in their efforts to become bargaining agent for the Magnet workers. The union spirit is undaunted; organization continues.

Impetus for the program came out of the post-election rally, at which Myles Horton and Maria Stenzel had charge of recreation. Program included decorating of the union hall, poster making, group singing, committee work, start of a square dancing group and organization of a string band.

A Hallowe'en party was the high spot of Sister Maria's week.

Grundy-Marion Conference

Officers and members of two Grundy County UNITED MINE WORKER locals met with Hugh Rankin, UMWA district representative, at the school, October the 18th, and worked out plans for an organization campaign among the truckers and sawmill workers of Grundy and Marion counties.

conduct the children's Christmas party at which forty or fifty Summerfield children will say "howdy" to a guaranteed genuine Santa Claus and carry off presents sent by friends of the community and of the school.

PAMPHLET ON ROANE COUNTY

On September 25th two C. I. O. organizers were extended the gracious hospitality of Roane County, Tennessee, company thugs and police. Climax to the brutal torturing was the application to naked flesh of free-flowing Southern tar.

Despite the nationwide publicity given the affair and the C. I. O.'s posted offer of a thousand dollars, county of Roane and state of Tennessee have so far succeeded in failing to make any arrests. Commemorating the county employers' careers of anti-union outlawry (the present case is part of a rich tradition) Paul Christopher, state C. I. O. secretary, is getting out a pamphlet entitled "TERROR IN ROANE COUNTY." Text is the work of Horace Bryan, writer and former Highlander student; the cover is by Maria Stenzel.

(Summer Term Continued)

Auto Workers representative, Memphis; John Bouche, C. I. O. representative, New Orleans; Keng Li, rural Y. W. C. A. secretary from China.

Student Activities

During the fifth and sixth week, on request of the students, a special study was made of state and federal labor legislation. Students made two field trips to take part in union meetings: one to the Retail Clerks of Whitwell,

HFS ALUMNI TO CONVENE

A Thanksgiving banquet will climax the third annual reunion of the Highlander Alumni, November 28th, 29th and 30th. Maria Stenzel, alumni secretary, has received letters from many former students planning to be here for the big week-end. The schedule says discussions, volley ball, dancing.

In response to our call, activity reports are now wooming in from all alumni. These will be used in working up a detailed survey of Highlander's first ten years in labor education. The tenth year, 1942, is coming at us head on.

Handle Workers of Sequatchie, Tennessee.

"WE'VE GOT WORK TO DO," a play written by the students to show labor's role in the defense emergency, and calling for acceptance of the Murray Defense Plan, was performed twice for enthusiastic audiences.

Among the full-time students were hosiery workers, inland boatmen, construction workers, a newspaper employee, an auto worker, a postal worker, a federal employee, a student of labor law. Students came from Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Washington, D. C. For the second time the Pan-American Union sent a Latin American worker who came this year from Colombia, South America.



CHARLES W. FERGUSON, an associate editor of the READER'S DIGEST, discusses the 'think-piece' with Kate Bradford Stockton, onetime candidate for governor of Tennessee. Highlander held its third annual WRITERS WORKSHOP this summer. Other teachers were Novelist Mary Lapsley, Playwright Lealon Jones of Missouri State Teachers College. Guest speakers included H. C. Nixon of Vanderbilt University; Henry Zon, Washington Bureau of the Federated Press; William R. McDaniel, director Tennessee Federal Writers Program. Students were writers, school teachers, college students, trade unionists.

THE HIGHLANDER FLING

Published by The Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee

Vol. 4, No. 1

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MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

March, 1942

Executive Council Meets

The first Executive Council meeting of the new year took place at the school January 11. Principal discussion was on how Highlander can most effectively continue with its services to workers during the war.

OCD PROPOSAL

Outcome of the deliberation was the proposal submitted to, and now being considered by the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington.

The proposal indicates how the facilities of the school could be used by the OCD in a program of training union members for responsibilities in their local situations. It is suggested that OCD officials would provide instruction in: (1) the prevention of sabotage to plant and mine equipment and defense materials; (2) the use of emergency methods; (3) air raid defense; (4) improvement and maintenance of morale.

The proposal aroused much interest and comment from labor representatives. It was first endorsed by the Tennessee State Industrial Union Council.

TENTH YEAR

The Council set the weekend of September 12-13 for the Tenth Anniversary celebration to be held at the school. This weekend will be the last one of the regular six weeks summer term, and will be a climax of a drive for new contributors to the school to be directed by two members of the Council: Miss Lucy Randolph Mason and Paul R. Christopher.

The Council approved revision of the school's statement of purpose. The revised version appears on page 9.

Council members at the meeting in addition to Miss Mason and Paul Christopher and the Highlander staff, were Matt Clark, American Federation of Labor, Workers organizer; Joe Dobbs, Chairman Organizing Committee, Chattanooga Central Labor Union; Bernard Borah, Southern District 50, UMWA.

Also elected were: Arthur H. Folk University, American Federation of Teachers, A. F. of L. and F. C. Pieper, regional CIO director, New Orleans.

Statement of Purpose, Program and Policy

The purpose of the Highlander Folk School is to assist in the defense and expansion of political and economic democracy.

Since unions are basic to the achievement of democracy, the strengthening of unions through education is the school's primary task.

The program is determined by the needs and policies of the unions from which the students are sent and with which the school works. These needs are served through resident classes, conferences, extension work, and recreational activities.

In the community in which it is located the school functions as a rural settlement house, providing social, educational, and recreational services.

The school's influence is southwide; its program trains southern rural and industrial leaders for a democratic society.

The school is cooperatively owned and managed by the teaching staff. It is affiliated with no group or organization. Its policies are wholly determined by an executive council composed of outstanding southern labor leaders, educators and members of the staff.

Financial support of the school comes from small contributions by friends and members of the labor movement throughout the country.



**A PICNIC DISCUSSION at Sunset Point,
Not Far From The School**

Alumni Notes

Cecil Pegues represented the Mine Mill & Smelter Workers in the Rockwood labor board election at the Tennessee Products Corporation. The IUMM&SWA won 323 to 1. Matt Lynch, Tri-State AFHW director and Alumni Chairman, was kidnapped in Rockwood in 1936.

Billie Bailey is educational director for the ILGWU in Atlanta.

Emil Willmetz is on the Tennessee CIO staff under Paul Christopher. He is editor of the monthly Tennessee CIO News.

Bernie Schmidt, SWOC, Covington, Kentucky, originated the FRIENDS OF HIGHLANDER idea: cards to be sold by the alumni at a dollar as a means of raising scholarship funds for 1942.

Charles Handy is active in the Washington Committee of Highlander. He is completing his law studies. Handy is research director for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, A. F. of L.

J. D. Bradford was elected International Vice-President of the Lime, Gypsum and Cement Workers, A. F. of L.

Martin Knowlton received the Croix de Guerre for bravery under fire, as an ambulance driver in Syria and Africa.

Thelma Hunter, Lynchburg, Virginia, represented her Boot and Shoe Workers local at the state A. F. of L. convention and Central Labor Union.

Bob Hall is an official of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Council of Lexington, Kentucky.

Paul Winn is now president of his Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers local, Lyles, Tennessee.

Theo Vanlandingham was elected financial secretary of his Ford local in Memphis, and Chairman of the Industrial Union Council.

Mr. Anthony Hunt, 91, died January 19. He was the oldest student on Highlander's rolls. Mr. Hunt attended night classes held for the community people the school's first winter, 1932-33.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT-1941

THE YEAR AT A GLANCE:

252 students took part in the school's 5 resident terms and 7 week-end conferences.

223 students were served by community and extension classes in Grundy County, Memphis, and New Orleans.

Carrying a bigger program than ever before, the school ended the year with a deficit of expenditure over income of \$1,281.24.

The Resident Terms

The SPRING TERM, held May 12-24, was attended by fourteen full time and fourteen part time students from five southern states, representing eight international unions. Numerous labor and government officials helped with the discussions and classes.

The SUMMER TERM, held August 18 to September 24, was attended by sixteen students from seven states and one from Colombia, South America. Ten unions were represented.

The five week-end conferences held during this term were attended by 156 people, representing six A. F. of L. unions, three Independent unions, and seven CIO.

Daily schedule included classes and discussions led by the Highlander staff, the students, and visiting union and government officials. Democratic living and cooperation were stressed and practical experience was afforded in student-staff committees on classes, recreation, and house maintenance.

The WRITERS WORKSHOP was held July 28 to August 9 for twelve student writers from six southern states, New York, Illinois, and the District of Columbia. Classes in fiction, journalism, and playwriting were taught by Mary Lapsley, novelist and magazine writer; Charles Ferguson, an associate editor of the Missouri State Teachers College.

Visiting authorities held special sessions on labor journalism, regional fiction, the Federal writers' project, and mountain "tall stories."

WORK CAMP: The International Student Service sponsored the fourth summer Work Camp at Highlander. Seventeen college students spent July in hard manual labor and intensive study of the socio-economic problems of the south. Field trips were made

to industry centers and various Federal projects. The campers ran a consumers' co-op and cleared enough to produce a colored motion picture of the camp.

The JUNIOR UNION CAMP, June 9-23, enrolled 13 children of A. F. of L. families, 7 of C. I. O. and 3 of unemployed. For the majority, this was the first experience with mountain life, the first real trip away from home. Classes were held in unionsim, singing, dancing, handcrafts, puppetry. Maintenance of the camp was co-operatively in the hands of the children and the staff.

The Extension Program

NEW ORLEANS. Staff member Mary Lawrence began her program in April with an OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL. 120 officers of CIO locals attended the first meeting. Sixteen different groups were taught during the year. Average weekly attendance was close to a hundred. The program has increased attendance at union meetings, payment of dues, and measurably heightened loyalty to the cause of labor. One striking result was a gigantic Labor Day parade, New Orleans' first in many years.

MEMPHIS. The Industrial Union Council, chaired by the winner of the 1941 Roosevelt student scholarship, inaugurated an educational program for its affiliated locals. By mid-November seven classes were going under the leadership of Harry Lasker, HFS staff member. Average attendance per week: 60. Services rendered to 3 international unions.

CLINTON. Maria Stenzel conducted a week's program at Clinton, Tenn., for member of the Hosiery Workers local. Demonstrations were given in group singing, square dancing, dramatics, posters, decoration of the local hall.

AUTO WORKERS' CONFERENCE. Four staff members were discussion leaders in the 3-day UAW-CIO Educational Conference held in Memphis in October. "PEOPLE OF THE CUMBERLAND," the Highlander film, was shown with the UAW films and drew a fine response.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES rendered by staff members included participation in many important political and educational conferences; visits to local unions, conferences with organizers; research in local labor history. Many labor representatives made use of information collected by the school and used the school as an impromptu conference center.

Community And County Program

The NURSERY SCHOOL was this year under the direction of Joan Payne, of Sarah Lawrence college. Seventeen Summerfield families had children at the school at some time during the season. Daily attendance: eight to fifteen. Miss Payne also conducted a number of weekly meetings for the older girls of the community. Total number of families served in the two programs: twenty-two.

The SUMMERFIELD COOPERATIVE met weekly throughout the year in the homes of its members. Rummage sales were held in Summerfield, Laager, and Pelham Valley; old clothes were contributed by friends of the co-op and of Highlander.

HANDCRAFTS. Maria Stenzel held classes in wood carving, clay modeling, pottery, drawing, dress-making, puppetry. The classes were mostly during the first six months. Average attendance for all classes: fifty per week.

TRAVELING LIBRARY. Every week the school's car carried assorted books—children's to adults—to one or more of the six major communities of the county. Circulation for the year: 1,113 books to seventy-four families.

SACRED HARP SINGING CLASS. A community chorus, singing the traditional "white" spirituals of the south, met once a week for sixteen weeks. The final session was a day-long sing with "dinner on the grounds."

SQUARE DANCING was the recreation of a large group of Summerfield young folk every Saturday night, January to May, and periodically from then on.

At the CHRISTMAS PARTY 62 children of all ages took part in the program worked up by Joan Payne and her girls' club, and received gifts contributed by friends of the school.

Financial Report:

Cost of this program, including maintenance of plant and teachers, was \$13,948.76. INCOME, contributed by a few funds and foundations, local and international unions, and may individual contributions was \$12,667.52. Deficit: \$1,281.24.

NOTE: This page is a condensation of the 26-page report which the school prepared for its contributors. A few copies of the full report remain. They may be had by addressing a request to the OFFICE.

1942 Schedule

Special Terms:

DISTRICT 50, UMWA—Mar. 30 to April 12.

UAW-CIO school for southern members (date not set).

Regular Sessions:

WRITERS WORKSHOP — June 15-June 27.

WORK CAMP or JUNIOR UNION CAMP in July.

SUMMER TERM August 3-September 13.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION September 12 and 13.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 35454

ORIGINATED AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

FILE NO. 100-1878

MADE AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	DATE WHEN MADE 3-21-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-4-42 3-15-42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c :HMS
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Baltimore indices negative as to reported names in Baltimore territory. **[REDACTED] b7c**

[REDACTED] scheduled for embarkation on November 13, 1941.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP5 [REDACTED]**

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]**
Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]**
Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]**

Knoxville, Tenn., dated June 1, 1941
Knoxville, Tenn., dated Nov. 26, 1941
Knoxville, Tenn., dated Dec. 30, 1941

DETAILS:

The reference report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** requested that the names of persons in the Baltimore territory, as listed in the report, be checked against the indices. A search of the indices was made with negative results.

The reference report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** requested that **[REDACTED]** be interviewed.

[REDACTED] scheduled for embarkation on November 13, 1941. His address was stated to be **[REDACTED]**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [REDACTED] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">CONFIDENTIAL</div> <div style="text-align: center;">APR 23 1942</div>	RECORDED INDEXED
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35455

100-1878

Port of Embarkation, San Francisco, California. Inasmuch as the address indicates [REDACTED] would not be available for interview by the San Francisco Field Division, a lead to interview [REDACTED] is not being set forth in this report.

- PENDING -

35456

100-1878

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE BALTIMORE FIELD DIVISION:

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will conduct investigation to ascertain if Mrs. FRANK DANIEL, with aliases ELIZABETH HAVES; ZILIA HAVES, who resides at the Madison, 817 to 825 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, is engaged in any un-American activities.

ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-705**

MADE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 3-25-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-21-42	REPORT MADE BY B7C 35169 n
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Results of investigation by [redacted] reflects telephone number [redacted] listed in name of [redacted] Spartanburg, S. C.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 30, 1941 at Knoxville, Tennessee.

DETAILS:

AT SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

[redacted] was requested to obtain the name in which telephone number [redacted] Spartanburg, South Carolina was listed. [redacted] advised that after conducting an investigation it was determined that the above number was listed in the name of [redacted] which is a small mill village on the outskirts of Spartanburg, South Carolina.

As no further investigation remains to be conducted by the Charlotte Field Division the case is being referred upon completion to the Office of Origin.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/08/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CH

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED

Edward A. Smith
SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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MAR 27 1942

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

This Case Originated at **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

File No. **61-12**

Report Made at KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	Date When Made 4-1-42	Period for Which Made 1-5,6;2-10;3-9,10 18-42	Report Made by JS
Title HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			Character of Case INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Changes in executive committee noted. HORTON interviewed concerning formation of Workers Alliance in Grundy County and organization of Young Communists League in Monteagle, Tennessee. [REDACTED] states Communist Party in Chattanooga endorses Highlander Folk School and counts on 25% of alumni being organizers for Communist Party. [REDACTED]

Current literature obtained shows efforts to have school used as defense training center by OCD. No evidence that LATT LYNCH, ROY REYNOLDS and PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, members of the Executive Board of Highlander Folk School, are members of the Communist Party.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 12-30-41 at Knoxville, Tennessee.

AT MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

LYLES HORTON was interviewed at the Highlander Folk School under pretext [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at which time HORTON stated that since the Highlander Folk School was a school of labor education that the school had a great many

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7 MAY 21 1942

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DATE 1/28/84 BY SP8 ETO/2

contacts with the heads of all types of labor organizations. Consequently, the members of the local labor unions around Grundy County were encouraged by him to seek his advice in the organization of any type of union. HORTON stated that in 1936 his advice about organizing the unemployed and WPA workers of Grundy County was sought by DOLF VAUGHN. HORTON stated that he advised VAUGHN that only two unions would be available for the workers, namely, the Hod Carriers Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the Workers Alliance. HORTON stated that in his opinion the Workers Alliance would be run autonomously, receiving very little support from national headquarters, and the activities in Tennessee could be directed by the Tennessee Council of the CIO from Chattanooga, Tennessee. HORTON further advised that at this time the Hod Carriers Union in the Chattanooga area was under the direct influence of TED WELLMAN, state secretary and organizer for the Communist Party. HORTON further advised that the Workers Alliance in Grundy County flourished until the latter part of 1939, at which time HERBERT BENJAMIN and DAVID LASSER disclosed to the Dies Committee that the Workers Alliance was dominated by the Communist Party. HORTON advised that he had a great deal of explaining to do, both to the Executive Board of the Highlander Folk School and to the local members of the Workers Alliance when this fact was disclosed. HORTON stated that he did not know of the existence of a chapter of the Young Communists League in Monteagle; that he had heard through various persons in the neighborhood that C. H. KILBY, secretary to the manager of the Consolidated Coal Company at Tracy City, Tennessee was showing a membership card for the Young Communists League around Monteagle and Tracy City in an effort to connect this organization with the Highlander Folk School. HORTON stated, however, that at no time had any member of the faculty or Executive Board of the school either organized or obtained memberships in the Young Communists League. It was HORTON's belief that if such a league were started and were in existence, it must have been the work of TED WELLMAN, who visited the community frequently from 1936 until 1939.

HORTON also was asked whether he had any information as to who had been responsible for the placing of the name of WILLIAM MARLOWE as a presidential elector for the Communist Party in 1936. It will be noted in reference report that WILLIAM MARLOWE stated that he believed he was running on the Socialist ticket and that it was his recollection that LYLES HORTON had first suggested putting his name on this ticket as a presidential elector. HORTON, however, denied any knowledge of the fact that MARLOWE's name had appeared on the ticket and could give no explanation concerning this fact.

Throughout the interview Agent expressed his interest in the work of the Highlander Folk School and LYLES HORTON explained the program of the school, showing the school plant, giving a

great deal of literature which the school had printed, and volunteered to answer any questions Agent might care to ask.

HORTON stated that the Executive Board of the school was to meet on January 12, 1942, at which time the following changes would probably be made in the board: ROY REYNOLDS, Chattanooga, and GEORGE TITLER, former secretary of the United Mine Workers, would be dropped and possible additions would be GEORGE MAYHEW, of Vanderbilt University, HOLLIS V. REED, legislative chairman of the Firemen and Engineers of the Railroad Brotherhoods of Tennessee, ROBERT HODGE and FRED PIEPER, CIO director of New Orleans.

The March edition of the "Highlander Fling" indicates that the new members who were elected to the board were LEWIS JONES, Fisk University, American Federation of Teachers, American Federation of Labor, and F. C. PIEPER, Regional CIO Director, New Orleans.

At this time HORTON volunteered information concerning the annual Thanksgiving alumni reunion held at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, November 27, 1941, which information was reported in report of Special Agent [REDACTED] entitled "Communist Activities in the State of Tennessee (Highlander Folk School)" dated January 23, 1942 at Knoxville, Tennessee. At this time HORTON further stated that the Highlander Folk School was very much interested in the training of union officials and members for responsibilities in local situations involving the prevention of sabotage of plant and mine equipment and defense materials, in production and efficiency methods, air raid defense, and improvement and maintenance of morale.

HYLES HORTON also showed the writer a guest list of the Highlander Folk School, at which time it was noted that the names of TED WELLMAN and ROBERT HALL, organizers for the Communist Party at Chattanooga and Birmingham respectively, appeared quite frequently. When asked about the purpose of their visits HORTON stated that, although he knew these men to be Communists, they were well versed in labor problems and were invited to give lectures at the Highlander Folk School as long as they made no mention of Communism or tried to influence any members of the student body to become members of the Communist Party.

AT CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

ROY C. REYNOLDS, president of the Local Pressmen's Union, the Central Labor Union, and many other labor, liberal, and front organizations, advised that he had been a temporary member of the Executive Board of the Highlander Folk School for the year 1940 and part of 1941; that during this time he represented the Highlander Folk School

in a debate between the Grundy County Crusaders and faculty members of the Highlander Folk School, which was held at Sewanee, Tennessee. REYNOLDS stated that at this debate many accusations were hurled by the Grundy County Crusaders at the Highlander Folk School charging it with disrupting the morals of the community and being affiliated with the Communist Party, but that none of these charges were specific and that they were all answered and explained by the faculty members. REYNOLDS stated that in all his association with the school he could find no indication of either the policy or the program of the school being dominated by the Communists. REYNOLDS stated, however, that he believed that the Communists would make every effort to use this school to their advantage. REYNOLDS stated that he had resigned from the Board of the Highlander Folk School because he was running for the City Council in Chattanooga and that the Highlander Folk School had received so much adverse publicity in Chattanooga that any affiliation he might have at that school would be detrimental in an election campaign.

advised [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau

*See notes of
beginning of
serial file
info*

AT SEWANEE, TENNESSEE

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau

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87D

[REDACTED]

AT MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

[REDACTED] stated that a large number of small denomination money orders were received by the Highlander Folk School, JAMES DOIBROWSKI, and LYLES HORTON; that these money orders were promptly cashed. It is believed that since the Highlander Folk School [REDACTED] reveals that the vast majority of [REDACTED] the cash obtained from these money orders is used for personal expenses by LYLES HORTON and JAMES DOIBROWSKI.

87E

On January 5, 1942 [REDACTED] was advised that numerous post office money orders for various amounts were received by secretaries of the Communist Party from A. LANDY and ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, Communist Party functionaries, post office box 87, Station D, New York City, the known address of the Communist Party headquarters, U.S.A. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] further advised that in the latter part of February, 1942 the Highlander Folk School distributed approximately 1,200 copies of the March issue of the "Highlander Fling", two copies of which were furnished to Agent. [REDACTED] stated that these publications came from the DuBoise Publishing Company, Printers & Publishers, 1620 Third Avenue, North Birmingham, Alabama. [REDACTED] also furnished Agent with a mimeographed sheet sent to about 400 persons entitled "From letters to officials and Labor Advisory Committee of Office of Civilian Defense supporting the proposal that HIGHLANDER BE USED AS A SOUTHERN DEFENSE TRAINING CENTER FOR UNION

MEMBERS." Since the Knoxville Field Division has only one copy of this publication, it is being incorporated in this report in full:

"The executive board of the Tennessee State Industrial Union Council endorsed the proposal of the Highlander Folk School to the Office of Civilian Defense."

Paul R. Christopher, Executive Secretary-Treasurer
Tennessee Industrial Union Council.

"The organized hosiery workers of the South, affiliated with the Textile Workers Union of America and the CIO, earnestly urge the Office of Civilian Defense to utilize the facilities of the Highlander Folk School as a defense training center for southern union members."

Edward F. Callaghan, 2nd Vice President and Southern
Director, American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

"I have been very much interested in the proposal that the OCD make use of the Highlander Folk School as a training center."

James B. Carey, Secretary
CIO.

"Permit me simply to urge that OCD establish a defense training center for southern labor at the Highlander Folk School, Lontegale, Tennessee. I am much impressed with the sincerity and the integrity of the people in charge of the school and with the fine program which they have worked out for labor's participation in the South."

S. H. Dalrymple, President,
United Rubber Workers of America.

"We would like to endorse this program since it would help marshal labor's support for the work of civilian defense, and would be of value in enlisting the physical and mental energy of workers in the defense effort."

Lloyd H. Davis and Lillian Yaden (former students), TWOC
local #2, Louisville, Kentucky.

Went on record Feb. 6th, 1941 approving Highlander as a southern center for training "leaders in the labor union movement into the right sort of cooperative attitude towards the war program. We are writing to ask that you use your power to give this school an opportunity to do this service."

Lrs. Grace Dinguid, Recording Secretary
Boot and Shoe Workers local union #441
Lynchburg, Virginia.

"Organized hosiery workers of High Point, N.C. and vicinity... approve and endorse the proposal that Highlander Folk School be used for the purpose of establishing a defense training center for southern union members and union leaders."

Francis B. Ertel, Representative,
American Federation of Hosiery Workers
High Point, N.C.

"I think it would be fine if the Highlander Folk School could be utilized in the way you suggest."

Ralph Hetzel, Director Economic Division
CIO.

"Highlander Folk School has applied to your board for an opportunity to aid in the defense program... I have attended this school and wish hereby to express my commendation of their methods; and my confidence that any part you would give Highlander looking towards enlisting the full cooperation of organized labor in these times of peril will be faithfully and ably carried out."

Thelma Hunter (former Highlander student)
Boot and Shoe Workers, Local #444
Lynchburg, Va.

"I think that this constitutes a most sound and constructive plan and that its success should contribute much towards our nation's defense efforts."

John L. Lewis, President
United Mine Workers of America.

"We take pleasure in endorsing the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tennessee, as a defense training center for southern union members."

William Litch, Southern Director, SWOC, Pres. Dist. 23, UMW
Yelverton Cowherd, Regional CIO Director

"I am referring your letter to Mr. John Brophy...a member of the Labor Advisory Committee of the Office of Civilian Defense, for his attention and consideration."

Philip Murray, President
CIO

"It has been brought to the attention of the New Orleans Industrial Union Council, composed of some 38 local unions, representing a membership of some 25,000 that the Highlander Folk School has made a proposal to offer its facilities as a training

center for trade union people in Civilian Defense work... We feel that it would be to the advantage of the Office of Civilian Defense to avail itself of this opportunity offered by Highlander."

New Orleans Industrial Union Council
T. A. Russell, Chairman

"A civilian defense center at Highlander would be of great value, not only for the union members but for the working people in general."

Telesforo Oviedo, Secretary
Spinach Workers Union, Local #87, UCaPAMA, CIO
Mathis, Texas.

"The local union expressed whole-hearted approval of the program outlined" and requested "that a defense training center for southern union members be established at Highlander" by the OCD.

Melissa Pearce, Recording Secretary
Textile Workers Union of America, Local #452
Danville, Virginia.

"I have discussed this plan with various representative groups and it is our opinion that this plan provides an unusual opportunity to utilize leaders in the trade union movement to the fullest extent, in the important work of Civilian Defense."

F. C. Pieper, Regional Director CIO
New Orleans, La.

"I shall discuss this matter with Mr. Watt and Mr. Brophy at the first opportunity."

J. R. Steelman, Director
U.S. Conciliation Service.

"I think your suggestion made to Mr. James Landis for the training of union members in the prevention of sabotage, improvement of morale, and methods of increasing production, is a very constructive one and I hope it can be carried out."

Jerry Voorhis, Congressman.

Other publications obtained were a report of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Highlander Folk School on January 11, 1942 and an announcement of the tenth anniversary to be held at Monteagle on September 12 and 13, 1942. This announcement stated that individuals can help by enrolling "friends of Highlander" and raising money for the alumni fund; for membership cards write BERNIE SCHMIDT, alumni secretary, Alumni Association, 429 Russell

Street, Covington, Kentucky, or MARIA STENZEL, Highlander Folk School.

The report of the Executive Committee has been summarized and furnished to the Bureau in letter dated January 28, 1942 at Knoxville, Tennessee. Copies of the March issue of the "Highlander Fling" have already been furnished to the Bureau. However, for the benefit of the other Field Divisions, the statement of the purpose, program, and policy of the school is being set forth, as well as the 1942 schedule of the school:

"Statement of Purpose, Program, and Policy"

The purpose of the Highlander Folk School is to assist in the defense and expansion of political and economic democracy.

Since unions are basic to the achievement of democracy, the strengthening of unions through education is the school's primary task.

The program is determined by the needs and policies of the unions from which the students are sent and with which the school works. These needs are served through resident classes, conferences, extension work, and recreational activities.

In the community in which it is located the school functions as a rural settlement house, providing social, educational, and recreational services.

The school's influence is southwide; its program trains southern rural and industrial leaders for a democratic society.

The school is cooperatively owned and managed by the teaching staff. It is affiliated with no group or organization. Its policies are wholly determined by an executive council composed of outstanding southern labor leaders, educators and members of the staff.

Financial support of the school comes from small contributions by friends and members of the labor movement throughout the country."

"1942 Schedule

Special Terms:

District 50, UMW - Mar. 30 to April 12.
U.N.-CIO school for southern members (date not set).

Regular Sessions:

Writers Workshop - June 15 - June 27.
Work Camp or Junior Union Camp in July.
Summer Term, August 3 - September 13.
Tenth Anniversary Celebration - September 12 and 13."

It was also noted that in the alumni notes is a statement "Bob Hall is an official of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Council of Lexington, Kentucky." It is believed that the BCB HALL mentioned is possibly identical with ROBERT HALL, secretary of the Communist Party at Birmingham, Alabama

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau,
stated [REDACTED]

b7D

It will be noted from Knoxville letter dated December 30, 1941 that the Bureau was advised that [REDACTED] was using the name of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in speeches as working with him as corroborating the evidence obtained by the Grundy County Crusaders that the Highlander Folk School was Communistic and that in view of [REDACTED] it was felt that any further association with [REDACTED] would be embarrassing and that, therefore, no further

b7C

contact would be made with him in the investigation of the Highlander Folk School.

b7D [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D In view of the fact of the extensive investigation conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] in the vicinity of Monteagle concerning the thirty-two affidavits obtained by [REDACTED] and in view of the fact that it is impossible to conduct an investigation in Monteagle and Tracy City, Tennessee without the knowledge of this investigation being brought to the attention of both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], the undeveloped leads set out in reference report for the Knoxville Field Division at Monteagle and Tracy City are not being covered at this time.

It was noted in the annual report of the Highlander Folk School for the year of 1941 that Miss LOUISE CONKLING had married after a year's service at the Highlander Folk School and had left the school in October, 1941; that she married DUFFWARD McDANIEL, a student of the Writers Workshop and summer term, 1941, and a law student of the University of Oklahoma; that Mr. McDANIEL has been named as secretary at Highlander and will assume his duties in February, 1942.

b7D [REDACTED] *see notes beginning this serial*

b7D [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED]

b7D station WDAD, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, advised that the records of that station contain no information concerning the thirty-minute radio broadcast to England made by the Highlander Folk School in the winter of 1941, but that she remembers this broadcast as being a thirty-minute sustaining program broadcast under the direction of the Columbia Broadcasting System through Columbia station WBT at Charlotte, North Carolina; that she remembers this broadcast as consisting of folk songs and talks

b7D by mountaineers in the vicinity of Monteagle, Tennessee. [REDACTED] stated that she is certain that the broadcast contained no speeches of an un-American or subversive nature; that [REDACTED] Columbia Broadcasting System at 485 Madison Avenue, New York City, could furnish fuller information about the sponsors of this program.

b7D PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, executive secretary of the Tennessee Industrial Union Council and member of the Executive Committee of the Highlander Folk School, has never been reported by any of the confidential informants of the Knoxville Field Division to be affiliated with or a member of the Communist Party. The files of [REDACTED] concerning his investigation of the Highlander Folk School have been photographed. As information contained therein will be retained as an exhibit in this case, it is believed unnecessary to set out this information in a report. As this report is not being furnished to all Field Offices, the uncovered undeveloped leads set out in reference report are not being restated.

- PENDING -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE BIRMINGHAM FIELD DIVISION:

At Birmingham, Alabama, will at the DuBoise Publishing Company, Printers & Publishers, 1020 North 3rd Avenue, obtain all available publications printed for the Highlander Folk School making a particular effort to obtain back issues of the publication known as the "Highlander Fling". Any copies obtained should be forwarded to the Knoxville Field Division, where the information may be noted, before being sent to the Bureau.

THE LOUISVILLE FIELD DIVISION:

At Lexington, Kentucky, will ascertain whether BOB HALL, mentioned in the March issue of the "Highlander Fling" as an official of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Council at Lexington, is identical with ROBERT HALL, secretary of the Communist Party at Birmingham.

THE KNOXVILLE FIELD DIVISION:

At Monteagle, Tennessee, will recontact [REDACTED] b7D concerning future activities of the Highlander Folk School and obtain any further publications of the Highlander Folk School which he may have in his possession.

At Sewanee, Tennessee, will recontact [REDACTED] b7D concerning future activities of the Highlander Folk School.

At Chattanooga, Tennessee, will recontact [REDACTED] b7D concerning any future activities of the Highlander Folk School.

At Knoxville, Tennessee, [REDACTED] b7E
[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

Knoxville, Tennessee

FILE NO. 100-3556

REPORT MADE AT Springfield, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 4-28-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-18-42	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE 0 HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: A check of the indices of the Springfield Field Division fails to reflect any information regarding [REDACTED]

R U C

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Knoxville, Tennessee, dated December 30, 1941.

DETAILS: AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS:

A check of the indices of the Springfield Field Division fail to reveal any information relative to [REDACTED] of Peoria, Illinois.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/28/84 BY SP8 BTG/da
245802

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 Bureau 2 Knoxville 2 Springfield	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">60 1942</div>
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENN.**

FILE NO. **100-647**

REPORT MADE AT BIRMINGHAM, ALA.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/4/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/7, 14, 17/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] advises he had attended session of Highlander Folk School and that **[REDACTED]** had also attended and that some activities of the school had probably been misconstrued as Communistic and that possibly some of its leaders may have gone too far. Also advised that **RICHARD GOTHE**, former German Youth leader, came to the United States after Hitler closed his cooperative camps in Germany and now working at Highlander Folk School.

R. U. C.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** Knoxville, Tenn., 4/1/42.
Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** Knoxville, Tenn., 12/30/41.

DETAILS:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent **[REDACTED]**, it being noted that a lead was set out in the report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]**, November 26, 1941, at Birmingham, Ala. for the Baltimore Field Division to interview **[REDACTED]**.

AT FLORENCE, ALA.:

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b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

Reference is made to the lead set out in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 1, 1942, Knoxville, Tenn., setting out a lead to attempt to secure literature printed for the Highlander Folk School, especially back copies of the Highlander Fling.

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] who has been contacted in this matter previously, was re-interviewed on April 17, 1942, at which time he again advised that he had no old copies of the Highlander Fling or other Highland Folk School literature available at his printing establishment. [REDACTED] added that he still prints the Highlander Fling, which is a small four page paper similar to various high school papers which he prints for schools in Birmingham, Ala. [REDACTED] stated, however, that the Highlander Fling is not published regularly.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

bx THE KNOXVILLE FIELD DIVISION at Monteagle, Tenn., will secure all available information regarding [REDACTED] former Youth leader in Germany, presently reported working at the Highlander Folk School.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO.

61-28

REPORT MADE AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA	DATE WHEN MADE 5-12-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-12 & 4-11-42	REPORT MADE BY b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Confidential Informants consider [redacted] radical and an associate of Communists, but have no definite proof that [redacted] is a Communist; that [redacted] is a radical labor-man.

- RUC -

Classified by **SP8 BTJ/pw**

Declassify on: **OADR**

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] at Norfolk, Virginia, dated February 28, 1942.

AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA:



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MAY 14 1942

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DATE 2/29/84 BY [signature]

b1

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SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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61-75-11-99

MAY 14 1942

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APR 25 1961

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

914 Johnston Building
Charlotte, North Carolina
May 26, 1942

12
leg
• Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: ⁰ HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b7c
It is noted that this case was referred upon completion to the office of origin by the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Charlotte, North Carolina, March 25, 1942. It appears that an undeveloped lead at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, at that time had not been covered and consequently this case is being reopened for investigative attention.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt
EDWARD SCHEIDT
Special Agent in Charge

b7c [REDACTED] jcl
100-705

cc Knoxville

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61-7511-100	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
1 MAY 28 1942	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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EX-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-596 MLH**

REPORT MADE AT SAVANNAH, GEORGIA	DATE WHEN MADE 5-30-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4-22, 30-42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

man

[REDACTED] **b7c**
 Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn. reported to be traveling [REDACTED] Birmingham, Alabama in previous information furnished the Savannah Field Division.

RUC

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Knoxville, Tennessee, dated 6-1-41 **b7c**

DETAILS:

AT COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

whoresides at [REDACTED] Columbia, South Carolina was contacted under pretext and advised [REDACTED]

**b7c
b7D**

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-705**

REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 6-12-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-21, 25; 6-2-42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] attended Univ. of N. C. **[REDACTED]**
Former member of American Student's Union.
Described by associates as sympathetic with under-privileged, liberally inclined, intellectually honest, but not associated with Communist party, nor in favor of its policies. **[REDACTED]** from prominent, wealthy family, and is reported to be in **[REDACTED]**

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** Knoxville, Tennessee, dated December 30, 1941.

DETAILS: AT CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

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DATE 2/28/81 BY 2552/CL**

he had been closely associated with **[REDACTED]**

further advised

<p>FORWARDED: [REDACTED]</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 3-Knoxville 1-6-2 Atlanta 2-Charlotte</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COPIES DESTROYED APR 25 1961</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">IN FILE</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em;">67-7511-102</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JUN 15 1942</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">RECORDED & INDEXED</td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> </table>	RECORDED & INDEXED	
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

DETROIT FILE NO. **100-2573**

REPORT MADE AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN	DATE WHEN MADE 6/17/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/17 & 28/42	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> b7c JJJ
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

b7c
Highlander Folk School
1941. She furnished information relative
to her employment and the Highlander Folk
School.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 2/28/84 BY SP8 BTG/06
645532

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent**at**
Knoxville, Tennessee dated December 30, 1941.

DETAILS:

FORWARDED John S. Bugas	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE JICE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">61-7511-103</div>
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EX-20

(Detroit file 100-2573)

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed at [REDACTED] that she left [REDACTED] She advised [REDACTED] to go to Monteagle, Tennessee, Highlander Folk School. She continued, furnishing the following information:

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] as she wanted to return to Flint as the position there did not pay enough for her to stay at the school and found that there was no future in the work.

[REDACTED] believed the school was wonderful and liked it there very much but was of the opinion that the school was very rare. According to [REDACTED] the teachers at the school were very well educated but the students were the children of union members from the factories in the south who were taught courses on how to train factory workers in unionism, the courses taught being Labor Study, Labor Economics, and Union Organizing. The school is supported largely by contributions from individuals rather than by contributions from labor organizations, one of the contributors being FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT who each year contributed \$100.00.

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED] feels that she was not well adapted to the type of work which she had to do at the school although she felt that she had received considerable experience from the position. According to [REDACTED] a group of Grundy County crusaders have attempted to brand the school as Communistic, the President of this group being the President of the bank at Tracy City, Tennessee. No colored students are allowed in the school as the community will not permit them to attend.

b7c
b7D

According to [REDACTED] the school was originally founded by a Mrs. JOHNSON, a former school teacher whose home was in Tennessee. [REDACTED] stated Mrs. JOHNSON founded the school for the purpose of promoting conditions favorable to farm people; that for most of the year the school directs its activities towards assisting the community folk; and that in addition to this the school has two sessions of about one month each, one in the spring and one in the fall. At these sessions there are approximately 30 students who are taught

(Detroit file 100-2573)

Unionism along the lines previously mentioned, there being both male and female students. The male students stay in one cabin and the female students stay in another cabin. The school ordinarily refuses northern students as it was organized for the purpose of assisting the people in the south.

67C
67D
The social life of the school, according to [REDACTED] consists largely of Saturday night square dances which are attended by members of the student body and persons in the community. [REDACTED] advises that she is not union-minded herself but that the school is progressive in the labor movement but certainly not Communistic. She advised that the records of the school are open for inspection to anyone at any time. This interview was conducted under a pretext so that [REDACTED] would not be advised of the purpose of its investigation.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

NH FILE NO. **100-2498** **ryb**

REPORT MADE AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT	DATE WHEN MADE 6/30/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/16/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE 0 HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

**[REDACTED] Danbury, Ct., listed to
New Fairfield, [REDACTED] b7c**

- RUC -

References:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** dated Knoxville, Tennessee, December 30, 1941.

Details:

*b7c
b7D*

*b7c
b7D*

This case is being considered referred upon completion to the office of origin.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-3318**

REPORT MADE AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN	DATE WHEN MADE 7/9/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/11, 20, 25/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject **[REDACTED]** resided at **[REDACTED]** Michigan September, 1940 to February, 1941. She was employed as **[REDACTED]** Persons interviewed advised that Subject is a loyal American citizen. No Communist tendencies. Membership in Highlander Folk School unknown. Subject presently residing at **[REDACTED]**

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** dated December 30, 1941 at Knoxville, Tennessee.

DETAILS:

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated At: KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

File No. 61-17

Report Made At KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	Date Made 7-9-42	Period 7-2-42	Report Made By [REDACTED] <i>HCAT</i>
Title HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			Character of Case INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis of Facts:

Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn. continues to operate under the direction of MYLES HORTON, has sponsored concert in Washington by PAUL ROBESON. Highlander Folk School members were active in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Tenn. State Convention of the CIO. The program of the school at the present time is stated to be strongly in favor of the war effort. Next regular course to be held August 3 to September 13.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 4-1-42 at Knoxville, Tennessee;

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 5-4-42 at Birmingham, Alabama.

Approved and Forwarded *W. A. [REDACTED]*

Special Agent in Charge

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61-7511-106

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PUBLICATION FILE

DETAILS:

This report reflects information received from publications received from the Highlander Folk School; and information obtained from MYLES HORTON, Director of the School. The following topics will be covered: Activities of the Washington Committee of the Highlander Folk School; Highlander Folk School and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Highlander Folk School participation in the Tennessee State CIO Convention; Report of the New Orleans Extension Program made by MARY LAWRENCE, Extension Director for the Highlander Folk School; New staff members of the Highlander Folk School; Members of the School's Executive Council; Past and contemplated school activities. There is also included a brief statement concerning RICHARD GOTHE, former member of the Highlander Folk School staff who has been reported as a possible German sympathizer.

ACTIVITIES OF THE WASHINGTON COMMITTEE OF THE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL:

The following information was obtained from a publication put out by the Highlander Folk School quoting newspaper articles appearing in the Washington Times Herald, the Washington News, and the Washington Star under date of May 11, 1942:

The first big event in the celebration of Highlander's Tenth Anniversary was a concert by PAUL ROBESON given at Riverside Stadium on May 10, 1942 sponsored by Highlander's Washington Committee for benefit of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee. The concert had an underlying note of patriotism and contained such songs as "The Bill of Rights," a song of the Soviet Red Army and another from workers in a German concentration camp. ROBESON sang in Russian, German, and Hebrew, as well as English. Washington sponsors for the ROBESON concert included: Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Mrs. AGNES H. STONE, Justice and Mrs. STANLEY F. REED, Mrs. HUGO L. BLACK, Mrs. FRANCIS BIDDLE, Senator ABE MURDOCK, Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD KEATING, Mr. JAMES B. CAREY, Mr. and Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT, Mr. CLARENCE PICKETT, Mr. FRED S. WALKER, Dr. FRANK P. GRAHAM, Mr. and Mrs. GERARD D. REILLY, Mr. MAURY MAVERICK, Mrs. WALTER BRUCE HOWE, Hon. THOMAS H. ELIOT, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. FILLMAN, Mrs. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, Mrs. GANSON PURCELL, Mrs. CLARK FOREMAN, Mrs. CHARLES EDWARD RHETTS, Mr. and Mrs. CLIFFORD J. DURR, Mr. and Mrs. DAVID R. WILLIAMS, Hon. J. WARREN MADDEN, Mr. TELFORD TAYLOR, Lieut. BARRY BINGHAM, Mr. DAVID E. LILIENTHAL, Miss HILDA SMITH, Mrs. DECCA ROBERTLY, Mr. and Mrs. MICHAEL STRAIGHT.

MYLES HORTON, of the Highlander Folk School, advised that MALCOLM ROSS, former member of the Highlander Folk School, who is now a Publicity Director for the National Labor Relations Board, and CHARLIE HANDY, who is engaged in the Research Department of the Butchers' Union, MICHAEL STRAIGHT, who is in the Washington Bureau of the New Republic, and

Rev. MULLIGAN, an Episcopalian minister residing at Alexandria, Virginia, were the most active members of the Washington Committee of the Highlander Folk School and should be given the most credit for the success of the concert. MYLES HORTON further advised that, since this is Highlander's tenth anniversary, an effort is being made by the school to obtain national sponsors, and in this connection letters have been written to many prominent political figures in Washington and throughout the country; that so far FRANK GRAHAM, Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, and JAMES CAREY have given oral consent to have their names used as sponsors for the school; that written consent has been obtained from ROGER BALDWIN, President ANDERSON of Antioch College, GEORGE MAYHEW of Vanderbilt University, Dr. LILLIAN JOHNSON and CARRIE McWILLIAMS. MYLES HORTON expected to have an imposing list of celebrities to sponsor the school in the near future.

HORTON further advised that many of the sponsors of the school were not personally familiar with the school or members of the faculty, but gave their support to the school because they believed in the program as outlined by publications issued by the school.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL AND THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE:

The Highlander Fling published by the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee for June, 1942 contains an article which states that at the third Conference for Human Welfare held in Nashville, Tennessee on April 19-21, 1942, JAMES DOMBROWSKI served as executive secretary and has been given a leave of absence and will continue with the conference throughout the year. The article further states that all of the school staff took part in the conference as panel leaders, office workers or delegates; that a large number of former students who were present at the conference as delegates met with the staff for dinner. Following the conference, some forty friends visited Highlander Folk School, among whom were RALPH TEFFERTELLER, CLARK FOREMAN of Washington, ETHEL CLYDE and EDITH FIELD of New York, and several carloads of Black Mountain and University of Oklahoma students. The present address of JAMES DOMBROWSKI as obtained from [REDACTED] Postmaster at Monteagle, Tennessee, is Room 202, Presbyterian Building, Nashville, Tennessee. It is believed that this is the present headquarters for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL PARTICIPATION IN THE TENNESSEE STATE CIO CONVENTION:

The following publication indicates that the Highlander Folk School was active at the Tennessee State CIO Convention held in Memphis, Tennessee June 12, 13, 1942:

"STATE CIO CONVENTION URGES ALL TENNESSEE UNIONS SEND STUDENTS TO HIGHLANDER

HIGHLANDER STUDENTS ARE CONVENTION LEADERS

School's Help Requested in Publicity Work and Education in the Field

The labor movement can derive great advantage from a school of its own. This was amply shown at the Tennessee State CIO Convention by the participation of Highlander students and by demands upon the school for help. Locals were urged to make full use of the school.

Theo Van Landingham, UAW #903 (summer '41) presided over the opening session of the convention in his capacity as President of the Memphis Industrial Union Council and had the rare privilege of introducing the Mayor of Memphis, a city which has long resisted the coming of the CIO. Matt Lynch, AFHW Director of the Tri-State Area, (summer '35 and President of the HFS Alumni Association) responded to the mayor's address. Matt and Van were also on the arrangements committee. Emil Willmetz, CIO Representative and Chairman of the Knoxville IUC (Fall '40) and Ed Blair, ACWA organizer (Fall '40) were Chairmen of committees. Ed and Matt were elected Vice Presidents of the State Council for the coming year.

Members of the school's Executive Council were very much in evidence - Fred Picper, Regional Director from Louisiana, representing Allan Heywood, Alton Lawrence, Hollis Reid, Miss Lucy Mason, Ed Callaghan, Matt Lynch, and Paul Christopher who was elected the new President of the State Council. The program of the school was discussed with James Carey, Secretary, CIO.

The following excerpt from the report of the Education Committee illustrates the growing realization of the use which the labor movement in Tennessee can make of the resident workers school right in the heart of the state:

"In addition to giving organized labor its rightful place in public education, unions should promote their own educational programs. Such educational programs are becoming increasingly important to hold our gains and to organize during a war situation. The labor movement in Tennessee should make full use of the resident workers school in Tennessee, the Highlander Folk School, and Southern School for Workers, sending members to attend the two and six weeks terms for intensive training, using the schools for institutes and conferences, and calling on the staff for extension programs in various cities."

The report of the publicity committee also called on locals to use Highlander's help in getting out circulars and pamphlets, and labor plays.

Highlander is ready to assume its increasing responsibilities and urges every local in Tennessee to follow out the policy laid by the convention, and send students to our summer term, August 3 - September 12, which has been especially planned to meet the new problems caused by the war."

REPORT OF THE NEW ORLEANS EXTENSION PROGRAM:

The following report was received from a confidential source:

"THE NEW ORLEANS EXTENSION PROGRAM
Mary Lawrance, Extension Director
for Highlander Folk School

(For the information of Highlander's contributors and friends, we have asked Mary Lawrance to prepare the following brief report of the educational program conducted by her for the past year in New Orleans, working in conjunction with the New Orleans Industrial Union Council.)

The objective of the educational program in New Orleans was to take over the newly organized locals and help the organizers in servicing and educating the membership. The most successful results were had with the Reserve Sugar Local, because this approach was used. Several months intervened between the time of organization, and negotiation of a contract, which provided time to train officers and stewards to run their own union, and the rank and file to speak in meetings and follow the rules of meetings, and enabled the local to discuss and write its own contract. This local knew what it was fighting for; it is ready to swing behind its new contract and make it work.

The educational program was divided into four logical periods--although not intentionally. The first three months were spent mainly in the training of officers and committeemen to do their jobs properly and to build their organization. The second period was devoted mainly to the stewards--training them to take up grievances and to build the union in their department. During the third session, emphasis was put on picking the unions in the greatest need of help, and running a program individually for each of them, with the assistance of the officers and stewards who had attended the earlier classes. The final session was an effort to train as many as possible of the rank and file in the fundamentals of unionism at general meetings, departmental meetings, stewards' meetings, executive board meetings, and so forth. It was felt important to activate more and more people as leadership was rapidly being drained off. Special emphasis was

given the work of the steward, whose job has increased because of added responsibilities brought on by the war.

The work at New Orleans proved to me that an educational program with southern locals must be simple and practical. In other words, Union Problems and not Labor History; pamphlets and charts, not books and speeches. Because I could find no book on union problems simple and practical enough for my purpose, I wrote one, with advice from the CIO Regional Director entitled, "How to Build Your Union", which we at first mimeographed and later printed.

What was accomplished by the educational program? Presidents learned to conduct meetings speedily and interestingly according to the rules of parliamentary law; more members were taking the floor in meetings and expressing themselves intelligently; more members had an idea of what their contracts covered; stewards and committeemen learned how to streamline this business of taking up grievances and getting results; stewards came to realize the importance of their job of building the union in their department; an educational column (to be continued by Highlander Folk School) appeared in the new labor paper, NEW ORLEANS NEWS DIGEST; some few of the better members began to vision the importance and possibilities of the labor movement beyond their own local union.

Much of the success of the program was the result of the working relationship with Highlander Folk School. I returned to the school for each term bringing four or five of the likeliest candidates for leadership up for intensive training. Two of these students who attended Highlander's summer term are now back in New Orleans working as organizers. During the summer term, the CIO Regional Director from New Orleans and several of the organizers helped lead a week-end conference on Negotiating and other union problems at this school."

NEW STAFF MEMBERS OF THE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL:

On March 11, 1942 a letter was received from the Highlander Folk School showing the following persons as members of the staff as of that date: WILLIAM BUTTRICK, JAMES E. DOLBROWSKI, MYLES HORTON, ZILPHIA MAE HORTON, MARY LAWRENCE, DURWARD K. McDANIEL, LOUISE McDANIEL, MARIA STENZEL, LEON WILSON. The Highlander Flying of June, 1942 indicates that the following changes have been made: WILLIAM BUTTRICK and JAMES DOLBROWSKI should be deleted from the staff, BUTTRICK having died at Vanderbilt Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee on April 15, and JAMES DOLBROWSKI having been given a leave of absence for the coming year. The following additions should be made: CAROLINE FINKELSTEIN, graduate of Smith College, 1941, joined the staff as office secretary in April, 1942. DOROTHY HANSEN, Antioch College student, is working at the Highlander Folk School as office secretary as a part of her college training.

MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

The present members of the school's executive council are: E. S. CALLAGHAN, Southern Director of American Federation of Hosiery Workers; BERNARD BORAH, Southern Director of District 50, UMW; PAUL CHRISTOPHER, President of the Tennessee State Industrial Union Council; F. C. PIEPER, Louisiana CIO Regional Director; JOE DOBES, Chattanooga Central Labor Union; MATT LYNCH, Tri-State Director, AUEW; ALTON LAWRENCE, Regional Director, Mine, Mill and Smelters Workers; LUCY MASON, Public Relations representative of the CIO; HOLLIS REID, Legislative representative of the Railroad Brotherhood; LEWIS JONES, Fisk University; GEORGE MAYHEW, Vanderbilt University. It will be noted that F. C. PIEPER, HOLLIS REID, LEWIS JONES, and GEORGE MAYHEW are new members, while the former members, ALBERT BARNETT, Professor of Old Testament Literature, Scarritt College, GEORGE TITLER, Secretary of District 19, UMW, and ROY REYNOLDS, President of the Chattanooga Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, have been dropped from the council.

PAST AND CONTEMPLATED SCHOOL ACTIVITIES:

The Highlander Folk School has carried on comparatively few activities during the spring and early summer of 1942. A Junior Camp was held at the school from June 1 to June 7, 1942 which was attended by workers' children, age eight to fifteen, cost to the camper three dollars. The camp was under the supervision of MARGARET BRYAN and ZILPHIA HORTON, who were assisted by MARIA STENZEL, LEON WILSON, CAROL FINKELSTEIN, and BILL ELKUSS. The program included indoor and outdoor recreation, hiking, folk dancing, singing, dramatics, art and crafts. The camp was designed to encourage the physical, personal and group development of workers' children and to help make unionism a more effective part of family and community life. The majority of the campers were from Grundy County, Tennessee. Representation was about equally divided between AF of L, CIO, and farm families.

The Writer's Workshop was held at the school from June 15 to June 27, 1942. At the present time, no information is available concerning the activity carried on at this period. Previous Writer Workshops have been under the direction of LEON WILSON, at which time various writers, editors, college professors have instructed a small number of students from Southern states in the technique of writing fiction and discussing the South as source material for contemporary articles. Future activities as outlined in the schedule published in the Highlander Fling indicate that a second Junior Union Camp will be held at the school from July 5 to July 12; that a summer term for workers will be held from August 3 to September 13; that a special two-weeks term will be given from September 1 to September 13, and that the tenth anniversary celebration and student reunion will be held at the school on September 12 and September 13. The Highlander Fling states that the courses are planned to help the students carry out the daily job

of running their organizations and to meet the new problems caused by the war. Special courses in labor problems in war time, new labor legislation and techniques of setting up educational programs have been added to the usual courses in public speaking, parliamentary law, union publicity, labor history, economics, current events, dramatics and singing. The Highlander Fling further states that the course should stress labor's part in winning the war as the theme for special emphasis. This should be taught under the various headings and sub-headings:

- "1. Increasing Production
 - WPB - Wartime Planning
 - CIO Industry Plan
 - Conversion Plans
 - Labor-Management Committee
 - AFL-CIO Victory Committee
 - Labor Supply
2. Labor's Sacrifices
 - The Right to Strike
 - Doubletime
 - UAW "Equality of Sacrifice"
 - Function of WLB
3. Labor's Economic Problems
 - OPA-Inflation
 - Consumer Programs
 - Taxation
 - Priority Unemployment
 - Housing
4. New Union Problems
 - Organizing in War Time
 - Training New Leadership
 - Fighting Anti-Union Propaganda
 - Training Skilled Workers
5. Winning the War
 - Being Informed
 - Building the Peace
 - No Discrimination
 - Civilian Defence
6. Planning for Action at Home
 - Educational Programs
 - Plant Committees
 - Publicity Program"

MYLES HORTON, in a general conversation with the reporting Agent, stated that the Highlander Folk School has obtained many of its ideas and progressive programs from MARK STARR, Educational Director of the International Labor Garment Workers Union, from GEORGE COUNTS, National President of the American Federation of Teachers, and from JOHN DEWEY. Although it is noted in previous reports that a great deal of the funds furnished to the Highlander Folk School come from the Amalgamated Bank of New York, which is controlled by the ILGWU, MYLES HORTON denied that there was any strong connection between the Highlander Folk School and the ILGWU, and stated that, although the ILGWU backed the school as did many other affiliates of the CIO and AF of L, the school was not controlled by any one group. HORTON further stated that at the present time the policy of the school and for labor organization activity in general was to get maximum production to aid the war effort. He further stated that in connection with this program, the school was advocating that all labor unions as a matter of right and duty should organize production committees and to meet with management and demand that all possible action should be taken in order to secure maximum production. HORTON stated that to a certain extent this was a reversal of the previous program in which workers had been urged to organize for the protection of their own rights to secure higher wages, shorter working hours, better working conditions, and avoid unnecessary speed-up or stretch-out programs on the part of the management in connection with which the right to strike was vigorously advocated. HORTON advised that, although the Highlander Folk School had been constantly referred to as controlled by Communists and to have followed the Communist Party line, every effort had been made to conduct the school strictly along lines advocated by organized labor, and that any correspondence between the policies advocated by the Communist Party and those advocated by the Highlander Folk School were purely coincidental.

HORTON stated that, if the present policy of the school were carried out to a large extent that he expected to receive complaints in the future to the effect that the Highlander Folk School was advocating the control of industrial plants by production committees composed of labor which would in fact appear that the Folk School was advocating the establishment of manufacturing Soviets. HORTON further stated that he had tried unsuccessfully to have the Highlander Folk School accepted as a training ground for labor under the direction of the OCD; that recently he had been to Washington and spent one whole day speaking with Mr. DANIELS and other members of the OCD in an effort to promulgate his plan, but that he had received the answer that if labor were given representation in the OCD that other groups such as Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, Kiwanis Club, manufacturers' associations, etc. would demand the same right and equal representation. HORTON further stated that in his trip to Washington he had talked with a member of the Department of Justice who was in the Civil Liberties Division, and had asked this person when the investigation of the Highlander Folk School would be completed. Mr. HORTON stated that the

Department of Justice official had stated that the FBI, having received complaints that the Highlander Folk School was engaged in subversive activities, had of necessity conducted an investigation; that this investigation would probably continue as long as long as complaints concerning the school were received. The official further stated that no statement would be made concerning the Highlander Folk School that it had been investigated and found not to be engaged in subversive activities. HORTON then stated that, since the Highlander Folk School is being investigated, he would make every effort to cooperate with the FBI or any other investigative body who was seeking information. However, it was thought that a cross-examination of HORTON would not be appropriate at this time.

The reporting Agent noted that a great many magazines and recent publications, as well as posters which decorated the walls of the school, contained slogans that were extremely anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi, that everywhere democracy and war effort was stressed. HORTON further stated that in his conversation with the Departmental official, he advised that if the school continued to be investigated by the FBI, certain local groups, primarily the Grundy County Crusaders, would use this point to stir up activity and criticism of the school pointing to the fact that it must be subversive if it were investigated by the FBI. Mr. HORTON was advised by the member of the Department of Justice that, if any action were taken by such a group which infringed upon the civil rights and liberties of the Highlander Folk School or any members of its staff, he should immediately telephone Washington and a speedy investigation of such infringement of their rights and liberties would be speedily and thoroughly investigated.

It will be noted that, although the Grundy County Crusaders were very active in Monteagle at the time the school was being investigated by C. H. KILBY of the Consolidated Coal Company, since investigation has been taken over by the FBI, no complaints have been received that any mob action is contemplated against the school.

MYLES HORTON was questioned concerning RICHARD GOTHE, who was formerly a member of the staff of the Highlander Folk School. HORTON stated that he was not positive as to dates and circumstances, but that to the best of his knowledge, GOTHE was a German, was educated in Germany, came over to this country for a short time, returned to Germany, was active in the pre-Hitler German Work Camp program, that he returned to America in 1938, and was affiliated with the American Youth Commission, the International Student Service at 8 West Fortieth Street, New York City, with the NYA and with the Work Camp of America. HORTON stated that GOTHE had written a thesis entitled "Introduction to Work Camps" while he was working for the American Youth Commission; that as a result of this he had come to the Highlander Folk School highly recommended by the American Youth Commission and the

International Student Service. HORTON stated that GOTHE had been affiliated with the Highlander Folk School in 1940; that during this time, he was very much opposed to Fascism and Nazism and at all times had leaned over backwards to express his disapproval of HITLER and HITLER program; that he had impressed him as being very democratic. HORTON stated, however, that GOTHE did not bear the sentiments out in his daily life and had at times been very dictatorial in the setting up of his various work camps. HORTON stated that he had examined GOTHE's papers from the State Department, the Bureau of Immigration and the various credentials he had carried, indicating his activities from 1938 to 1940; that all of these had been in perfect order. HORTON stated that GOTHE, after leaving the Highlander Folk School, had taught sociology one year at Black Mountain College in North Carolina in 1941; that the last he had heard of GOTHE was that he was somewhere on the West Coast. HORTON further advised that GOTHE had been a machinist in Germany; that he believed his wife was still living in Germany.

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU:

1 Publication, Highlander Fling, for June, 1942.

1 Memo "To All the Friends and Supporters of Highlander" concerning PAUL ROBESON concert given at Riverside Stadium, Washington, D. C., 5-10-42.

1 Report of the activity of the Highlander Folk School at the Tennessee State CIO Convention.

1 Mimeographed sheet entitled "Junior Union Camp, Highlander Folk School."

One copy "The New Orleans Extension Program"

1 Mimeographed letter dated May 30, 1942 from LYLES HORTON.

- P E N D I N G -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE KNOXVILLE FIELD DIVISION:

At Knoxville and Monteagle, Tennessee, will maintain contact with confidential informants and sources of information in order to report present and future activities of the Highlander Folk School.

Will furnish copies of the Highlander Fling and other publications obtained through Box 1545, Knoxville, Tennessee, to the Bureau.

The first big event in the celebration of Highlander's Tenth Anniversary is something to brag about and is reason enough why you should receive the clippings below. Sponsored by Highlander's Washington Committee the affair is a challenge to all the friends of Highlander everywhere to go out and do likewise or at least as near likewise as possible.

Washington Times-Herald
May 11, 1942

Washington News
May 11, 1942

5,000 Hear Paul Robeson In Folk Songs

Program Includes
Foreign Compositions

By GLENN DILLARD GUNN

Five thousand music lovers gathered in the Riverside Stadium last night to hear Paul Robeson in a program of folk songs.

For many years it has been the practice of this great artist to limit his recitals to the songs of his own race. Having the greatest voice of the present in point of sonority and a gift for the lyric address that is notably eloquent, Robeson has done his share to make this simple and moving art loved by all the peoples of the world.

Washington sponsors for the Robeson concert included: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Agnes H. Stone, Justice and Mrs. Stanley F. Reed, Mrs. Hugo L. Black, Mrs. Francis Biddle, Senator Abe Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Keating, Mr. James B. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford L. B. Carey, Mr. Clarence Pickett, Mr. Fred S. Walker, Dr. Frank P. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard D. Reilly, Mr. Maury Maverick, Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe, Honorable Thomas H. Eliot, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fillman, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. Ganson Purcell, Mrs. Clark Foreman, Mrs. Charles Edward Rhetts, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford J. Durr, Mr. and Mrs. David R. Williams, Honorable J. Warren Madden, Mr. Telford Taylor, Lieut. Barry Bingham, Mr. David E. Lilienthal, Miss Hilda Smith, Mrs. Decca Rommily, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Straight.

Robeson Great in Riverside Benefit Show

That was more than a recital at Riverside Stadium last night. It was a revival meeting, a country hoe-down and a Basin-st blues session all rolled up in one bundle.

Paul Robeson not only gave magnificently of his talents, but also acted as master of ceremonies for a trio of Negro folk artists. The whole thing was a benefit for the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

Robeson sang gently and beautifully the folk songs of his own and other people, but it was when he slipped into the role he gloried in—the artist of the oppressed, that he evoked wild enthusiasm. Fiercely, savagely he sang songs of the southern Negro, the Chinese soldier, the legionnaire of besieged Madrid, the German of the concentration camp, the Red Army—each in English first, then in its native tongue.

Inescapably, of course, he encoored once with "Old Man River," again with "Taint Necessarily So" from Porgy and Bess. Accompanist Lawrence Brown added his voice in his own arrangements of "Ezekiel Saw de Wheel" and "Joshua Fit de Battle of Jericho."

For the three lesser artists who shared the stage with him, it was a night of nights. And well they beld up their end of the show.

Houdie Leadbetter, who seems to have no mean personal following of his own, drew the most enthusiastic response, including a bit of community singing, with his work songs, ballads and blues. A 12-string guitar with voice to match were his instruments. Blind Saunders Terry made a 50-cent harmonica do incredible things and was ably assisted by Brownie McGee from Tennessee and his guitar. All three ganged up in an extra-special jam session before they went home.

It was a big night for a big man and for the people he's proud to fight for.

—O. R. D.

Paul Robeson Concert Has Homey Touch

Concert Repertoire
Is Laid Aside for
Old Folk Tunes

By ALICE EVERSMAN.

Paul Robeson, famous Negro baritone, packed Riverside Stadium last night in the benefit concert he gave for the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tenn. Mr. Robeson and his audience always have a friendly relationship and the artist talked to them last night of the songs he would sing as if it all were a homey gathering. Assisting on the program were Houdie Leadbetter with his guitar, Saunders Terry, the blind harmonica player, and Brownie McGee.

As originally announced, Mr. Robeson's program was to have contained arias and songs from his concert repertoire in addition to groups of spirituals. As it turned out, however, it was purely a folk program both by Mr. Robeson and the other performers. Yet his numbers had more significance since they represented the oppressed people of the world as well as the principal nations now struggling for liberty in the war.

Russian Folk Song.

In the first group he placed the Russian folk song, "Night" arranged by Alexandroff and the English folk song "Oh, No, John," together with the Burlingame arrangement of "Go Down Moses" and Robinson's "Water Boy." Later he sang Mendelssohn's "Lord God of Abraham," Parry's "Jerusalem," with the words of the last verse changed by Mr. Robeson to apply to this country, and Engel's "Chassidic Chant." The final numbers were Ross' "Tennessee Valley," "Ezekiel Saw de Wheel" and "Joshua Fit de Battle of Jericho" arranged by his accompanist, Lawrence Brown, and Burlingame's arrangement of "Balm in Gilead."

A note of patriotism underlay Mr. Robeson's talk about these songs and was carried out further in his encores which consisted of a stirring setting of "The Bill of Rights," a song of the Soviet Red Army soldiers, and another from workers in a German concentration camp. With his great dramatic ability, Mr. Robeson aroused his audience to cheers and wild applause.

Voice Fills Arena.

His magnificent voice with its organlike quality and resonant depth filled the large arena assisted little by the amplification system which was not clear or powerful. The genuine feeling which he puts into his singing is doubly effective because of its naturalness and the strong personality of the artist. His versatility as a linguist was demonstrated when he sang in Russian, German and Hebrew.

STATE CIO CONVENTION URGES ALL TENNESSEE UNIONS SEND STUDENTS TO HIGHLANDER

HIGHLANDER STUDENTS ARE CONVENTION LEADERS

7134

School's Help Requested in Publicity Work and Education in the Field

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ENCLOSURE

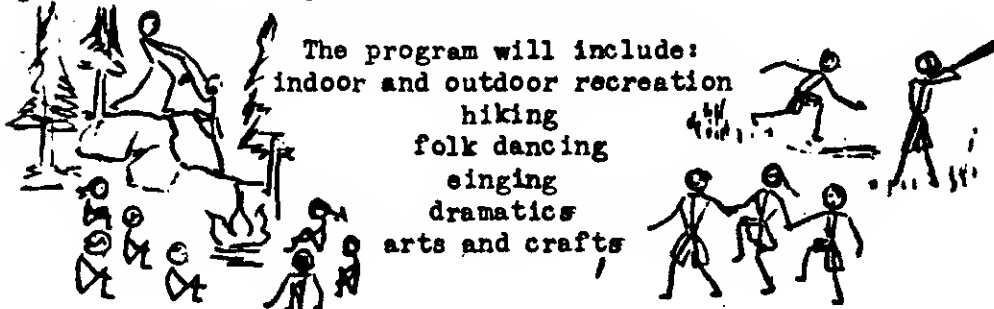
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JUNIOR UNION CAMP

Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tenn.

7135

Highlander is holding its third JUNIOR CAMP from June 1st-- 7th.



The program will include:
indoor and outdoor recreation
hiking
folk dancing
singing
dramatics
arts and crafts

The camp will be under the supervision of Margaret Bryan and Zilphia Horton. They will be assisted by Maria Stenzel, Leon Wilson, Carolyn Finkelstein and Bill Elkuss of the Highlander staff. All have had experience in working with children. The different activities of the program have been carefully worked out to provide the maximum of healthy outdoor activity with nourishing food and ample rest. There will be a trained nurse available at all times.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO ATTEND? Children of workers - children 8 to 15.

COST OF THE CAMP. The entire cost to the camper will be \$3.

WHAT TO BRING. Campers should bring comfortable clothing, heavy shoes, swimming suits. Those who have whittling knives are urged to bring them for use in the craft classes.

Betty Jean Sargent and Claudera Williams, two of last summer's campers, say:

"This camp is a nice place, but the days are just zip, zip, zippin' by. I thought they'd go slow, but they just whizz by. I like to folk dance best, and then swimming and baseball. I like the campfires and hikes. And I like the singing. I like what they say---the words."

ENCLOSURE

THE HIGHLANDER FLING

7136

Published by The Highlander Folk School

VOL. 4, NO. 2

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

JUNE, 1942

ROBESON SINGS FOR HIGHLANDER

Paul Robeson's benefit concert in Washington, May 11, was the first major event celebrating Highlander's Tenth Anniversary Year. The concert was sponsored by the school's Washington Committee, of which Malcolm Ross is chairman, and a notable list of friends including Mrs. Roosevelt.

Some four or five thousand people filled the Riverside Stadium to hear the world famous Negro baritone sing for the school. "Robeson," said the Washington News, "sang gently and beautifully the folk songs of his own and other people, but it was when he slipped into the role he glories in—the artist of the oppressed—that he evoked such enthusiasm. It was a big night for a big man and for the people he's proud to fight for."

Assisting on the program were Houdie Leadbetter and Brownie McGee with guitars, and Saunders Terry, blind harmonica player. Robeson was accompanied by Lawrence Brown.

Sponsors of the concert were: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Agnes H. Stone, Justice and Mrs. Stanley F. Reed, Mrs. Hugo L. Black, Mrs. Francis Biddle, Senator Abe Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Keating, Mr. James B. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mr. Clarence Pickett, Mr. Fred S. Walker, Dr. Frank P. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald D. Reilly, Mr. Maury Maverick, Mr. Walter Bruce Howe, Hon. Thomas H. Eliot, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Filman, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. Ganson Purcell, Mrs. Clark Foreman, Mrs. Charles Edward Rhetts, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford J. Durr, Mr. and Mrs. David R. Williams, Hon. J. Warren Madden, Mr. Telford Taylor, Lieut. Harry E.ingham, Mr. David E. Lilienthal, Miss Hilda Smith, Mrs. Deca Roney, Mr. and Mrs. Michael E. Smith.

Southern Conference For Human Welfare

"The South's Part in Winning the War for Democracy" was the theme of the third Southern Conference for Human Welfare, held in Nashville April 19-21. James Dombrowski served as executive secretary. He has been given a leave of absence and will continue with the Conference throughout the year.

All the school staff took part in the Conference as panel leaders, office workers, or delegates. A large number of former students, present as delegates, met with the staff for dinner. Highlander songs were sung and exciting experiences were exchanged.

Following the Conference some forty friends visited the school. Among those who square-danced to Uncle Willie Marlowe's fiddling and Ralph Tefferteller's calling were Clark Foreman of Washington, Ethel Clyde and Edith Field of New York, and several carloads of Black Mountain and University of Oklahoma students.

Clark Foreman is the new chairman of the Southern Conference.

A. F. L. Convention

The Highlander Teachers Union (Local 261) was represented at the Tennessee State Convention of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in Chattanooga, June 1-2. Myles Horton was the delegate. The teachers' local is affiliated with Chattanooga Central Labor Union.

New Staff Members

Durward and Louise McDaniel joined the staff in February. Durward, our Executive Secretary, came from Norman, Oklahoma, and Louise from Chattanooga. Both are Highlander alumni.

Carolyn Finkelstein, Smith College, '41, joined the staff as office secretary in April.

Dorothy Haasis, Antioch College student, put in her ten weeks' work quarter as a Highlander office secretary.

ENCLOSURE

William Buttrick Passes Away



William Buttrick, Highlander staff member since January, 1938, economics teacher and editor of the FLING, died at Vanderbilt Hospital, Nashville, April 15. He had been in failing health for several months.

Bill's death is a great loss for Highlander and for his many friends throughout the South. He was one of the most popular members of the staff.

THIRD JUNIOR UNION CAMP

Climaxed by an all-day program of games, dramatics, folk dancing and singing, an exhibition of the children's craftwork, and an old-fashioned "dinner on the grounds," our third annual Junior Union Camp closed June 7th.

The camp was designed to encourage the physical, personal, and group development of workers' children, and to help make unionism a more effective part of family and community life. The majority of the campers this year were Grundy County children, 8 to 15 years. Representation was from A. F. of L., CIO, and farm families, about equally divided.

Daily activities included a morning assembly, clay modeling, painting, puppet making, ball games, hikes, singing and story telling around an evening campfire. Families of the children came from all parts of the county to take part in the final program.

A COOPERATIVE VENTURE

You, as a part of Highlander, should know exactly how the school is run.

The staff cooperatively owns property, cooperatively carries the program planned by the Executive Council, which consists of staff and eleven labor, student and public representatives. They are elected chairman, or co-chairman. The Executive Council assumes responsibility for the activities of the school and takes part in planning them. Throughout the year scores of union and government officials assist in the community residence, and extension work of the school.

There is an old mountain saying that "It takes oats to make a mare go." In a real sense the contributors to Highlander are the oats of the cooperative setup. Additional funds enable us to reach more people and to improve our work. Your contribution makes us a co-worker. Your interest in you share our feeling that Highlander must work overtime to meet wartime needs. The staff, on a maintenance basis, with enthusiasm and experience, tributes are no less making the mare go.

New H. F. S. Publication

A 27-page mimeographed pamphlet describing teaching methods of a year's education program in New Orleans has been published by the school.

F. C. Pieper, CIO Regional Director in Louisiana, under whose direction the program was conducted have written introductions. Ca "UNDERSTANDING UNIONISM" the pamphlet is full of timely useful ideas for local unions to launch educational programs, added attraction is a four-page outline, with charts, for a class taking up grievances and union-building.

The pamphlet was written by Mary Lawrence, Highlander Extension Director, and illustrated by Maria Stenzel of the school staff. It can be purchased for 15 by writing the school. Additional copies of the outline for class discussion on grievances and union-building can be had for 5c.

RESIDENCE SCHEDULE

Junior Union Camp—June 1-7.
Writers' Workshop—June 15-27.
Second Junior Union Camp—July 5-12.
Summer Term for Workers—August 3-September 13.
Tenth Anniversary Celebration and Student Reunion—Sept. 12-13.

61-7511-106

SIX WEEKS SUMMER TERM FOR SOUTHERN WORKERS



August 3

to

September 13

1942

Special

2-Weeks Term

September

1-13

Education

Highlander is not like other schools. Your job at a labor school is to discuss in which everyone takes to acquaint students with facts of labor movement which will help solve their union problems. You need much regular schooling or fancy clothes to attend—just a good sound belief in organization.

Courses

The courses this term are planned to help you in the daily job of running our organizations and to meet the new problems caused by the war. Special courses on labor problems in war time, new labor legislation, and techniques of teaching and setting up educational programs have been added to the usual courses in public speaking, parliamentary law, union publicity, labor history, economics, current events, dramatics and singing.

"LABOR'S PART IN WINNING THE WAR"

Theme for Special Emphasis

1. **Increasing Production**
WPB—War-time Planning
CIO Industry Plan
Conversion Plans
Labor-Management Committee
AFL-CIO Victory Committee
Labor Supply
2. **Labor's Sacrifices**
The Right to Strike
Doubletime
UAW "Equality of Sacrifice"
Function of WLB
3. **Labor's Economic problems**
OPA—Inflation
Consumer Programs
Taxation
Priority Unemployment
Housing
4. **New Union Problems**
Organizing in War Time
Training New Leadership
Fighting Anti-Union Propaganda
Training Skilled Workers
5. **Winning the War**
Being Informed
Building the Peace
No Discrimination
Civilian Defence
6. **Planning for Action at Home**
Educational Programs
Plant Committees
Publicity Program

Backing of Labor

Highlander is endorsed by leading labor unions. Many union leaders and government officials are scheduled to help lead discussions on the special theme of the term. Special assistance is given by the members of the school's Executive Council:

E. S. Callaghan, Southern Director, American Federation of Hosiery Workers;
Bernard Borah, Southern Director, District 50, UMW;
Paul Christopher, President Tennessee State Industrial Union Council;
F. C. Pieper, Louisiana CIO Regional Director;
Joe Dobbs, Chattanooga Central Labor Union;
Matt Lynch, TriState Director, AFHW;
Alton Lawrence, Regional Director, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers;
Lucy Mason, Public Relations Representative, CIO;
Hollis Reid, Legislative Representative, Railroad Brotherhoods;
Lewis Jones, Fisk University;
George Mayhew, Vanderbilt University.

Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee

**HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE**

May 30, 1942

7137

Dear Friend;

Highlander is celebrating its tenth anniversary with an enlarged program geared to the new problems growing out of the war. The demands for our services are greater than at any other time in our history. The effectiveness with which we meet these urgent demands depends upon you.

The school has an experienced staff and the active cooperation of an executive council composed of representatives of all branches of organized labor. We have a plant and 200 acres of land free from indebtedness. The expenditures for running the school have never exceeded our income, although last year it was necessary to use up our small reserve to balance the budget. This means that we must find new contributors in 1942 even to raise the equivalent of last year's income. Yet we need to enlarge our budget to meet the increased demands for our services.

The future of the school is bright. Friends of Highlander are rallying to our support, as can be seen by the enclosed press clippings on the Robeson concert in Washington. There is a special reason for urging you to help us at this time. Jim Dombrowski, who has been in charge of fund raising for the last eight years, has been given a year's leave of absence to serve as secretary for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which is doing a very important job in the South.

We know that you would rather have the Highlander staff spending its time in carrying out the school's program than in raising the budget. Accordingly, there are two ways in which you can be of great help: first, by making a special contribution immediately of at least \$1.00; second, by sending us a list of names of people who might contribute, and telling us if we may use your name in asking for contributions.

Sincerely yours,

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

Mylos Horton

Mylos Horton
Chairman

mh/lm
uopwa m-a-1

ENCLOSURE

THE NEW ORLEANS EXTENSION PROGRAM
Mary Lawrance, Extension Director
for Highlander Folk School

7138

(For the information of Highlander's contributors and friends, we have asked Mary Lawrance to prepare the following brief report of the educational program conducted by her for the past year in New Orleans, working in conjunction with the New Orleans Industrial Union Council.)

The objective of the educational program in New Orleans was to take over the newly organized locals and help the organizers in servicing and educating the membership. The most successful results were had with the Reserve Sugar Local, because this approach was used. Several months intervened between the time of organization, and negotiation of a contract, which provided time to train officers and stewards to run their own union, and the rank and file to speak in meetings and follow the rules of meetings, and enabled the local to discuss and write its own contract. This local knew what it was fighting for; it is ready to swing behind its new contract and make it work.

The educational program was divided into four logical periods--although not intentionally. The first three months were spent mainly in the training of officers and committeemen to do their jobs properly and to build their organization. The second period was devoted mainly to the stewards--training them to take up grievances and to build the union in their department. During the third session, emphasis was put on picking the unions in the greatest need of help, and running a program individually for each of them, with the assistance of the officers and stewards who had attended the earlier classes. The final session was an effort to train as many as possible of the rank and file in the fundamentals of unionism at general meetings, departmental meetings, stewards' meetings, and so forth. It was felt important to

July 14, 1942

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENN.

It seems as though New Deal officials have the happy habit of selecting radical epote as a place to create a sounding board to expouse their theories. This time they are cooperating with this well known radical school for a 6 weeks course from August 3 to September 12. The purpose is to decide on Labor's part in winning the war against Faecism.

This short course will have as instructore government and union officials.

The OPA will be represented by Prof. R.R.R. Brooks and Edith Christenson. T.F. Burns will represent the WPB. Edwin S. Smith, national director of the Oil Workers Organizing Campaign (CIO), Editor Len deCaux of The CIO News and Robert L. Cruden of the United Rubber Workers (CIO) will be among labor's lecturers.

Applications may be made to Myles Horton, director of the school, Monteagle, Tenn.

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DATE 2/28/84 BY SP8 BTG/CL
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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July 27, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Knoxville, Tennessee

RE: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

You are requested to make a comprehensive review of the file in the captioned matter and submit to the Bureau in the near future a summary report reflecting all information contained in the files wherein there are indications of Communist control or influence in the administration of the Highlander Folk School.

You are also requested to report those indications of Communist affiliations or connections on the part of this School and those individuals responsible for its administration.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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DATE 2/28/84 BY SP8 ATG/h

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- Tolson _____
- E. A. Tamm _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Carson _____
- Coffey _____
- McGuire _____
- Holloman _____
- Quinn Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

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AUG 1 1942

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

61-7511-108
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JUL 30 1942
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HEW

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO. 100-647

25

REPORT MADE AT Birmingham, Alabama	DATE WHEN MADE 8-18-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/27; 8/4/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] employed [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] Birmingham, Alabama. Indices checked and sources of information contacted as to possible communist or subversive activities with negative results.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

R.U.C.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] at Knoxville, Tenn., dated June 1, 1941.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] at Savannah, Ga., dated May 30, 1942.

DETAILS:

AT BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA:

By virtue of an anonymous telephone call to [REDACTED] it was ascertained that [REDACTED] is employed there in a traveling capacity, and that he resides at the [REDACTED]

b7c A check of the indices of the Birmingham Field Division regarding [REDACTED] was made with negative results. Confidential informants [REDACTED] whose identities are known to the Bureau, were contacted in regard to any communist or subversive activities on the part of [REDACTED] with negative results.

APPROVED AND [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 1-New York 2-Knoxville 2-Savannah 2-Birmingham		61-7511-109 3 AUG 21 1942 FIVE
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78 APR 25 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7c; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

633 Federal Building
Louisville, Kentucky

August 22, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

b7c
On August 20, 1942, Special Agent [REDACTED] of the Knoxville Field Division telephonically advised that a review of the file captioned "Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee," reveals the Knoxville Field Office is in need of additional coverage at the next session of this school, to be held commencing September 1, 1942.

b7D
[REDACTED]

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DATE 2/28/84 BY SP8 BTG/CL
245503

Very truly yours,

H. K. Moss
H. K. MOSS
Special Agent in Charge

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[REDACTED]

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HRM:red

cc - Knoxville

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In reply refer to
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~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BTA/CW

ON 2/29/84 245532

AUG 26 1942

*closed - sent
advised 8/31*

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I refer to your communication of June 11, 1942 concerning the visa application of [redacted] wherein it is stated that the applicant is presently the subject of an internal security investigation being conducted by your Bureau and in which it is further stated that the Highlander Folk School with which the sponsor, [redacted]

New York, New York, has been in correspondence, is also the subject of an internal security investigation being conducted by your Bureau. It is requested that you notify this Division upon the completion of the above-mentioned investigations and the results thereof.

Consideration of the above-mentioned visa case has been suspended pending the receipt of a letter from you concerning these matters.

Sincerely yours,

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WLC

Chief, Visa Division

61-7511-111	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 28 1942 P. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
H. K. Travers	
Chief, Visa Division	FILE

J. Edgar Hoover, Esquire,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.

SEP 2 1942 *State called back -
not interested re
Highlander Folk School
from 9-1-42*

*No all necessary state
to be advised again
completion of 61-7511
from*

ORIGINAL FILED IN 61-7511-111

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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Socialist Party of national prominence, such as: NORMAN THOMAS, BEURHOLD RUBUHR, STEWART CHASE, and KIRBY PAGE. It was also backed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and the school has always drawn approximately one-third of its funds from the Amalgamated Bank of New York, which is owned and controlled by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE SCHOOL

In a pamphlet published by the Highlander Folk School it is stated that the school was founded "to provide an educational center in the South for the training of rural and industrial leaders and for the conservation and enrichment of the indigenous cultural values of the mountains." Activities of the school have been primarily in the education of labor organizers. The school conducts two six weeks' courses per year, known as the spring and fall terms. At these sessions, workers who have been selected by their various unions are given courses in history, economics, union publicity, parliamentary law and public speaking, dramatics, and are taught how to organize a union, conduct union meetings, present grievances, how to call and organize strikes, and to effectively bargain with employers.

The school also conducts a nursery for farm and workers' children and sponsors a lending library, conducts what is known as a writer's workshop, gives square dances, and endeavors to help and gain the confidence of the community surrounding the school. In this connection it has on occasions held rummage sales, aided in obtaining WPA sewing projects, and encouraged handicraft work in the community.

The Highlander Folk School also conducts an extension program by sending various members of its faculty to any union who asks for their services to help them put on a drive for new membership or to more effectively bargain for wage increases and better working conditions.

ATTACKS MADE ON THE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

When the Highlander Folk School first moved to Monteagle, Tennessee, MYLES HORTON and the rest of the Highlander Folk School staff were introduced to members of the community by Dr. LILLIAN JOHNSON, who asked that they help them in their endeavors. The Highlander Folk School staff for the most part are well educated individuals who seem to have a sincere desire to help the people of the South. In this connection they strongly followed the Socialist-Communist United Front Program of the early 1930's. Most of the literature passed out by the school at that time was of a Socialistic nature. In connection with their program, however, they soon developed a theory of

using militant labor strikes in an effort to solidify the workers in a common cause and to impress upon them the necessity of organizing in order to gain the powers of numbers. In this connection the school issued pamphlets entitled, "Why We Need the Union." These pamphlets state that there is always a conflict between labor and capital and that what is good for the management and capital must of necessity be bad for labor.

Many of the strikes that were either called by or supported by members of the faculty of the Highlander Folk School in the 1930's were called on industries, which because of the depression were not in a position to accede to the labor's demand, and since the workers were in no position to lose their wages during a protracted strike their efforts were in many cases unsuccessful. Thus the Highlander Folk School gained the enmity of both the local community and the companies which they opposed.

The Highlander Folk School was also instrumental in organizing the Workers Alliance in Grundy County, which was later declared by its President and Secretary, DAVID LASSER and HERBERT BENJAMIN, to be controlled by the Communist Party. In connection with the Workers Alliance, MYLES HORTON, JAMES DOMBROWSKI, and the Highlander Folk School faculty encouraged the sit-down strike at Monteagle, Tennessee, in February of 1939. This strike was one of the factors which brought the growing resentment of the community to a head and which brought into prominence an organization known as the Grundy County Crusaders who bitterly opposed the school and made every effort to drive it from the community.

The Grundy County Crusaders were headed by C. H. KILBY who acted in the capacity of secretary. The Highlander Folk School had already been under fire from the American Legion in Chattanooga and was opposed by ministers in the community as being a school which encouraged atheism, drunkenness, and immorality. Mr. KILBY, capitalizing on this ill feeling, secured various affidavits and resolutions from individuals and organizations who were willing to put themselves on record as denouncing the Highlander Folk School and amassed a great deal of material in an effort to secure legislative action in the state courts which would cause a revocation of the school charter and drive it from the community. To this end, resolutions were passed by the Sewanee Lodge Number 405 of the Free and Accepted Masons, by the Grundy County Educational Association, by the Bakers and Confectionary Workers Local Number 25, Tracy City, by various American Legion Posts, and by a local branch of the United Mine Workers located at Palmer, Tennessee.

Affidavits were obtained from twenty odd persons living in and near Monteagle who stated that they had attended the Highlander Folk School or been affected by the school in some way. These affidavits were for

the most part concerned with statements made by HORTON or DOMBROWSKI to the effect that they were either Communists or favored the Russian form of government or advocated revolution. None of these statements, however, could definitely be placed to specific times nor corroborated by additional testimony. The statements also contained references to persons having observed either the hammer or sickle or a red flag at the school and being forced to give a Russian salute and sing Russian songs. An examination of these affidavits indicate that they were in all probability dictated by C. K. KILBY and that the persons making them were irresponsible. The affidavits do, however, contain statements that BILL MARLOW and MYLES HORTON advocated and attempted to organize a local chapter of the Young Communist League.

In the early fall of 1939 JOHN MCDOUGAL BURNS, a reporter for the Nashville Tennessean newspaper, visited the Highlander Folk School for approximately one week at which time he also talked with residents in the community in an effort to determine whether the school was Communist or Communist controlled. BURNS reported that: The Highlander Folk School is the center for spreading Communist doctrines in thirteen southeastern states; that connected with its leadership are persons who have either been charged with being Communists or who have been linked definitely with Moscow; its faculty spreads Communism, approves this Red doctrine, and sends its alumni into labor organizations where they maintain contact with their alma mater and spread its teachings over a wide area; holds conferences at the school between regular sessions where it teaches Communist theories to labor leaders and others; it has used Grundy County as a laboratory and organized the Workers Alliance, staged strikes, elected the county sheriff, and intends to gain control of the county school system; it is recognized by State Communist Headquarters in Nashville and among its guests are many Leftists of national reputation, including CLIFFORD ODETS, the playwright, and ANNA LOUISE STRONG, editor of the Moscow Daily News in Soviet Russia for several years; it has kept in close touch with Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas; it distributes Communist literature, including the Daily Worker; it is the source of plays for use by "progressive labor groups", the plays including Communist propaganda; the school with its controlled County of Grundy serves as a clinic for labor problems, giving instructions on strike methods, et cetera, but not overlooking these further opportunities to spread the Leftist doctrine.

A complete review of the articles written by BURNS indicates that he has no basis on which to base these conclusions unless he considers that the pressure brought by union leaders, Leftist intellectuals, and various radical labor factions who were organizing labor in the South and participating in the United Front Movement were all affiliated with the members of the Communist Party and that the entire United Front and labor programs were Communist doctrines.

The Highlander Folk School also applied for a \$7,000 subsidy from the Federal government which had been granted by the government but was held up by Governor COOPER of Tennessee pending an investigation by JACK SCANDLYN, Inspector of the Tennessee Highway Patrol. Inspector SCANDLYN also reported that the Highlander Folk School was controlled by Communists and spreading Communist doctrines, however, he had no evidence to back his findings. SCANDLYN in his report placed a great deal of stress on immorality surrounding the school, stating that the students believed in free love and drank to excess.

The file of the Highlander Folk School also contains numerous newspaper clippings from the Chattanooga and Nashville papers which indicate that the school was to be investigated by the Dies Committee, however, there is no information in the file which would indicate the results of the Dies Committee's investigation if, in fact, one was made.

As a result of the consolidating of all these reports into the hands of the Grundy County Crusaders, together with material which was collected by them, there was a proposed march on the Highlander Folk School by the Crusaders at which time it was planned that the members of the faculty be forcibly ejected from the county. On November 13, 1940, a march on the Highlander Folk School was averted by holding a meeting of the representatives of the Grundy County Crusaders and members of the faculty in a session held at Sewanee University. At this time the Grundy County Crusaders hurled accusations at the Highlander Folk School, stating that it was a "hot bed of Communism." JAMES DOMBROWSKI, Highlander Folk School faculty, answered for the school and explained that the school was purely a labor school and stated that in the event that the Crusaders could prove the school was Communistic that it would immediately move from the county. The Grundy County Crusaders, however, were unable to produce any evidence which would indicate that the school was controlled by the Communist Party.

INDICATIONS OF COMMUNIST CONTROL OR INFLUENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

CHARTER MEMBERS

The Highlander Folk School at its inception was founded by LEE HORTON who was known to be a Socialist at that time and by DON WEST who had openly stated that he was a Communist. In the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated February 26, 1942, at Atlanta, Georgia, it is stated that WEST attended the Berry School at Rome, Georgia, and quit because he was not in sympathy with the school system. He later returned and endeavored to organize the students of the school in a strike because the school charged tuition and received help from HENRY FORD, a capitalist.

WEST later attended Vanderbilt University and won a scholarship to study abroad and is reported to have extensively in Europe. In 1934, WEST was active in the Communist Party in Atlanta in connection with the Angelo Herndon case. WEST later founded and was a director in the Southern Folk School at Kennesaw, Georgia. WEST was reported by MICHAEL GOLD in an article which appeared in the Daily Worker to be a young mountaineer poet who became revolutionary and studied Marx and Lenin for the purpose of organizing negroes and white farmers in Georgia. WEST was also active in the Abraham Lincoln Brigades in Kentucky.

WEST returned to Georgia in November, 1940, where he spent a year as a congregational minister in Meansville, Georgia, resigning in September, 1941.

MALCOLM CHISHOLM, a charter member of the school, was killed fighting for the Spanish Loyalists. (Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] 12-30-41 at Knoxville, Tennessee).

ZILLA HAWES alias Elizabeth Hawes, also a charter member of the Highlander Folk School, was known to be an organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and a member of the Socialist Party at the time she joined the staff of the school. She later married FRANZ DANIEL, also an organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and was a leader in many militant labor strikes, both in Tennessee and in North Carolina.

This fact was substantiated by no other evidence or corroborated by no other statements.

JAMES DOMBROWSKI was also a charter member of the Highlander Folk School and a faculty member of the school until the Spring of 1942 when he resigned his position to become secretary for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare with headquarters at 202 Presbyterian Building, Nashville, Tennessee. Many of the affidavits which are on file in the Knoxville Field Division contain statements that DOMBROWSKI had expressed himself as being in sympathy with the Russian form of government, that he thought that revolution was inevitable, and that the capitalistic system should be overthrown.

DOMBROWSKI is reported to be imbued with a philosophy of saving mankind and has been particularly interested in helping southern labor and attempting to improve working and living conditions in the South. There is no indication that he would blindly follow the Communist Party lines or that he is influenced by any foreign power.

MYLES HORTON, a founder and present director of the Highlander Folk School, has stated that he was a Socialist, but he later forsook the Socialist Party to devote his interest to labor and has on many occasions

professed an intense dislike for the Communists, stating that they infiltrate into labor unions and choke and strangle them by neglecting the primary interest of labor to further the ends of the Communist Party, and that the Communists also incur the wrath of politicians and law enforcement agencies and provide excuses for attacks on labor organizations. MYLES HORTON has been very careful during his administration at the Highlander Folk School to keep Communist propaganda and Communist control from appearing in the school program.

Most of the labor leaders in Tennessee endorse the Highlander Folk School and state that it is through HORTON's influence that the Communists have been unsuccessful in their attempts to obtain control of the school.

The files of the Knoxville Field Division contain very little information concerning RUPERT HAMPTON, the remaining charter member of the school. The information that is available indicate that he was a radical labor leader, and was active in the school for only a short period of time.

OTHER FACULTY MEMBERS

WILLIAM BUTTRICK attended the College of the City of Nashville and Duke University, where he was known to be an extreme liberal and very sympathetic toward the working class of people and the southern farmer. BUTTRICK was at one time a teacher in the Commonwealth College at Mena, Arkansas. There is no indication that he was a member of the Communist Party. BUTTRICK died at the Highlander Folk School in the early part of 1942.

LEON WILSON, librarian at the Highlander Folk School, although strongly backing the Highlander Folk School's program, has never been known to be a member of the Communist Party. WILSON recently expressed himself as being a conscientious objector to the present war.

MARY LAWRENCE, LOUISE PICHMAN and LOUISE CONKLING, office secretaries from Duke University, Passar College and Overland College, respectively, have never been known to be members of the Communist Party. Of these three MARY LAWRENCE was by far the most militant and has been actively engaged in many strikes in East Tennessee during one of which she was shot in the leg. She was also an active participant in the sit-down strike which was held by the UMW workers who were members of the Workers Alliance at Tracy City in February of 1939.

ZILPHIA HORTON, wife of MYLES HORTON, spends most of her time in nursing schools and working with the women and children in Monteagle

and the surrounding community in helping them in handicraft and doing research in folklore. Her beliefs mostly parallel those of her husband, MYLES HORTON.

CLAUDIA LEWIS, director of the Nursery School, has never been known to be a member of the Communist Party. JANE ALLEN, former secretary, Flint, Michigan, took a very small active part in the activities of the school and was not believed to be connected with the Communist Party. One of the most active members of the faculty in the 1930's was RALPH TAFFERTELLER who was reported to be a militant strike agitator and leader. Other members of the faculty served at the school for brief periods of time, consequently nothing was known about their activities, however, reports from other Field Divisions indicate that they are Liberals but not known to be Communists.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of the Highlander Folk School for the years 1939 and 1940 was composed of ALBERT BARNETT, Professor of Old Testament literature at Scarritt College; Miss LUCY RANDOLPH MASON, Southern Publicity Representative of the CIO; EDWARD F. CALLAGHAN, Vice President of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers; GEORGE TITLER, Secretary, District 19, United Mine Workers; MAT LYNCH, Representative of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers; ROY REYNOLDS, President of Chattanooga Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union; ALTON LAWRENCE, Southern Representative of Laborers Non-Partisan League; PAUL CHRISTOPHER, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee State Industrial Union Council; BERNARD BORAH, Southern Representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Of these members only ALTON LAWRENCE and BERNARD BORAH were considered to be affiliated with Communist activities. BORAH left the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and became an organizer for the United Mine Workers. In the recent break between JOHN L. LEWIS and the CIO, BORAH forsook the United Mine Workers of America and is presently receiving instructions for a commission in the U. S. Army.

ALTON LAWRENCE is now an organizer for the International Union of Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers. LAWRENCE is a close associate of ROBERT HALL, Secretary of the Communist Party for the State of Alabama, and recently introduced Communist resolutions and tried to exert Communistic influence at the State Convention of the Tennessee State Industrial Council at Memphis, Tennessee.

Recent additions to the Executive Council are JOE DOBBS of the Chattanooga Central Labor Union, HOLLIS REID, Legislative Representative of the Railroad Brotherhood, LEWIS JONES of Fisk University, GEORGE MAYHEW, Vanderbilt University, and F. C. PIEPER, Louisiana CIO Regional Director. Of these additions JOE DOBBS has been reported to be active in the Communist Party at Chattanooga for the past four or five years while the others are known to be Liberals but not known to be connected with the Communist Party.

SOURCE OF FUNDS

The school operates on a budget of approximately \$12,000 per year of which one-third comes from the bank account maintained in the Amalgamated Bank of New York, the source of which is unknown but believed to be from various benefits and concerts sponsored by the Highlander Folk School in Washington and New York City. Another one-third is derived from various foundations and prominent educators and political leaders among which are the W. C. Whitney Foundation, Robert Marshall Foundation, John Hammond, WALTER FRANK, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and MARY CRANE. The balance of the contributions comes from various Liberals, labor unions, front organizations, and persons interested in labor. Most of these latter donations are of \$10 or less. The total number of contributors is approximately five hundred persons.

INDICATIONS OF COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN THE PROGRAM OF THE SCHOOL

A study of the program of the Highlander Folk School indicates that the school followed the Communist Party line to a certain degree. The school was organized at a time when the Communists and Socialists had a program for united front organizations for persons who were dissatisfied with the country's political and economic conditions. At the time that the Communist Party advocated the policy of the United Front Program, it is impossible to determine how much influence the Party exerted over the school.

The members of the Highlander Folk School staff strongly backed front organizations such as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Tennessee Conference for Democracy, and individual members were active in Labor's Non-Partisan League, Southern Negro Youth Congress, and many other organizations. At this time the school was a meeting place for various persons who were employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville, Tennessee, and was frequently visited by such well-known Communists as ROBERT HALL of Birmingham, Alabama, and TED WELLMAN of Chattanooga, Tennessee. In Monteagle during this period there was formed a Young Communist League chapter.

WILLIAM MARLOW, an uneducated farmer in Monteagle, Tennessee, was an elector for EARL BROWDER in the Presidential campaign of 1936. The Workers Alliance was formed in Monteagle by the Highlander Folk School and the militant strike policy advocated by the Communists for the purpose of organizing labor was adopted by the school. It was during this period that JAMES DOMBROWSKI and MYLES HORTON were reported to have been seen with Young Communist League cards in their possession and to have made statements which would indicate their sympathy for the Russian form of government.

With the signing of the German-Russian Non-Aggression Pact when the Communist Party line shifted from collective preparedness to denouncing the war as imperialistic, there was little change in the program of the Highlander Folk School. JAMES DOMBROWSKI, however, was reported to have affiliated with the American League for Peace and Democracy, while MYLES HORTON denounced the war as imperialistic. The school at the present time is strongly backing the all-out war effort, but was not strongly advocating aid to Britain and Russia after the entry of Russia into the war but before war was declared by the United States.

Literature received by and distributed by the Highlander Folk School is a conglomeration of labor pamphlets and magazines, Socialistic literature, and to some extent Communistic literature. The Highlander Folk School has at no time passed out pamphlets of the Communist Party such as literature to free the Scottsboro Negroes, protested the deportation of Bridges, free EARL BROWDER, etc, but has contented itself with providing publications such as Soviet Power, Communist Manifesto, and literature which presents the broad picture of Communism rather than the smaller turnings of the Communist Party line.

ENDORSERS OF THE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

The Highlander Folk School has been endorsed by Dr. GEORGE S. CLUNTS, President of the American Federation of Teachers, JOHN L. LEWIS, President of the United Mine Workers of America, JOHN DEWEY, MARK STARR, Educational Director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, WILLIAM TURNBLAZER, Chairman, Tennessee Industrial Union Council; President of District 19, United Mine Workers, WILLIAM MITCH, Chairman, Alabama Industrial Union Council; Southern Director, Steel Workers Organizing Committee, EDWARD F. CALLAGHAN, Southern Director, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, Secretary, Tennessee Industrial Union Council, R. C. THOMAS, International President, United Automobile Workers, N. A. ZONARICH, International President, Aluminum Workers of America, PAUL RAGON, Chairman, Chattanooga Industrial Union Council; Representative, SWOC, T. J. SMITH, Tennessee CIO Representative, W. H. CRAWFORD, Chairman,

Birmingham Industrial Union Council, JOHN GREEN, National President, Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America, GEORGE BALDANZI, Executive Vice-President, Textile Workers Union of America, HERBERT W. PAYNE, Director Rayon Division, Textile Workers Union of America, FRANZ DANIELS, National Organizer, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, PHILIP VAN GELDER, Secretary, Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, FRANK ROSENBLUM, Vice-President, CIO; Organizational Director, ACWA, F. C. PIEPER, Regional CIO Director, New Orleans, JOHN J. SCHULTER, Southern Director, United Retail & Wholesale Employees, REID ROBINSON, President, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, E. L. SANDEFUR, N. C. & S. C. Director, CIO, NORMAN G. TWIST, International Representative, United Retail & Wholesale Employees, SHERMAN DALRYMPLE, National President, United Rubber Workers of America.

At a Highlander Folk School benefit given on December 1940, the following prominent persons were listed as sponsors: Miss MARY ANDERSON, Secretary and Mrs. HAROLD ICKES, Hon. and Mrs. BENHAM BALDWIN, Dr. MORDECAI JOHNSON, Justice and Mrs. HUGO BLACK, Miss KATHRYN LEWIS, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN CARMODY, Mrs. HOWELL MOOREHEAD, Hon. and Mrs. JOHN COFFEE, Mr. and Mrs. DUNCAN PHILLIPS, Hon. and Mrs. JOHN COLLIER, Mr. and Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT, Miss HARRIET ELLIOTT, Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Hon. and Mrs. LEE GEYER, Miss HILDA SMITH, Hon. and Mrs. LEON HENDERSON, Mr. and Mrs. L. CORRIN STRONG, Mr. SIDNEY HILLMAN, Dr. and Mrs. JOHN STUDEBAKER, Secretary and Mrs. CORDELL HULL, Hon. and Mrs. JERRY VOORHIS.

At a concert by PAUL ROBESON presented at Riverside Stadium, Washington, D. C. on May 10, 1942, the following were listed as sponsors for the concert: Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Mrs. AGNES H. STONE, Justice and Mrs. STANLEY F. REED, Mrs. HUGO L. BLACK, Mrs. FRANCIS BIDDLE, Senator ABE MURDOCK, Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD KEATING, Mr. JAMES B. CAREY, Mr. and Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT, Mr. CLARENCE PICKETT, Mr. FRED S. WALKER, Dr. FRANK P. GRAHAM, Mr. and Mrs. GERARD D. REILLY, Mr. MAURY MAVERICK, Mr. WALTER BRUCE HOWE, Hon. THOMAS H. ELLIOT, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. FILLMAN, Mrs. MARY MCMILLON BETHUNE, Mrs. GANSON PURCELL, Mrs. CLARK FOREMAN, Mrs. CHARLES EDWARD RHETTS, Mr. and Mrs. CLIFFORD J. DURR, Mr. and Mrs. DAVID R. WILLIAMS, Hon. J. WARREN MADDEN, Mr. TELFORD TAYLOR, Lieut. BARRY BINGHAM, Mr. DAVID E. LILIENTHAL, Miss HILDA SMITH, Mrs. DECCA ROMMILY, and Mr. and Mrs. MICHAEL STRAIGHT.

CONCLUSION

A review of the Highlander Folk School file indicates that the school has deviated little from its main program to educate and train labor representatives for labor organizing positions and to aid labor organizations in an educational program whenever the school has been called upon to do so, the main front organization backed by the school being the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

To raise funds for the School JAMES DOMBROWSKI and MYLES HORTON have spent a great deal of time in the north trying to enlist the aid of prominent educators and political figures. The school has also presented community programs and benefits in Monteagle in an effort to gain the support of the local citizens as well as to educate the persons in the surrounding community. Although the school has been branded by many as Communistic, there is very little indication of Communistic influence while there is abundant indications that the school is liberal and radical and, therefore, opposed by Conservatives.

RECORDED

AJB
61-7511-113

Date: October 23, 1942

To: SAC, Knoxville

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Highlander Folk School; Internal Security - C.

Reference is made to the summary report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 12, 1942, concerning the captioned school. A review of this report fails to reflect Communist control or domination in the conduct of the Highlander Folk School, although there are many indications of liberal if not radical interests in it.

It is the Bureau's belief that further active investigation of this school is not warranted and you are, accordingly, requested to discontinue the same. It is pointed out, however, that you are requested to make appropriate arrangements to be kept advised of any change in the control or policy of the school as well as its activities, officers, and sponsors. In this connection your Field Division as Office of Origin is requested to instruct auxiliary Offices in which there are outstanding leads to bring investigation in this matter to a logical conclusion in the immediate future.

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Carson _____
Coffee _____
Hendon _____
Kramer _____
McGuire _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nesse _____
Candy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 7

★ OCT 23 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8BJA/cw
240532

20 OCT 29 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-2201**

REPORT MADE AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	DATE WHEN MADE 10/13/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/30/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i>
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject **[REDACTED]** was a member of Highlander Folk School staff 1932-34. No Communist tendencies. Subject considered loyal American citizen by working associates. *b7c*

[REDACTED]

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CJ
b7c

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]**
dated July 9, 1942, at Grand Rapids, Michigan

DETAILS:

At Salt Lake City, Utah

[REDACTED]

RECEIVED-263881
OCT 14 3 58 PM '42

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Jay Newman</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>cd</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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61-7511-114, p. 2

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

NY FILE NO.

100-9480

PAS

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 10/21/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/23/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i>
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Records of the [REDACTED] reflect <i>b7c</i> [REDACTED] on faculty of the Highlander <i>b7D</i> Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., 1932 to 1934. Additional background information relative to [REDACTED] submitted.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- EUC -</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>2/29/84</u> BY <u>SP8 BTG/KC</u> <i>b7c</i> <i>21580</i></p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], dated July 9, 1942 at Grand Rapids, Michigan.</p> <p>DETAILS: [REDACTED]</p> <p><i>b7c</i> <i>b7D</i></p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>			
<p>COPIES DESTROYED 75 APR 25 1961</p>			
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61-7511-115, p. 2, 3

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 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

**Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

61-34

This case originated at

File No.

Report made at

Date made

Period for

Report made by

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

10-22-42

wh36, 22-42, p-

26-42, 10-8-42

b-

42

MPM

Title

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

Character of Case

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Summer Session of Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, held from 8-3-42 to 9-13-42, under direction of MYLES HORTON. Attended by 15 students, representing tobacco, sugar, textile and automobile industries. Program of school consisted principally of discussions of union organization, racial problems in South, and labor problems. Names of attending students, visitors and faculty set out. JAMES DOMBROWSKI, President, presently under leave of absence to serve as executive secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

AGENCY . OSJ DIST OFF 4
REC. SEC'D.
REPT. FORM
BY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTJ/cl
b7c 243082

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 30, 1941 at Knoxville, Tennessee. b7c

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b7D

b7c
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- 2 - Memphis

14 OCT 26 1942

EX-4

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INDEXED

51 NOV 16 1942

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[REDACTED] there were several small cabins occupied by students and faculty members, as well as a community lodge, which contained a dining room for the students and faculty of the school. During the first week, there was very little activity at the school, due to the disappointing attendance, and late arrival of several of the students, as well as late arrival of several of the faculty members, who were allegedly attending a CIO Union Convention held in Chicago, Illinois.

Each student attending Highlander was assigned certain duties which he was to perform each day in connection with the operation of the school,

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Various entertainments were held during the week, such as theater parties, folk dances, etc., held in the community house each night, with Russian music being played almost exclusively. [REDACTED] observed that the policy of free love was a fully accepted doctrine at Highlander.

Prior to enrollment at Highlander Folk School, [REDACTED] through circulars and literature furnished by the school, that regular classes would be held at the school, dealing with union problems, economics, parliamentary law, and labor. However, no regularly scheduled classes were held, and only a few lectures were given by MARY LAWRENCE, MYLES HORTON and LEON WILSON, at irregular intervals. The few invited speakers that visited the school also contributed three or four lectures. [REDACTED] that not more than six lectures were held during the entire school session by the regular faculty at Highlander, these being held in the evenings and were in the form of a general assembly. The lectures that were delivered covered general discussion of union organizations, the racial problem in the South, labor problems in strikes. In connection with the racial problem, it is interesting to note that Mrs. VIRGINIA DURR, sister-in-law of Associate Justice BLACK of the United States Supreme Court, spent two weeks at the school, in the interest of furthering and promoting the school's interest in the racial problem throughout the South.

Several round table discussions were held from time to time, dealing with union problems, in which each student was called upon to discuss the labor situation in his or her particular locality or plant, and strike tactics were dealt with. [REDACTED] MYLES HORTON mentioned the fact that the CIO had finally licked "BOSS" CRUMP and the Memphis situation, and now the Memphis Police Department was afraid to interfere; that CIO organizers in Memphis now have a free rein. In this case, it was also noted in the Ninth Annual Report of the Highlander Folk School, for the year 1941, an excerpt read as follows:

"MEMPHIS

Memphis, Tennessee, long a black page in labor's book, is another southern city where the workers are flocking into unions, after years of courageous struggle against a corrupt city administration dominated by boss Ed Crump. For years it was almost a certainty that any CIO organizer entering the city would be beaten unmercifully if not killed. The right to organize has not been completely established as yet, but labor has made great strides, and there is the beginning of a vigorous and strong movement. With thousands of new workers coming into the unions, almost all of them with no previous experience in the labor movement, the need for an educational program was obvious. The organizers had talked with Highlander for sometime about an extension program; plans were made with the assistance of Paul Christopher, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Industrial Union Council and member of Highlander executive council. With the enthusiastic support of Richard Deverall, educational director of the United Auto Workers Union, the program was launched at the southwide UAW-CIO educational conference in Memphis in October. Harry Lasker, of the Highlander staff, was placed in charge."

The aforementioned Ninth Annual Report is being retained in the files of this office.

The following invited speakers delivering lectures during the Summer Session were:

TILFORD DUDLEY, War Labor Board, Washington, D. C., who delivered one lecture of unionism and functions of War Labor Board. According to [REDACTED] he appeared to be very pro-CIO in his attitude. b7D

A. J. GOODRICK, Federal Conciliator, Washington, D. C., who delivered one lecture on the Federal Conciliation Service.

WILLIAM EAVES, Regional Director of Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, Nashville, Tennessee, delivered a lecture on the Wage and Hour Act, said lecture being confined strictly to the act, with no exhibition of partiality regarding unions.

Although there was never any audible mention made of Communism, the discussions held by the faculty were 100 per cent in accord with the "all out aid" to Russia, strongly favoring the establishment of a Second Front, and regarding labor unions, were in accord with the CIO; however, upon the arrival

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of representatives of the AF of L, from Louisville, the discussions thereafter were confined to labor union in general. [REDACTED] the Daily Worker is a publication regularly received in Monteagle, at the Highlander Folk School.

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[REDACTED] MYLES HORTON exhibited much interest in the aircraft industry and stated that he was anxious to organize the aircraft workers in the Fisher Aircraft Plant in [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

During discussion of racial problems, [REDACTED] was given the assignment, upon the completion of the Summer Session at Highlander, to go to Bessemer, Alabama, and interview the negro victims of the alleged race riot at Bessemer, obtaining signed statements and affidavits, which would then be forwarded to the White House by the Highlander Folk School.

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[REDACTED] VIRGINIA DURR, upon her visit to Highlander, seemed to be greatly interested in the poll tax bill which was pending in Congress at that time, and, as a matter of fact, stated that she had prior to her visit been in Washington lobbying for this particular bill. A further identification of VIRGINIA DURR is the fact that she is the wife of CLIFFORD DURR, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C. VIRGINIA DURR took no part in the assemblies or classes at the school, but attended the executive council meetings at the school, which was not open to the student body. JAMES DOMBROWSKI, Executive Secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, LOUIS JONES, Professor at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, HOLLIS REID, Legislative Chairman of the Firemen and Engineers of Railroad Brotherhood of Tennessee, Memphis, Tennessee, were among those attending the executive council meeting. In this connection, it might be noted that HOLLIS REID was reported to be the newly elected member of the executive board at Highlander.

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[REDACTED] MARTY WATKINS, former United Mine Workers organizer, an alleged Communist now stationed at Camp Forrest, Tullahoma, Tennessee, spends a great many of his weekend furloughs at Highlander, and on many occasions brings another soldier with him. It was understood that WATKINS had engaged in an argument with an officer at Camp Forrest, regarding the use of tear gas in labor strikes, stating that "he felt it was unfair to permit the use of tear gas in labor strikes", and as a result of the argument, was detailed to KP duty.

[REDACTED]

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b7D

Rev. OWEN WHITFIELD, alleged Communist and negro preacher, from Kirksville, Missouri, was scheduled to lecture at the school, but for some reason was unable to keep the engagement. Dr. FLEMING JAMES, Dean of Theology at Sewanee University, was a dinner guest on one occasion at Highlander, and [REDACTED] at one time acted as arbitrator between Highlander Folk School and the Grundy County Crusaders in stopping an altercation in which the Grundy County Crusaders were reported to be planning a march against Highlander.

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] the library material at Highlander, which is made available to the student group, sponsors the doctrine of Communism, and a large portion of the material is extremely liberal in substance.

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] the school is apparently very short of funds at the present time, as reflected by MYLES HORTON's constant attempts to reduce the operating expenses, and by the fact that the food rations were cut short during the last week of the school.

b7C
b7D

The following is a list of students who attended the Summer Session at Highlander [REDACTED] including their home addresses and the union or industry which they represented:

NAME	HOME ADDRESS	UNION OR INDUSTRY
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	United Auto Workers
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Sugar Worker
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Sugar Worker
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	AF of L Tobacco Worker, Brown and Williamson.
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Tobacco
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Tobacco-
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Tobacco

NAME

HOME ADDRESS

UNION OR INDUSTRY

Teaches, Negro Grammar School

Textile Workers Union

Brown & Williamson, AF of L,
Tobacco worker.

Tobacco

Sugar Worker Union Organizer

Professor from Black
Mountain College, Black
Mountain, North Carolina

AF of L

Axton - Fischer Tobacco Co.
AF of L.

The following is a list of some of the alumni of the Highlander Folk School, including a report on their present employment and activity in union work, this being taken from the Ninth Annual Report of the Highlander Folk School for the year 1941:

Ed Blair is now representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in North Carolina.

J. D. Bradford was elected International Vice-president of the Lime, Gypsum and Cement Workers of the A. F. of L.

Maxton Champion was put in charge of work with Trade Unions in Atlanta for the NPA Workers' Service Program.

William Gillis helped negotiate a contract for textile mill workers where he is employed at High Point, N. C.

Betty Goldstein helped in organizational campaign of maintenance workers at Smith College.

Alvin Green taught workers' education classes during a strike of hosiery workers, New Orleans, and is now a CIO organizer.

Charles Handy is active in the Washington committee of Highlander, and has completed his law studies.

Dillard King was work supervisor for the summer work camp.

Matt Lynch is in charge of organization for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Tri-State Area.

Durward McDaniel was elected to the Highlander staff and will serve as Executive Secretary for the school.

Don McKee represented the Industrial Leader at the national CIO convention.

Martin Knowlton received the Croix de Guerre for bravery under fire, as an ambulance driver in Syria and Africa.

Frances Moser was elected chairman of her hosiery workers local, Charlotte, N. C.

Barney Morel is a member of the CIO staff and gives half his time to the educational program in New Orleans, part of Highlander's extension service.

Bernie Schmidt has been active in educational work among the steel workers of Cincinnati. He is secretary of his SWOC local and edits a lively little shop paper. Bernie originated the idea of the Friends of Highlander membership cards to be sold by the alumni for \$1.00 as a means of raising scholarship funds.

Theo Vanlandingham was elected secretary of his Ford local in Memphis, and Chairman of the Industrial Union Council.

J. R. Watters has been elected recording secretary of his local of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Bessemer, Alabama.

Paul Winn is now president of his Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers local, Lyles, Tennessee.

Emil Willmetz is on the CIO staff under Paul Christopher, of the Tennessee State Industrial Union Council, and editor of the Tennessee CIO paper."

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who is known to be opposed to Communism advised upon contact that he had consented to lecture on one occasion at the Highlander Folk School during the Summer Session, on the Wage and Hour Act; that it was the policy of the Department of Labor to interpret the Wage and Hour Act to a labor group whenever possible, and he knew that refusal on his part to address the group at Highlander would be "played up" by the school. [REDACTED] stated that he was acquainted with MYLES HORTON, present president of the school, and JAMES DOMBROWSKI, former president, and presently serving as executive secretary for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, with headquarters at Room 506 and 507, Presbyterian Building, Nashville, Tennessee. He believes both of them to be extreme liberals and entirely in sympathy with Communism; however, he doubts whether either of them are card bearing members of the Communist Party, inasmuch as both HORTON and DOMBROWSKI probably feel they have more to gain in their respective fields by remaining as fellow travelers instead of maintaining card bearing relationship with the Communist Party.

JAMES DOMBROWSKI presently maintains residence at the Noel Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee, and has recently gone to Washington, D. C. and New York in an attempt to raise additional funds for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. No further information is being set forth in this report regarding DOMBROWSKI inasmuch as his activities are being covered in a separate case entitled "Southern Conference for Human Welfare", File 100-92, and an individual file on JAMES DOMBROWSKI, Internal Security - C, Memphis File 100-1293.

Reference report contains a lead to contact Rev. JOHN C. ENSOR, Methodist Minister, 1203 Birdsell Street, Old Hickory, Tennessee, concerning the signed statements he is reported to have concerning the Highlander Folk School. Rev. ENSOR was contacted by Special Agent [REDACTED] in an effort to obtain these 36 affidavits, and it was learned that they are presently in the possession of the chief attorney for the leading coal mine company in Tracy City, Tennessee. Rev. ENSOR was unable to furnish either the name of the company or the name of the attorney; however, it is believed that they can be obtained from this information. He indicated that these affidavits included photographic copies of cancelled checks mailed to Highlander Folk School from Russia, and one check from ADOLF HITLER in Germany.

JAMES HARDIN, Secretary to Governor PRENTICE COOPER, was contacted regarding the file compiled by the committee of American Legion for the State of Tennessee, alleged to have been placed in the custody of the Governor. HARDIN stated that this file was not presently in the custody of the

governor's office, but that he would make an attempt to locate it and would immediately advise the writer upon locating the same. He further advised that the file had not been kept up to date, and probably contained very little information subsequent to 1938.

b7D The following list [REDACTED] sets forth the faculty of the Highlander Folk School:

MYLES HORTON, President

DURWARD McDANIEL, Executive Secretary

LOUISE McDANIEL, Secretary

MARY LAWRENCE

MARIA STENZEL

LEON WILSON, Propaganda

ELIZABETH TURNER, Librarian

OLIVE CLACE, Assistant Librarian, 2323 Fortieth Place, NW,
Washington, D. C.

CAROLYN FINKLESTEIN

WILLIAM ELKUS, Research

Visitors at the Highlander Folk School, [REDACTED] b7D
are set out below:

VIRGINIA DURR, Alexandria, Virginia (visitor for two weeks)

ALEXANDER REED, River Road, Rumson, N. J. (Professor at
Black Mountain College, Black Mountain, N. C.)

G. B. MARLOWE, Jr. Route 1, Box 142, Tracy City, Tenn.

WALTER NORTON, Louisville, Kentucky

LEONARD LORING, CIO Organizer, Chicago, Illinois.

DILLIARD KING, Monteagle, Tennessee

ERMON F. JOHNSON, Carondelet Branch, YMCA, St. Louis, Missouri.

Dr. FLEMING JAMES, Dean from Sewanee University,
Sewanee, Tennessee

HOLLIS REID, Memphis, Tennessee

LUCY MASON, YWCA, Atlanta, Georgia (Public Relations Director
for CIO)

LEWIS JONES (Negro), Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

JAMES DOMBROWSKI, Executive Secretary, Southern Conference
for Human Welfare, 506, 7 Presbyterian
Building, Nashville, Tennessee

MARTY WINKINS, Private, Camp Forrest, Tullahoma, Tennessee,
(Former CIO organizer)

87D [REDACTED] effect that
the National Sponsoring Committee, headed by Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, is join-
ing the Executive Council and Staff of the Highlander Folk School in issuing
invitations to the 10th Anniversary Celebration, to be held Sunday, October
25, 1942 at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee. This celebra-
tion will include an address, "Unifying the Home Front for Victory" as well
as music, games and a barbecue, according to the invitation, and will be an
all day affair.

The National Sponsoring Committee is listed as follows, as set
out on the reverse side of the invitation to this celebration:

Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Mrs. HUGO BLACK

Mrs. MARY T. MORTON, Committee on Labor, House of
Representatives

Miss HILDA SMITH, Consultant in Labor Education,
Federal Works Agency

Senator ELBERT D. THOMAS

CLIFFORD DURR, Federal Communications Commission

VIRGINIA DURR, National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax

ROGER CALDWELL, American Civil Liberties Union

JAMES B. CAREY, Secretary, CIO

Mrs. ETHEL ~~CLYDE~~

WILLIAM F. ~~COCHRAN~~

GEORGE ~~EDWARDS~~, Detroit City Council

Mrs. EDITH ~~FIELD~~

Dr. GEORGE ~~GUEST~~, Past Pres. Society for Pediatric Research

Mrs. HARRY M. ~~GERSHON~~

FRANK P. ~~GRAHAM~~

A. D. ~~HENDERSON~~, Pres. Antioch College

Dr. LILLIAN W. ~~JOHNSON~~

✓ CHARLES ~~JOHNSON~~, Fisk University

MARGARET ~~LAMONT~~

GEORGE ~~MARSHALL~~, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

Mrs. GEORGE ~~MARSHALL~~

GEORGE N. ~~MAYHEW~~, Vanderbilt University

WILMA ~~McFARLAND~~, Editor, Child Life

CAREY ~~McWILLIAMS~~

LUCY SPRAGUE ~~MITCHELL~~, Bank Street School

REINHOLD ~~NIEBUHR~~, Union Theological Seminary

JAMES G. ~~PATTON~~, Pres. National Farmers Union

MICHAEL ~~STRAIGHT~~

ALVA W. ~~TAYLOR~~

Mrs. HELEN W. ~~WILSON~~

The Executive Council of the Highlander Folk School, as listed on the aforementioned invitation is as follows:

BERNARD ~~X~~ BORAH, Nat. Council Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers (*)

EDWARD S. ~~X~~ CALLAGHAN, Vice-pres. & Southern Director AFHW

PAUL R. ~~X~~ CRISTOPHER, Pres. Tennessee State IUC-CIO

WILLIAM H. ~~X~~ CRAWFORD, Dist. Dir. United Steelworkers of America

JOE ~~X~~ DOBBS, Chairman Organizing Committee, Chattanooga
Central Labor Union

LEWIS JONES, Fisk University

MATT ~~X~~ LYNCH, Pri-State Director AFHW

ALTON ~~X~~ LAWRENCE, Regional Director IUPM&SW-CIO

LUCY RANDOLPH ~~X~~ NELSON, Public Relations Rep. CIO

GEORGE ~~X~~ MAYHEW, Vanderbilt University

FRED C. ~~X~~ PEIPER, Regional CIO Director, New Orleans

HOLLIS REID, Legislative Rep. Railroad Brotherhoods

(*) in the Army.

A copy of this invitation is being retained in the file of the Memphis Field Division.

- P E N D I N G -

b7c

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED]
Memphis, Tennessee, 10-22-42

Re: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE MEMPHIS FIELD DIVISION

AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

* Will conduct investigation to ascertain if Dr. ALBERT BARNETT, Professor of Theology, Scarritt College, and Dr. GEORGE MAYHEW, Professor of Religion, Vanderbilt University, who are members of the Executive Committee of the Highlander Folk School are engaged in any Communistic activities.

Will recontact JAMES HARDIN, Secretary to the Governor, relative to the file regarding Highlander Folk School, compiled by the Committee of the American Legion for the State of Tennessee.

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

b7D [REDACTED]
he may have concerning the Highlander Folk School, and his present relationship with the school.

- P E N D I N G -

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET1

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-116, p. 14

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**HIGHLANDER FOLK
SCHOOL**

PART 4 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 61-7511

Highlander Folk School

Section 4 of 11 Sections

61-7511

4
J. Edgar Hoover
DIRECTOR



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

CC-287

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

alo'd

Date: October 27, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MUMFORD

RE: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

Attached hereto is photostatic material concern-
ing the captioned matter obtained by the Washington Field
Office from the files of Walter Steele of the National
Republic Magazine. This material was made available gratu-
itously by Mr. Steele and was forwarded to the Bureau by
letter from the Washington Field Office dated August 27,
1942.

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire
K. R. McIntire

Enclosures



180
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTG/OL
278802

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&
INDEXED

61-7511-117
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16 OCT 28 1942

FIVE

EX

present state is to bring the institution up to the level of a good school. It is not a school of the type which is usually associated with the word "college". It is a school of the type which is usually associated with the word "college".

Those at the school now, it is reported, are doing apparently without cash or any other aid at any rate. They are for the property, land, and the school with one student and faculty member having a specified share of duty it is explained.

Others have expressed the belief that the "co-operative" character of the institution, by a number of the institution is simply the result of being at the high school level. They say that some of those at the institution that the \$1000 grant may be used to do with the school may be used to a school, but that in providing a grant for the co-operative school the T. B. A. will only make it possible for the faculty and students to continue to operate and provide educational facilities and ideas as a side line in the school proper.

Those protesting the grant and others as expressing their regret at the presence of the institution here are meeting resistance. Few are willing to talk and still admitting they are opposed to the presence of the institution and pointing to a line of institutions which they claim exist in the fact that it is a school of education, not a school of education.

Many take the attitude that publicity regarding the school and its presence is unfavorable to the city of Memphis and the Cumberland plateau in general. They state that the school and the school and the school are not a school, but a school of education, not a school of education. They state that the school and the school are not a school, but a school of education, not a school of education.

Others expressing a belief that one publicity as if the institution is a school and the institution of its kind, one tends to reflect unfavorably on the community. They state that the institution is a school of education, not a school of education. They state that the institution is a school of education, not a school of education.

Those who have visited the school say that they have met with cordial reception and that the institution has no "good points". One of the "good points" was the frequent social programs with the school, with known challenges and the participation.

They make it plain here, too, that the attention to the institution is not attracted by any personal desire of either faculty or students - they are conscious of the nature of the institution and the nature of the institution which they claim the school should be and is spreading in Tennessee.

7-11-56-17

Socialist School Established
in Tennessee.

On November 1, 1937, The Highlander Folk School located at Monteagle, Tennessee, came into existence. A

letter to the Christian Century signed by Myles Horton and Don West states: "For class and reference work we especially need books dealing with the problems of labor, socialism, communism, and books throwing light upon the general economic and social problems of the day. The purpose of the school is to educate rural and industrial leaders for a new social order."

The Advisory Committee of the school consists of Reinhold Niebuhr, Norman Thomas, Alva W. Taylor, George S. Counts, Sherwood Eddy, Arthur Swift, Carl C. Taylor, Joseph K. Hart and E. E. Alexander. A nice mixture of Communist sympathizers and Socialists.

24 HIGHWAY 101 NOK

11/2/3
LEFT WING SCHOOL GIVES
SCHOLARSHIPS

The Red Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee is giving 12 scholarships of \$100 dollars each to help train needed leaders and active workers for the Southern Labor movement. The scholarship consists of a two month term commencing January 6th. The school is patterned after the Commonwealth College at Mona, Arkansas.

There is the school will have a very good effect on the children.

That I think this is an article-- that I think is a very good one here-- representing the facts that such a situation is the result of the opportunity of the country and that we are in a very bad position for such purposes. Why this is a very bad position.

I spent the summer in Europe and found the conditions very bad and that conditions in a city with a population of 100,000 have recently been to Guatemala-- (I think they are the same as those there) and I think to the fact that it might be a very bad situation on the outside to air in-- and I think that the report should be for us-- (I think that the report should be for us) it would be a good one.

An article from your press from the editorial board is better than my personal opinion-- you can give facts while I can only give my opinion. If you are not willing to accept my opinion, I will not make suggestions-- as to the best thing for us to do. I think we should ask the representatives from the U.S. and from the other countries to come to the city. We should be able to get some of the best of the world to come to the city.

THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH WILL MEET THE CHALLENGE

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, COME OF
AGE IN TIME OF WORLD CRISIS,
WILL HELP WITH INCREASING EFFECT

7131

These Friends Join with the School in Calling Your Attention to a Program for
Democracy Which is Hastening the Winning of the War and Making Greater
the Likelihood of a Just and Lasting Peace

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

MRS. HUGO BLACK

MRS. MARY T. NORTON
Chairman, Committee on Labor,
House of Representatives

MISS HILDA SMITH
Consultant on Labor Education,
Federal Works Agency

ELBERT D. THOMAS
Chairman, Committee on Education and Labor,
U. S. Senate

CLIFFORD Durr
Federal Communications Commission

VIRGINIA Durr
National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax

ROGER BALDWIN
American Civil Liberties Union

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary, C. I. O.

MRS. ETHEL CLYDE, Huntington, New York

WILLIAM F. COCHRAN, Baltimore

GEORGE EDWARDS
Member City Council, Detroit

MRS. EDITH FIELD, New York City

DR. GEORGE GUEST
Past President, Society for Pediatric Research

MARY DUBLIN KEYSERLING, Washington, D. C.

MRS. HARRY M. GERSHON, Atlanta

FRANK P. GRAHAM
President, University of North Carolina

A. D. HENDERSON
President, Antioch College

DR. LILIAN W. JOHNSON, Memphis

CHARLES S. JOHNSON, Fisk University

MARGARET LAMONT, New York City

GEORGE MARSHALL
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

MRS. GEORGE MARSHALL

WILMA McFARLAND
Editor, CHILD LIFE

CAREY McWILLIAMS
Chief, Division of Immigration and Housing,
California

LUCY SPRAGUE MITCHELL
Bank Street School

REINHOLD NEIBUHR
Union Theological Seminary

JAMES G. PATTON
President, National Farmers Union

MICHAEL STRAIGHT, Washington

ALVA W. TAYLOR, Nashville

MRS. HELEN W. WILSON, Bethesda, Md.

GEORGE N. MAYHEW, Vanderbilt University

31 NOV 18 1942

& INDEXED

61-7511-118

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

100-100000-118

HIGHLIGHTS OF TEN YEARS IN THE NEW INDUSTRIAL SOUTH

1932 School opens its doors in November on 40-acre mountain farm. ● Classes are held for people of Summerfield community. ● Beginning of ten-year program in home area.

1933 First series of annual residence terms for union leaders. ● Field program begins with assistance to striking coal miners at Wilder, Tennessee.

1934 Library begins sending packages of books to union halls. ● Field program in Knoxville. ● Founding meeting of FELLOWSHIP OF SOUTHERN CHURCHMEN held at school.

1935 Staff and students tour southern cities with program of labor plays, puppets, songs. ● ALL SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR CIVIL AND TRADE UNION RIGHTS held at school: first conference of the kind in the south. ● Cooperative farm garden and cannery begun in community. ● Study groups in Chattanooga for hosiery and textile workers.

1936 TVA outlines reforestation plan for school. ● School broadcasts to England, via BBC, program of ballads, workers' songs, stories, dances.

1937 Making of "PEOPLE OF THE CUMBERLANDS," film on the work of the school. ● Staff members loaned for textile and shirt-workers organizing drive.

1938 First annual work camp for college students, conducted jointly with Friends Service Committee: community improvement work combined with study of the south. ● School organizes Grundy County Political Conference, which succeeds in electing labor candidates. ● School assists in setting up the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE.

1939 First of yearly workshops for student writers, to focus creative talent on southern problems. ● Music director edits "LABOR SONGS" for Textile Workers and leads mass singing at union's national convention. ● Anti-poll tax case started in name of Henry Pirtle of Grundy County.

1940 Mrs. Roosevelt meets with staff and students at Chattanooga and gives annual scholarship at school for worker student. ● Summer work camp builds pottery kiln for Summerfield Cooperative. ● Workers' education conference held for Business and Professional, and Industrial Y. W. C. A. Secretaries.

1941 Field programs in New Orleans, Memphis, Clinton, Tennessee. ● Staff teachers are discussion leaders in United Auto Workers' first southern educational conference. ● Traveling library circulates a thousand books in Grundy County.

1942 Third and fourth Junior Union Camps for children of rural and industrial workers. ● Publication of "UNDERSTANDING UNIONISM," an analysis of year long field program in New Orleans. ● Founding of research department to service organizers, unions, Highlander alumni. ● Completion of 18th regular residence term for union students.

● **AN UP AND COMING DEMOCRACY** is not possible with only supine, uncritical carrying out of orders from above; a democracy demands full awareness from all people concerned and full exercise, by all, of the rights of citizenship. Willingness for sacrifice will be common only if there is common confidence that the benefits of the future will not be restricted. Realistic education of group leaders will produce intelligent, responsible group action. Therein is assured democracy's preservation and growth.

● For ten years **HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL** at Monteagle, Tennessee, has been carrying on a training program for leaders that has tangibly extended economic and political democracy in the south. Today that program is increasing the yield of the south's production lines, clarifying the war reasons and objectives, making more certain the creation of a better future for the common man.

● **FROM THE VERY BEGINNING** the school's teaching was limited to the immediate needs and interests of the students.

A discussion class in child psychology grew out of problems facing community parents.

A class in cultural geography came from informal inspection of some European snapshots: the Tennessee mountain folk, many of them rare travelers even to so near a city as Chattanooga, found their own customs and conditions full of meaning when contrasted with those of foreign peoples.

Discussion of the Presidential election paved the way for a class in political analysis, with study of the poll tax as it affected class members, the south, the nation.

Teachers and students traveled to observe first hand a bitter strike in the coal fields.

The handicrafts native to the region were revived and stimulated: chair making, whittling, pottery, quilt making. A cooperative farm garden was started. Unions were formed among the timber cutters and road workers. The workers studied the principles and techniques of unionism, learned of their opportunities and rights restored by the New Deal. Education for use, for action.

● **THE SCHOOL HAD A HARD BEGINNING.** Gradually, through the efforts of Reinhold Niebuhr, Alva Taylor, Sherwood Eddy, Frank Graham, people began to hear of it. Financial support increased until contributions were coming from all over the country. Some were large; most small — a dollar, five, ten, twenty. The school was then, and has continued to be, the active expression of its contributors' creative ideals.

"One of the most important social-educational projects in America," wrote John Dewey.

Walter Rautenstrauch, noted industrial engineer: "I have found two



17c

61-7511-

December 7, 1942

71187

~~71186~~

SAC, Knoxville

RE: HIGHLANDER POLK SCHOOL;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Dear Sir:

Kindly refer to my letter of October 23, 1942, and advise by return mail what action you have taken in compliance with my requests contained therein.

Yours truly,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

T
F

Booth
Tracy
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tramm
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

RECEIVED
MAIL ROOM
DEC 8 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
61-7511-119
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 9 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTG/ka
245582

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **61-34**

REPORT MADE AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	DATE WHEN MADE 12-3-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-31-42 11-18, 21, 25-42	REPORT MADE BY <i>b7c</i> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin: 2px 0;"></div> <div style="text-align: right;">MLV</div>
TITLE <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"><i>0</i> HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL</div>			CHARACTER OF CASE <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">INTERNAL SECURITY - C</div>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 25%;"> SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <i>b7c</i> </div> <div style="width: 75%;"> <p>Investigation at Nashville, Tennessee, fails to reflect any indication of Communist activities or sympathies on the part of [REDACTED] or [REDACTED]. American Legion file on subject organization is reported to have been lost. Very little activity reported at the Tenth Anniversary celebration of Highlander Folk School, held at Monteagle, Tennessee, on October 25, 1942.</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED - RUC - <i>b7c</i> DATE 2/27/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CW 245585</p> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> REFERENCE: <p>Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated October 22, 1942, at Memphis, Tennessee</p> <p>Letter from the Knoxville Field Division to Memphis Field Division, dated November 26, 1942</p> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> DETAILS: <p style="text-align: center;">AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE</p> <p><i>b7D</i> [REDACTED] whose identity has been previously made known to the Bureau, advised that [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED] have long been associated with the above institutions and to his knowledge have never been connected with any Communist movements and neither have identified themselves with any Communist organizations. It was the opinion of [REDACTED] that both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were loyal Americans and free from any Communist activities or sympathies.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> </div>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"><i>[Signature]</i></div>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"><i>[Signature]</i></div>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - Knoxville 2 - [REDACTED]		<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">COPIES DESTROYED</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 11-17-57 + 128 3 1942 55 JAN 4 1943 </div>	
<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">COPIES DESTROYED</div>		<div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> RECORDED INDEXED </div>	

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22-17D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that the file regarding Highlander Folk School compiled by the committee of the American Legion for the State of Tennessee, had been turned over to [REDACTED] of the American Legion.

[REDACTED] American Legion for the State of Tennessee, was contacted regarding the aforementioned file, and [REDACTED] advised that this file had been misplaced, and although he had made several attempts to locate it, he had met with negative results; however, he indicated that the file was outmoded and contained very little information subsequent to 1939.

On October 26, 1942, [REDACTED] was contacted by Special Agent (A) [REDACTED] and at that time, a list was furnished to Agent [REDACTED] of those persons who had attended the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of the Highlander Folk School, held at Monteagle, Tennessee, on Sunday, October 25, 1942. This list is being retained in the files of this office. [REDACTED] reported that there was very little activity of interest during the celebration, and that no speeches or addresses were made, except one by Dr. ALVA W. TAYLOR of Nashville, Tennessee, this address being very little more than a sermon.

[REDACTED] further informed that he had learned that the Extension School, sponsored by the Highlander Folk School, is presently in Atlanta,

Georgia, and expected to remain there for a period of five or six months.

Reference letter of W. A. MURPHY, Special Agent in Charge, Knoxville, Tennessee Field Division, dated November 26, 1942, advises that after reviewing the file of instant organization, the Bureau has stated that further active investigation of this school is not warranted, and that outstanding leads should be covered immediately, in order that this matter may be brought to a logical conclusion.

In view of the above facts, no further investigation is contemplated in this case, and it is being referred upon completion to the office of origin; however, the Bureau will be kept currently advised of any change in the control or policy of this school which might indicate its connection with subversive activities.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Knoxville, Tennessee
December 14, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

71185

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the Bureau letters of October 23, 1942 and of December 7, 1942, 61-7511.

This is to advise that in accordance with Bureau instructions, the file of this case was reviewed, at which time it was ascertained that there were outstanding leads for the Baltimore, Boston, Chicago and New Orleans Field Divisions. On November 26, 1942 a letter was directed to these offices requesting that this case receive immediate attention in order that it might be brought to a logical conclusion. Arrangements have also been made whereby current literature of the Highlander Folk School will be received by the Knoxville Field Division.

It is anticipated that upon receipt of reports covering the outstanding leads in this case, the file will be carried in a closed status, and information furnished to the Bureau regarding current activities from time to time.

There is being enclosed herewith a mimeographed sheet entitled "Research Department, Highlander Folk School," which is self-explanatory.

Yours truly,

W. A. MURPHY
Special Agent in Charge

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RESEARCH DEPARTMENT HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

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To meet the responsibilities placed upon it by the war, Highlander Folk School recently set up a Research department for its alumni, organizers and union members in the South. The purpose of this Research Department is to put out material with interpretative information on labor legislation and government agencies in pamphlet and outline form; to serve as a news exchange center between different locals; and to contact union officials and union members individually about some of their own problems as affected by the war.

We have just published a short pamphlet on labor-management committees. Its real value is demonstrated by the enthusiastic response we are receiving from both government officials and union members. Mr. Reginald Raymond, War Production Board, wrote us, "Your pamphlet on production committees is deeply appreciated. It is frank and cogent."

A district director of the United Steel Workers, ordering a number of copies, wrote, "(Your booklet) contains excellent material and I believe it will be of great value to us."

Upon general request, we are now sending out simplified charts and outlines on government agencies of importance to labor, on which unions are or can be represented---outlining the steps that should be taken to obtain labor representation. To these activities we plan to add the mailing of up-to-the-minute newsletters to those who request our services, as well as to our extension workers and educators in the field.

The Research Department is Highlander's latest development. Its successful beginning encourages us to build up a research service can call at any time.

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245532

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Knoxville, Tennessee
January 29, 1943

[Handwritten signature]

Director, FBI

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

In compliance with the Bureau's desires as expressed by letter of December 7, 1942, 61-7511, the auxiliary offices receiving copies of this letter are requested to complete pending investigation and submit RUC reports in the immediate future in order that this case may be brought to a logical conclusion.

Very truly yours,

[Handwritten signature]
W. A. MURPHY, SAC

WAM:AT
61-12
CC - Louisville
Baltimore
Boston
Chicago
New Orleans

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61-7511-122



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[Handwritten initials]

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

633 Federal Building
Louisville, Kentucky

February 12, 1943

Director, F.B.I.

RE: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

In connection with an investigation of the above captioned institution, Knoxville, origin, it was ascertained as a result of interviews with two individuals who attended the Highlander Folk School, summer session in September, 1942, that remarks had been made by some of the instructors at this school to the effect that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was a contributor to the school. [REDACTED] advised it was stated in class that Mrs. Roosevelt contributed to the school and would be in attendance on the last day of session April 13, 1942.

[REDACTED] advised writer on January 20, 1943 in an interview to ascertain information concerning subject organization that Mrs. Roosevelt offers a \$100 scholarship for subject organization each year.

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245502

Very truly yours,

Herbert K. Moss
HERBERT K. MOSS
Special Agent in Charge

61-42



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61-42-11-123

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gskw

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGIN: KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

LVLE. FILE 61-42

Louisville, Ky. 2-13-43 10-14-42-1-22,
23,25,26,27-43

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS: Group of Louisville labor union members attended session of Highlander Folk School September, 1942 at Monteagle, Tennessee. MILES MORTON recruited these students on his visit to Louisville in summer of 1942. Interviews with these union members reflected the general opinion that the subject organization is dominated by CIO influence and teaches radicalism similar if not identical with Communism. Names of teachers and labor organizers who visited subject school are set forth. Notebook addresses of [REDACTED] b7c

AGENCY OSI DIST OFF 4
REG. REC'D
HLP. L. FOLK W.
BY

ACTED BY
REL. BY
BY

[REDACTED] set forth for information of interested field officers. Residents of Monteagle, Tennessee distrust subject organization. Local CIO Financial Secretary at Louisville favorably impressed by subject organization.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent C. [REDACTED] dated October 22, 1942 at Knoxville, Tennessee. b7c

DETAILS: In referenced report the names of several local union members were set forth indicating that they had attended the summer session of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee from September 1 to September 13, 1942.

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FORWARDED

SAC

Herbert K. [REDACTED]

61-7511-124

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- 1 - Cleveland (Info)
- 1 - Birmingham (Info)
- 1 - Memphis (Info)
- 1 - New Orleans (Info)
- 2 - Louisville

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-1878**

REPORT MADE AT Baltimore, Maryland	DATE WHEN MADE 2-23-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-10, 16-43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c cmc
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation reflects [REDACTED] not presently engaged in Communist Party activities in the Baltimore Field Division. No criminal record.

2125
b7c

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 2 - Baltimore
 1 - [REDACTED]
 1 - [REDACTED]
 1 - [REDACTED]

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- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated December 30, 1941, at Knoxville, Tennessee.
 Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated March 21, 1942, at Baltimore, Maryland.

DETAILS:

[REDACTED] b1

A check of the indices of this office, of the Baltimore City Directory, the telephone directory, and a review of the known members of the Communist Party, were negative in result.

A review of the records of the Baltimore Police Department reflected no information.

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 10 APR 25 1961

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>E. A. Sauer</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 61-7511-125 RECORDED INDEXED Classified by SP5 BTJ/cj Declassify on OADR 2/29/84 245532
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al Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Knoxville, Tennessee
March 15, 1943

Director, FBI

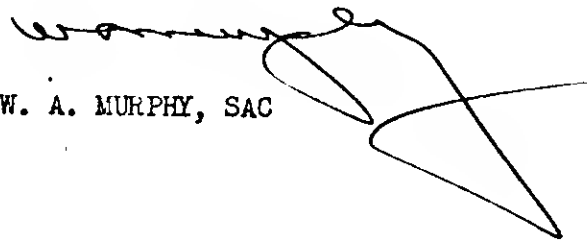
Re: ^①HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Knoxville letter to the Bureau dated January 29, 1943, indicating that a closing report in the above-captioned matter would be submitted as soon as all outstanding leads are covered.

This is to advise that the offices receiving copies of this letter still have undeveloped leads in this case outstanding. As soon as these leads are covered, a closing report will be submitted.

Very truly yours,


W. A. MURPHY, SAC

ck [redacted] kh
61-12
cc - Boston
Chicago
New Orleans

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Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-1288**

REPORT MADE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.	DATE WHEN MADE 5-6-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-2, 22, 23, 24-43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Names checked against New Orleans Field indices with negative results, except for [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] but who is not believed to be engaged in Communist or subversive activities. Highlander Folk School extension courses last conducted in New Orleans in the Fall of 1942.

- RUC -

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DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CJ**
345382

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated December 30, 1941 at Knoxville, Tennessee. b7c
Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated February 13, 1943 at Louisville, Kentucky. b7c
Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] entitled [REDACTED] dated March 5, 1943 at New Orleans, Louisiana. b7c

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA:

The following names were checked against the indices of the New Orleans Field Division with negative results: [REDACTED] b7c

FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **61-12**

REPORT MADE AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	DATE WHEN MADE 7-4-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-3-43	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM A. MURPHY (SAC) AT
TITLE ① HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">As leads outstanding in Charlotte and Chicago Field Divisions relate more to individual activities on the part of persons previously listed as lecturers and on mailing list of Highlander Folk School, and do not relate to the activities of the school itself, investigation being closed, since there is no proof of Communist control or domination in the conduct of the school, although there are many indications of liberal if not radical interests in it.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- C -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated 10-23-42, Bureau file 61-7511.</p> <p>DETAILS: A review of the outstanding leads in this case reflects that they relate more to determining the present activities of persons who at one time or another may have been either lecturers or recipients of correspondence from the Highlander Folk School, rather than to any activity on the part of the school itself. It is considered that further investigation of these leads is not warranted at this time.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Charlotte and Chicago Field Divisions may therefore RUC their files in the instant matter upon the receipt of this report.</p>			
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTG/CH</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 245532		
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The Bureau by letter of October 23, 1942 ^{b7c}
in reviewing the summary report of Special Agent [redacted] Knoxville, Tennessee, dated September 12, 1942, advised that they concluded that the investigation failed to reflect Communist control or domination in the conduct of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, although there are many indications of liberal if not radical interests in it.

The Knoxville Field Division will maintain contact with informants in the vicinity of Monteagle in order to be kept advised of any change in the control or policy of the school, as well as its activities, officers and sponsors.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Highlander Folk School held at Monteagle March 28, 1943, the council recognized that the present struggle to defeat the Axis required the school to intensify its activities "in behalf of democracy." The meeting of the council was rather fully written up in the Highlander Fling, official publication of the school in the following editorial:

"Members discussed the work done in the Summerfield Community by the school—work which continues to have widespread results even though many of our neighbors have left for the armed services and some have temporarily left the community to work in defense plants. The school functions as a rural settlement house here in this Cumberland community and as a training school for labor leaders in its extension activities.

Consideration was given to proposed recreation programs for Tennessee trade unions. Other subjects discussed included revival of the research and publications department when a suitable person can be found to replace Bill Elkuss, drafted; establishment of a nursery school demonstration project, and the setting up of a nation-wide Highlander Association to provide support for the school's activities.

Eva Zhitlowsky reported that more than \$70 of the necessary \$200 had been realized for the Bill Buttrick Memorial Cabin through the sale of Bill Buttrick's picture. When sufficient money is raised, a cabin for boys will be built in memory of this young HFS teacher, who was one of the pioneers in Southern labor education.

Miss Zhitlowsky also reported that Maria Stenzel had made a trip to Knoxville when CIO unionists held the dedication

for the remaining two of Maria's murals. These murals, commemorating the rise of the labor movement, now hang in regional CIO headquarters at Knoxville.

Carolyn Finklestein reported that the great need of HFS is direct and substantial union support to implement the work of the office force in raising funds to carry on the school program. At its highest efficiency, the office force can only raise money to equal one large grant. A committee was appointed to consider this matter.

Council members were Bill Crawford, Paul R. Christopher, James Dombrowski, Myles Horton, Zilphia Horton, Alton Lawrence, Mary Lawrence, Eva Zhitlowsky, and Carolyn Finkelstein.

This matter is being closed on the authority of the Special Agent in Charge.

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ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
WILLIAM L. BAZELON



February 14, 1947

Dear Ed:

I am enclosing herewith all the material I have received in connection with Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn. I mentioned this matter to you in the dining room the other day and you were good enough to offer to look into it for me.

I would be grateful for any information you could give me. Will you kindly return the enclosed material at your convenience.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR THE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

1822 Jefferson Place, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

February 13, 1947

Executive 8446

North 4564

Mr. David Bazelon
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bazelon:

Enclosed you will find some literature on Highlander Folk School, about which Mrs. Evelyn Cooper talked to you. We will be very grateful for your assistance in our fund raising effort.

I have talked to your wife about Highlander and I look forward to having you both come to our home Tuesday evening, February 18th. William Elkins, a staff member of the school, will describe how the school functions and what it is doing to build democracy in the South.

Sincerely yours,

W. Clayton Smith
Executive Secretary
(Mrs. Bowen Smith)

Enclosures

61-7511-132

ENCLOSURE

Editorial
JEWISH WEEKLY TIMES
Brookline, Mass.
Nov. 7, 1948

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

A dramatic experiment in democratic teaching is being conducted by the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee. National attention is being focussed on this vital project by the I.F.L. and C.I.O. "Operations Mike" throughout the Southern states as the Highlander Folk School is an institute for the training of Southern men and women for union leadership.

Union problems frequently arise from the quality of its leadership. Most union leaders have come from the ranks of labor as former pants pressers in clothing factories, beehouse workers in tanneries, stevedores, longshoremen and miners. Some of them have attended only grammar school; few have had the benefit of a college or university education. They are well-trained in the handling of union men and women, but some lack other qualities of good leadership: education, integrity and public relations know-how. This sometimes creates distressing crises not only in labor-management dealings, but also in the union's relations with the general public.

The Highlander School trains union people in history, economics, public relations, public speaking, legislation, politics and leadership. Its characteristics: its students come from various unions, including farm laborers, and after they have absorbed the school training, they go out into the field and teach others. They try to solve the problems of living not only for their own unions, but for the South and the nation as a whole.

The School is a model of democracy in action. Its students, stemming from all races and religions, meet regularly on the anti-segregation issue. It is affiliated with the Southern Conference of Human Welfare, and other similar organizations.

Local committees for the purpose of maintaining the Highlander School are being established in the larger cities of the country. The Boston Committee, which is for anti-segregation, information and the interest of every progressive and liberal in this area.

Workers Institute Backed by Union

Tennessee School Trains Students to Use Strength For Betterment of Their Lot—Courses in Leadership

By E. A. Behymer

Staff Correspondent of
The Post-Dispatch

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Sept. 25

As twilight fell, the autumn moon shone bright. Warmly the windows glowed and from within came sounds of merrily shuffling feet and the clear calling of a strong young voice—
"Take your lady by the paw,
And lead her around the lady
from Arkansas;
Into the center cell,
Shoo her
and around that old tree in
the corner."

More shuffling of feet and sounds of romping and carefree laughter, and again the clear young voice calling—

"Ladies join your little hands,
Gentle your brown and tan,
The ladies bow and the gentlemen
know how,
And if that ain't happenin' now,
It won't now."

The students of Highlander Folk School had studied while it was day and now, for their reward, they were having a frolic. For this is a school where work isn't all. Square dancers were doing the Tennessee running set as Ermonie Ray Johnson called the figures and they were all as happy as children at play.

It was not as children that they came to school. For the Highlander bell calls grown folks from factories and fields and they are taught not the ABCs but how to be winners in the strife and gain a better way of life.

Highlander Folk School teaches that in union there is strength and students come to learn how better to use their strength in the workers' unions for the betterment of their lot.

It had been a typical day at the school, typical of one of the important parts of the teaching.



IT'S NOT ALL WORK AND NO PLAY



A CLASS IN LEADERSHIP. UNDERLYING THEME OF THE SCHOOL IS, "IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH."

Zealot John Peter Columbus Reyes, who spoke earnestly in a strong voice, of the workers' need for keeping prices down as well as keeping wages up. "What good was it," he asked, "to get high wages if they had to spend it all for high-priced consumer goods?" he explained.

the day school was dismissed and the students went on dances or joined in volleyball on the back campus. The dinner bell called them to the evening meal. When it was dark enough, Stafsky put on a picture show to illustrate the handling of grievances and then



MYLES HORTON, FOUNDER AND HEAD OF HIGHLAND FOLK SCHOOL, MONTEAGLE, TENN.

The new school was looked upon with disfavor and distrust. Horton and his associates were called "communists" by those who sojourned at the Monticello Assembly in the summer time still call them "that

from here all the way down Mississippi people, can be so who snuff or snort whenever Highlander School is mentioned. The laboring people thought there many unions in the South and they are strong. One of the strongest is that of the Hot Workers. They were the first ranked group to endorse the school. Now all the unions The American Federation of Labor in 1935 declared by resolution that any attack on Highlander was an attack on the labor movement. Horton, who always believes that the trade movement was the soundest basis for democracy in the South, beholds what has passed in 26 years and is a happy man.

...the school was trying to ... the same with that ... could make the co-operative ...

It was the way, Horton said, to get power. "Unions and co-operatives. If they get together, we can run the show."

The discussion ended when the dinner: Bill Craig and Mary Lee Mack, from Hattcliffe College, a student for the summer preparing her thesis, broke in from the kitchen door. "Say, if you want to eat, show about some help setting the tables."

The students set the tables and brought the food that other students had prepared and the assembly room was quickly turned into a dining room. Afterward they cleared the tables and washed the dishes and sat in groups on the terraces in front of the school, waiting for the after-noon classes. Toward the end of the year, Horton said, he had the school for a year to see what they could do. They didn't get very far that first year. Horton is not sure whether it was four students or six that they had. At the end of the year West, quite understandably, went away, but Horton stayed. Dr. Johnson must have liked this spirit. For he turned over to him the house and 200 acres of rocky land. Horton, knowing that progress would be slow, set himself to establish a school for the building up of more democracy in the South by training intelligent and progressive leaders to organize unions and co-operatives.

As a starter, he made the school co-operative. The property was owned by the permanent staff, incorporated as trustees, operating under a policy fixed by an executive council composed of the staff and leaders of organized labor. When the school was started there were few unions and few progressive leaders in the South. The

... going to take Horton's place as active director so that he can give full time to building up the relations between the unions and the farmers.

Up to now Horton's biggest problem has been to get the labor and farm groups together. "Now, by golly," he exults, "we're beginning to do it." As state representative of the National Farmers' Union he has unlimited responsibility and opportunity to do things for the farmers of Kansas.

The day that the hoosery work came to Highlander School, to work and play, to study their problems with earnest faces and trip through the square dance set into the night. "By the way," Horton looked on and was happy. For this was the kind of a school that he as a pioneer had planned, having no guidance because there were no such schools. Fighting uphill and coming at last to the top.

REPRINTED FROM THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, SEPTEMBER 26, 1945

The Highlander Folio

PUBLISHED BY THE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, MONTEAGLE, TENN.

STORY OF A SOUTHERN PEOPLE'S SCHOOL



Little is known for democracy—plenty of hunger

ORE MINERS STUDY ABC'S OF UNIONS

Miners at the Highlander Folk School are studying the ABC's of unions.

Contains of rock and dust called chat, waste product of the coal and zinc mills, dominate the landscape of the Tri-State mining camp of Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. In their shadow, the miners have waged a bitter struggle against starvation wages, long hours, violence. In 1935, a company-dominated mine ward union of 500 thugs armed with steel handles down the main street, forcing a strike of the Mine Mill and Smelter Workers Union. The chat, once ore, is now waste, and the miners are with the powdered rock dust. Streets in the company town are black with chat, and it is used on the school playground. Not only miners but millmen, but their wives and children have died.

December 5, 1935, marked a turning point in the lives of the miners. On that day two events took place. The CIO Mine Mill and Smelter Workers Union signed a contract covering employees. The mine operator, in the camp and ending a period of brutal and unhuman labor, school conducted jointly by High-lander and the MMSW, was opened for Tri-State workers.

It was a coincidence that these two things happened on the same day, but that they happened the same month, says THE UNION—MMSW paper. When the organizing job was completed, the Tri-State quickly turned their attention to strengthening the union by training and preparing union people to serve the union better. Fifty members of the MMSW, United Rubber Workers and International Clothing Workers attended the classes conducted at Richer and Miami, Okla., and Joplin, Mo. Most of them were officers and stewards of local unions, many newly elected. From the Highlander staff, Mary Lawrence handled a class in Building the Union; Catherine Winston, Political Action; and Bill Eklund, Labor History and Parliamentary Law.

Morris Wright, editor of THE UNION, led discussions of

THE BEGINNING—A FAITH IN DEMOCRACY

In 1932, working people were not talking much about democracy. They were talking about jobs, how the grocery bill, the rent. There was little to talk about in the South. There was plenty of hunger. Grundy County, Tennessee, was one of the poorest counties in the United States—a foothill of splashed-out timber, worked-out mines, was a dead land.

But in Grundy County, at the southern tip of Cumberland Mountains, two young men came to the idea that economic and political democracy was possible. They believed that farm and factory workers, together through their own organizations, could change about.

The Tennessee Myles Horton and the Georgia West, equipped with a two-story frame house, a mountain farm and a faith in the workability of democracy, opened Highlander Folk School in November. While a few cabins have been added and the acreage grown to 200 acres, the idea and the faith are the same.

The purpose of the Highlander Folk School is to assist in the defense and expansion of political and economic democracy. Through the statement of policy, unions are basic to the achievement of democracy. Strengthening of unions through education is the primary task.

Unions are the backbone of democracy in the South. This was an ambitious statement in 1932, when there was no union organization in the South.

Highlander's program during the first year was with the people of its own community. Clubs for the young, classes in arts and crafts, a community library. Not only on the evenings for discussions.

People Are Always Asking...

How did Highlander get started? This issue we have tried to present the background of the School and show how the present was developed.



Barwood miners strike against 15 cents a day

In 1933 a spontaneous strike organized by the miners took place in the community. Cat-over tin was a byproduct mined for its chemical content, was sold for 15 cents a day. Henry Thomas, who had made good money in the strike, called the first group of strikers out to the woods with the words: "It takes a sharp knife to cut a cat-over tin mine to cut barwood at 15 cents a day."

A miners' meeting was held in front of the school and the miners' union was organized. Within a few days the entire population of the community had joined the union to go to the mill and to the purpose of the union, which was to prevent the wholesale destruction of the forest and to better the condition of the community by raising the wages and children and the woods for miles around.

People who don't understand from taking the job of the miners.

The miners' union was organized and the miners' union was organized.

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As a result, leaders of the union lost their jobs and projects. As the men were laid off they moved to the county certification office. The men and their families were laid off for a week.

The staff and students of a resident term in session helped to organize committees to collect groceries and pans, blankets and oil stoves for daily needs. Every evening singing, games and skits provided for the sit-down strikers. The union elected sheriff and union leaders to keep order.

The community spirit for the school. The people of Grundy County had learned that the school was to help them gain a decent life. They inspired a march of vigilantes on the school. The community rallied to its defense. The immediate and long-term neighbors and of unions all over Tennessee to withdraw and the march was called off.

This community support was to become more important when Highlander began holding interracial meetings.

Beginning the first winter, the school extended beyond Grundy County. The staff realized that the people of this mountain community could be solved same problems were solved for all workers in the South.

Highlander's field work program dates from the time when teachers and resident students worked with coal miners in Wilder, Tennessee. The school with the union committee assisted in securing relief for the miners and a cooperative garden project and mobilizing the workers' side of the strike.

The strike was broken when Barney Graham, a miner, was murdered. Myles Horton had warned that Graham would be killed and went with a committee to the governor and state commissioner of the state.

Barney Graham must be contrasted to the fact that the miners were sent to protect the property of the coal company.

Highlander helped on the picket line.

In 1935 the organizers in charge of a picket line in the community asked that and students to come down to the picket line. The picket line was held in the homes of the miners. The picket line was held in the homes of the miners. The picket line was held in the homes of the miners.

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Highlander's program away from the school has never been made or stereotyped. It is based on requests for services to deal with actual problems.

Weekly classes on parliamentary law, steward training, political action and legislation are held in such nearby centers as Nashville and Chattanooga. Following the race trouble in Columbia, Tennessee, early in 1946, a representative of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers asked Highlander to conduct a series of classes for the union's members in the surrounding area on the non-discrimination policy of the CIO. For unions further away, three to ten-day institutes are held. A five-day institute was held for members of a new local of the United Furniture Workers in Thomasville, N. C., with the emphasis on building a strong and effective union. A nine-day school was held in co-operation with the IUMMSW for ore miners in Picher, Miami, Oklahoma, and Joplin, Missouri.

The School Goes to the Workers

Lawrence Extension Director, served as Tennessee CIO Education Director for two years and has directed educational programs for unions in Atlanta, New Orleans and St. Louis.

Highlander has taken its program to unions in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The two programs are exactly alike. Each is planned to meet the needs of the particular local union.

Staff members have been called on to assist in planning, conducting discussions and classes, directing singing at numerous national conferences.

Groups, such as the Southern Negro Youth Congress, discussion leaders from the School, The Industrial Division of the National YWCA has for a number of years used Highlander staff members for special services in music and educational techniques.

Member of the staff was on the Civil Rights Committee in the anti-poll tax fight in the South and arranged for a Grady County neighbor, to make a test case. The staff helped plan and participated in the first Southern Conference for Human Welfare in Birmingham.

In 1935, when the All-Southern Conference for Civil and Trade Unions, the first of its kind in the South, was driven out of Chattanooga, it found a meeting place at Highlander. The Conference of Young Churchmen of the South, which became the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, held its first meeting at the school in 1934.

Many other organizations have found Highlander to be one of the best places in the South where all members, regardless of color or national origin, can meet.

The backbone of the School's program are the sessions at Highlander for training local union leaders. More advanced and intensified work can be done during these one-to-six sessions. A typical program will be described in a later issue of the FLING.

Unions Use Highlander to Train Their Members

Since 1933 Highlander has held sessions open to all members in the South who are endorsed by their union. As unions grew, they asked for special sessions for their own members. In most cases the participating union and the School plan the program jointly and union officials help with the teaching. Example of these union-sponsored sessions is the Annual South CIO School.

Highlander calls on experts from the unions, from government and from progressive organizations to supplement the training of its staff. Students are sent by local unions all over South to prepare themselves to better serve their membership.

Specialized training is given, such as the one-week session on labor journalism which began in 1943. It grew out of an American Writers Workshop co-sponsored by Highlander and The League of American Writers, which sought to focus the attention of writers on the South.

Camp for Union Kids

A Junior Union Camp for the children of union members is usually held for a week or ten days during the summer. For successive years the school co-operated with the American Friends Service Committee and Work Camps for America in conducting summer work camps for college students.

The School's labor library of over 6,000 books and pamphlets is used not only by resident students and the community, but provided the basis for a traveling library in the county and in books to unions in Nashville, Knoxville, Oak Ridge, Memphis, Huntsville, Birmingham, Louisville and New Orleans. A collection of newspaper clippings, union papers and other labor material is used by organizers, local union leaders, writers and students of research for southern labor.

A film library is now being built up and arrangements made with unions and other organizations to show educational movies in meetings. The Research Department answers all requests for information and prepares educational leaflets and pamphlets which speak the workers' language. Each year Highlander's song book is enriched by contributions from the students—acquired from picket lines and from their own lives. Zilphia Horton, M. Director is now preparing a song book for the National CIO.

The School's goal from the beginning has been to educate both rural and industrial leaders. Staff members helped set and teach classes for sharecroppers in Arkansas, Mississippi,



Memphis, Tennessee. Since 1945, with an increase in staff, concentrated work has been done with rural leaders. Since there were few farm organizations and co-operatives in the South to serve as a base for working in rural areas, the School has set out to help organize the small farmers.

The School furnished the initial organizing and educational staff of the Farmers Union in Tennessee. All industrial unions in the state have given support to the drive to organize the small farmer and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has assisted financially in the campaign and in the publication of a monthly paper, edited by Tom Ludwig of the Highlander staff.

Roosevelt Grants \$15,000 for Farmers Union

The rapid growth of the Tennessee Farmers Union has resulted in full status within the National Farmers Union as a Territorial Union.

A grant of \$15,000 was made in December, 1946, to Highlander by the Julius Roosevelt Fund to develop a rural education program.

Mr. Horton and those who are co-operating with him at the Highlander Folk School, said James Patton, National Farmers Union President, have under way a very important development among rural people in the South. Highlander has made, in his opinion, more fundamental progress toward building rural leadership and the development of co-operatives than any single group has in the South.

The State Committee of the Tennessee Territorial Farmers Union voted to hold a leadership training session at Highlander in February, 1947, and to sponsor a Rural Health Institute.

Program Combats Intolerance

The School's program has been guided by the belief that the division fostered by reactionary interests between small farmers and industrial workers, between white and Negro, constituted the most dangerous threat to democracy. From the beginning Highlander has worked to promote understanding and co-operation and to combat prejudice. Since 1944 it has been able to have interracial sessions where Negro and white union members work and study together and through discussions of their common problems find the necessity of unity of all workers.

On a wall at Highlander, 35,000 of the proceeds of the Frank Sinatra film, "THE HOUSE I LIVE IN," Malcolm Ross, Chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, wrote: "The picture spreads the message of tolerance throughout America. It was because Highlander Folk School has that objective at heart that it was named among those for whose moral and physical benefit this picture was made."

Policy Made by Executive Council

The policy of the School is formulated by an executive council made up of Southern union leaders and liberals and the staff. The School is owned cooperatively by the staff, but the control and direction of its program is in the hands of the Executive Council, men and women committed to the idea that democracy can best be achieved through a strong, intelligent labor movement.

Members of the Executive Council are: Paul R. Christopher, Tennessee CIO Director; W. H. Crawford, District #5 Director, United Brotherhood of Carpenters; C. W. Danenburg, Organization Director, United Chemical Workers; James Dembrowski, Executive Administrator, Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Charles Gillman, Georgia CIO Director; Carey Maigler, Alabama CIO Director; Lewis Jones, Editor, Alton Lawrence, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Matthew Lynch, Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Tennessee CIO Council; John J. McCoy, Southern Director, American Federation of Hosiery Workers; Lucy Randolph Mason, CIO Public Relations Representative; George Mitchell, Director of Veterans Affairs, Southern Regional Council; Fred O. Fisher, Louisiana CIO Director; Holts Reid, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Thomas Starling, District 3 Director, United Automobile Workers of America; Andrew Williams, Publisher, The Southern Farmer; Charles Wilson, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

The staff brings to their teaching, in addition to college and vocational training, their experience in the field of Southern labor as organizers, educational directors, writers and speakers.

Members of the staff are:

Mary Lawrence Elkus, Extension Director, Duke University, joined staff in 1938. Served as education director for CIO, Orleans and Atlanta and as Tennessee State CIO Education Director. Author of "How to Build Our Union," "Under Unionism" and "Education Unlimited," a Handbook of Union Education in the South. Selected by Rosenwald Foundation for 1946-47 to make survey of workers education in the South.

William Elkus, University of Paris, University of Columbia University, joined staff in 1942, on leave of absence three years while serving in U. S. Army. Returned March 1945.

Myles Horton, Director, Cumberland University, Unionological Seminary, University of Chicago. Organized for 1934, for CIO Textile Workers in 1937-38. Became State Education Director for Tennessee Farmers Union in 1945. Co-ordinator of Highlander Folk School in 1932.

Zilphus Horton, College of the Ozarks, joined staff in 1940. Member of N. W. C. A. National Sub-Committee on Mass Education. Organized for Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, 1940. Edited song book for CIO Textile Workers and for CIO, 1940.

Petty Ludwig, University of California, Berkeley, Community Activities Director for Chabot Terrace, Vallejo Housing Project, in 1942. Organized ILWU CIO in 1945. Joined staff in 1946.

Tom Ludwig, Field Representative, Tennessee Territorial Farmers Union, University of California, Berkeley. Served 1942-46 in U. S. Army. Joined staff in 1946.

Catherine Winston, Berea College, Secretary to the CIO Regional Director, 1942. Joined staff 1943. Granted leave of absence in 1944 to serve as Editor of Tennessee CIO News. Returned to Highlander in 1945.

Program Endorsed by Unions

The School has been endorsed by the National CIO, AFL and CIO local unions and city and state bodies.

The School is run on a co-operative basis. Each year it has voted to pay actual expenses rather than salaries. Staff and students share in the household work. Hence all contribute to the actual maintenance of the School and its great program of individual, social and community and extension work. Contributors are unions, religious groups, student and educational foundations and liberal men and women through country. Friends of the School have set up fund-raising societies in Chicago, New York, Washington, Atlanta and Chattanooga and committees are in the process of formation in Boston, Louisville, Memphis and Knoxville.

Education for Leadership

More than 3,000 workers and labor education leaders have been trained at resident sessions and institutes, and over 100,000 union members have been reached by the field or extension. Numbers, however, are of less importance than the fact that the Highlander program is for leaders. Educating local union leaders to the rank and file enables the School to influence the vast majority of Highlander students are shop stewards, officers of local unions and are therefore in a position to practice immediately the things they have learned.

Follow-up surveys of Highlander students, writes Kennedy in his book SOUTHERN EXPOSURE (Oct. 1946) revealed the truly miraculous extent to which they have a top-notch native leadership for the Southern union movement.

Nowhere else in America today, with all the good city labor schools," says Alden Stephens in THE NATION (J. 1946). "Is there any place like this backwoods Southern which brings together the city industrial worker and the far continuous, active program. It opens its doors to white Negroes, experienced and inexperienced workers, old and young, and trains them to be leaders in their locals, communities, and the nation. Monticello is a focal point for labor forces gathering in the South."

Assistant Attorney General David L. Bazelon

February 21, 1947

Director, FBI

THE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

RECORDED

61-7511-132

Reference is made to your request of Mr. Edward A. Tamm under date of February 14, 1947, at which time you requested any information available concerning the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee. The literature which you forwarded with your request was reviewed and photostatic copies made for the completion of our files.

For your confidential information:

For your further confidential information, I am enclosing herewith a memorandum which summarizes information contained in our files concerning the Highlander Folk School as of September, 1942. There has been no subsequent information received since 1942 which would change materially the information contained in that memorandum.

I am returning herewith the literature which was forwarded to you by the Washington Committee for the Highlander Folk School that set out considerable information concerning the background and activities of this school.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CW
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RECEIVED DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEB 24 9 38 AM '47

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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★ FEB 24 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson _____
L. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Pennington _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

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February 21, 1947

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

Origin

The Highlander Folk School which is located on the highway between Monteagle, Tennessee, and Tracy City, Tennessee, was founded on a plot of land donated by Lillian Johnson, Ph.D. in 1932. Dr. Johnson came to Monteagle in the early 1920's at which time she showed a great deal of interest in the community of Summerfield, Tennessee, which is located very near Monteagle, especially the school system and the public health of the community. She was very much interested in and attempted to help the underprivileged class of people who reside in Grundy County. To this end she donated the tract of land which is now used by the Highlander Folk School. The two people she chose to establish this school were Myles Horton and Don West. Horton had been the State Chairman of the Socialist Committee in Tennessee for the campaign of 1932, while Don West was reported to openly state that he was a Communist.

On July 31, 1934, the Highlander Folk School took out a charter of incorporation under the Code of Tennessee of 1932. This charter states that the particular purpose for which this charter is sought is the support of the Highlander Folk School adult education, the training of rural and industrial leaders, and general academic education. The incorporators were Myles Horton, Elizabeth Hawes, James Dombrowski, Rupert Hampton, and Malcolm Chisholm.

Early Sponsors

The school at its inception was supported by members of the Socialist Party of national prominence, including Norman Thomas.

Aims and Purposes of the School

In a pamphlet published by the Highlander Folk School it is stated that the school was founded "to provide an educational center in the South for the training of rural and industrial leaders and for the conservation and encouragement of the indigenous cultural values of the mountains." Activities of the school have been primarily in the education of labor organizers. This school has conducted six weeks courses known as the spring and fall terms. At these sessions workers who have been selected by their various unions are given courses in History, economics, union publicity, parliamentary law, public speaking, dramatics, and are taught how to organize a union, conduct union meetings, present grievances, how to call and organize strikes and to affectively bargain with employers. The Highlander Folk School also conducts an extension program by sending various members of its faculty to any union who asks for their services to help them put on a drive for new membership or to more affectively bargain for wage increases and better working conditions.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/29/84 BY SP5 BTG/OL

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61-7511-132

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Attacks Made on the Highlander Folk School

When the Highlander Folk School first moved to Monteagle, Tennessee, Myles Horton, together with the others of the Highlander Folk School, was introduced to members of the community by Dr. Lillian Johnson who asked that they help them in their endeavors. The Highlander Folk School staff includes individuals who are well educated and seem to have a sincere desire to help the people of the South. In this connection they strongly followed the Socialist-Communist united front program of the early 1930's. Most of the literature passed out by the school at that time was of a Socialistic nature. In connection with their program, however, they soon developed a theory of using militant labor strikes in an effort to solidify the workers in a common cause and to impress upon them the necessity of organizing in order to gain the power of numbers. In this connection the school issued pamphlets entitled "Why We Need the Union." These pamphlets state that there is always a conflict between labor and capital and that what is good for the management and capital must of necessity be bad for labor.

The Highlander Folk School was also instrumental in organizing the Workers Alliance in Grundy County which was later declared by its president and secretary, David Laseer and Herbert Benjamin, to be controlled by the Communist Party. In connection with the Workers Alliance, Myles Horton, James Dombrowski, and the Highlander Folk School faculty encouraged the sitdown strike at Monteagle, Tennessee, in February, 1939. This strike was one of the factors which brought the growing resentment of the community to a head and it brought into prominence an organization known as the Grundy County Crusaders who bitterly opposed the school and made every effort to drive it from the community.

In the early fall of 1939 John McDougal Burns, a reporter for the Nashville Tennessean newspaper, visited the Highlander Folk School for approximately one week at which time he also talked with residents in the community in an effort to determine whether the school was Communist or Communist controlled. Burns reported in newspaper articles that: the Highlander Folk School is the center for spreading Communist doctrines in thirteen outstanding states; that connected with its leadership are persons who have been charged with being Communists; its faculty spreads Communism and sends its alumni to labor organizations where they maintain contact with their alma mater and spread its teachings over a wide area; holds conferences at the school between regular sessions where it teaches Communist theories to labor leaders and others; it is a source of plays for use by "progressive" labor groups, which plays include Communist propaganda.

On November 13, 1940, a march on the Highlander Folk School was averted by holding a meeting of the representatives of the Grundy County Crusaders and members of the faculty in a session held at Sewanee University. At this time the Grundy County Crusaders hurled accusations at the Highlander Folk School, stating that it was a "hotbed of Communism." James Dombrowski of the Highlander Folk School faculty answered for the school and explained that the school was purely a labor school and stated that in the event that the crusaders could prove the school was Communistic, it would immediately move from the county. The Grundy County Crusaders were unable to produce sufficient evidence which would indicate that the school was controlled by the Communist Party.

Charter Members

As indicated previously, the Highlander Folk School at its inception was founded by Myles Horton who was known to be a Socialist at that time and by Don West who had openly stated that he was a Communist. Don West was described in an article which appeared in the Daily Worker as a young mountaineer poet who became revolutionary and studied Marx and Lenin for the purpose of organizing Negroes and white farmers in Georgia.

Walcolm Chisholm, a charter member of this school, was killed fighting with the Spanish Loyalists during the Spanish Civil War.

James Dombrowski was a charter member of the Highlander Folk School and a faculty member of the school until the spring of 1942 when he resigned his position to become secretary for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. It has been reported that Dombrowski has expressed himself as being in sympathy with the Russian form of government, that he thought that revolution was inevitable, and that the capitalistic system should be overthrown. He is also reported to have been a member of the Communist Party in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and to have attended many meetings in that city in the years 1938 to 1940. Dombrowski is reported to be imbued with a philosophy of saving mankind and has been particularly interested in helping southern labor and attempting to improve labor conditions in the South.

Indications of Communist Influence in the Program of the School

A study of the program of the Highlander Folk School indicates that the school followed the Communist Party line to a certain degree. The school was organized at a time when the Communists and Socialists had a program for united front organizations for persons who were dissatisfied with the country's political and economic conditions. Well-known Communists such as Robert Hall of Birmingham, Alabama, and Ted Wellman of Chattanooga, Tennessee, frequently visited this school. The Workers Alliance was formed in Monteagle by the Highlander Folk School and the militant strike policy advocated by the Communists for the purpose of organizing labor was adopted by the school. It was during this period that James Dombrowski and Myles Horton were reported to have been seen with Young Communist League cards in their possession and to have made statements which would indicate their sympathy for the Russian form of government.

Literature received by and distributed by the Highlander Folk School consists of labor pamphlets and magazines, Socialistic literature, and to some extent Communist literature. The Highlander Folk School is not believed to have passed out pamphlets of the Communist Party such as literature protesting the deportation of Bridges, freeing of Earl Browder, etc., but has contented itself with providing publications such as "Soviet Power," "Communist Manifesto," and literature which presents the broad picture of Communism rather than that representing the various turnings of the Communist Party line.

Endorsers of the Highlander Folk School

Many individuals of high government, labor, and social standing have endorsed this school from time to time, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Hugo L. Black, John L. Lewis, Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, Sidney Hillman, and others.

To raise funds for this school, Myles Horton and others have spent a great deal of time in the north trying to enlist the aid of prominent educators and political figures. This school has also presented community programs and benefits in Monteagle in an effort to gain the support of the local citizens as well as to educate the persons in the surrounding communities. Although the school has been branded by many as Communist, there is no substantial evidence indicating that it is controlled by the Communist Party. However, there are numerous indications that the school is liberal and radical and, therefore, opposed by conservatives.

(61-7511)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 18, 1948

FROM : SAC, Knoxville

SUBJECT: LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Reference is made to section A of SAC letter 36, dated March 2, 1948. There are no recognized "Communist Front" organizations active within the territory of the Knoxville Division. The only three groups, suspected of Communist affiliation, which have members in this district, are set out herewith.

NO 100 — The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, cited in the House Un-American Activities Committee pamphlet, has its headquarters for this area at Nashville, Tennessee, within the Memphis district, and therefore no attempt will be made by this office to summarize its nature. There is no local group of Southern Conference for Human Welfare organized and active in the Knoxville area, although there are a few known members residing in this district.

on present — The Southern Negro Youth Congress has some members in Chattanooga but is not listed and has no organized group or activity in this area. On the possibility that this group may be affiliated with the National Negro Congress and as this group has its headquarters for this area in Birmingham, Alabama, it is being assumed that the Birmingham office will furnish a sketch if it is proper.

local — One purely local group which might be considered as a "front organization" within this area is the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee. A thumbnail sketch of this school is attached hereto.

(RUCD)
Enclosure
JW
101-00

CC: Memphis
Birmingham
File 61-12

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-28-83 BY SP6ljap/b

release # 55,078

101-151-153
F B I
31 MAR 20 1948

263
52 JUL 13 1948

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

G. I. R. 4

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Loyalty of Government Employees
Knoxville - March 13, 1948 -

OK

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

Monteagle, Tennessee

1. Knoxville

1. Not cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee

2.



b1

b1

c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 3/5/84

Classified by SP8 BTJ/CW
Declassify on: OADR 2/29/84
245532

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

61-7511-133

ENCLOSURE

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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September 22, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTG/OL
245562

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of September 9, 1948, has been received and the contents carefully noted. Your courtesy and interest in making this information available are indeed appreciated.

I regret, however, that I am unable to comply with your request as this Bureau is precluded from furnishing information to other than authorized sourcees through a long-standing policy promulgated by the Attorney General. I am sure that you will realize the necessity for such a procedure.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-33049-4

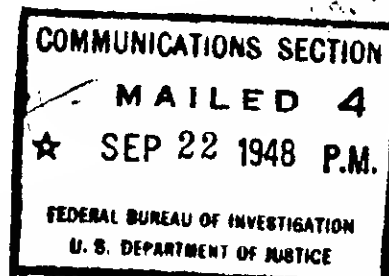
cc - Birmingham (with copy of incoming)
Mobile (with copy of incoming)
New Orleans (with copy of incoming)
Atlanta (with copy of incoming)
Memphis (with copy of incoming)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

jmf:dbb

837

7 OCT 12 1948



RECEIVED-101.50N
FBI
SEP 22 5 29 PM '48

RECEIVED-101.50N
FBI
SEP 22 5 00 PM '48

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 8, 1948

FROM : SAC, Birmingham

SUBJECT: ✓
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau File 100-33049-4)

Reurlet 9-22-48 to [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] forwarding copy of letter received from him. It is noted that no copy of [REDACTED] letter appears to have been furnished Knoxville, which office is office of origin in this matter.

A copy of [REDACTED] letter is, therefore, being sent Knoxville for information. The files of this office are negative as to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] fc
100-647

cc: Knoxville (encl)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/21/84 BY SP5 BTG/aw
345892

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61-7511-135
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RECORDED - 9

March 24, 1949

SAC, Washington Field
61-7511-136
Director, FBI

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bureau file #61-7511

The Bureau is in receipt of a letter from the Louisville Office dated March 3, 1949, setting forth information with regard to the subject organization. The Louisville letter, a copy of which is attached hereto, advises that its letter is in response to a request received from the Washington Field Office dated February 4, 1949, to have [redacted] interviewed regarding the Highlander Folk School.

The Bureau is not in possession of any information regarding the subject organization reflecting why this organization is of interest at this time. Therefore, it is requested that you advise the Bureau as to reasons why that inquiry was made of the Louisville Office concerning the subject group.

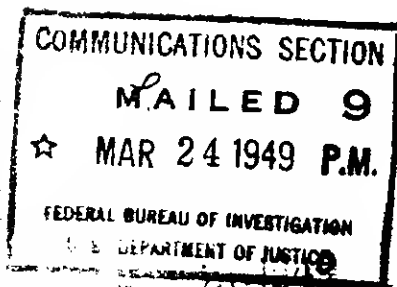
Attachment

cc: Louisville
Your file #61-42

GAS

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DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTG/CJ
245882



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3-9-49

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to Louisville letter to the Director dated March 3, 1949.

Considerable investigation has been conducted by the Knoxville Office in the case entitled "Highlander Folk School; Internal Security - C" (Bureau file number 61-7511). This investigation disclosed no proof of Communist control or domination in the conduct of the school, although there were many indications of liberal, if not radical, interests in it. MYLES MORTON, Director of the school, is reputedly a Socialist and runs the school primarily as a training school for labor leaders. The school is ostensibly supported by the CIO.

During the period in 1941 in which [REDACTED] states that he had conversation with an unknown individual at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, no investigation conducted by this office at that time developed any information that the Highlander Folk School was utilizing wire-tapping equipment, or that they were in any manner engaged in such activities.

As the incident referred to in referenced letter took place a number of years ago and, as before stated, investigation at that time does not substantiate information furnished by him now, the case is not being reopened at this time and no further action will be taken by this office unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

Should [REDACTED] call at the Knoxville Office, as is indicated by referenced letter, he will, of course, be received, and any further information which he cares to offer will be duly recorded. The indices of the Knoxville Office were checked with negative results for any previous references to [REDACTED]

at
61-12
CC: Washington Field
Louisville

EX-125
RECORDED - 32

INDEXED - 52

61-7511-137
F B I

23 MAR 11 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTG/aw

24582

5 MAR 23 1949

48
EVE
Parker

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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DO-4

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Recorded Telephone Call - Visitor
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CA

Mr. Secretary to Judge David L.
Bazelon - phoned.

Phone No. _____

Hour 12:50pm Date February 10 19 50

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmee _____
Miss Gandy _____

REMARKS

The secretary stated that Judge Bazelon has received a request for a donation to the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, and he, Judge Bazelon, would like to know if the Bureau can furnish him any information concerning this School. After checking, the secretary was referred to Mr. Laughlin, in Mr. Fletcher's office.

Mr. Laughlin advises that files are being checked and appropriate action will be taken.

2 - 10 - 50 61-7544-139
to Mr. Fletcher

RECORDED - 117

INDEXED - 117

52 FEB 23 1950

EX-100 PM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER
 FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN
 SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: February 10, 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE.

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

By reference from the Director's Office I took a telephone call at 12:50 P.M. today from [REDACTED] who said she is secretary to Judge David L. Bazelon of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. [REDACTED] said that the Judge had received a letter from the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee, requesting a donation, and the Judge wanted to know whether the Bureau had any information in its files regarding this institution which might be made available to him.

I told [REDACTED] that I would look into this matter and call her back.

The Bureau files show that we have conducted an extensive investigation of the Highlander Folk School. On February 21, 1947, pursuant to a request made by Mr. Bazelon of Assistant to the Director E. A. Tamm on February 14, 1947, we forwarded to Mr. Bazelon a memorandum summarizing information contained in our files as of September, 1942, pointing out that no subsequent information had been received since that time which would materially change the data contained in that memorandum.

[REDACTED]

The Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tennessee, is mentioned in several places in the Dies Committee Report (Volumes 1 and 10 - 61-7582). However, the School has not been cited as being Communistic.

In a statement made by Mr. Walter S. Steele before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on December 29, 1934, FEB 7

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INDEXED

Classified by

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

52 FEB 23 1950

245532

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

appears the following: "Of the other separate Communistic and radical 'theatrical' branches in the U.S. we shall mention: (e) Highlander Folk School Dramatics Club, its purposes, labor plays."

ACTION:

It is recommended that I be permitted to call [REDACTED] and tell her that the Bureau previously had submitted a memorandum regarding the Highlander Folk School to Mr. Bazelon when he was with the Department on February 21, 1947, and also to tell her for the Judge's information that while there are several references to this group in the Dies Committee Reports, it has not been cited by that body. If you agree [REDACTED] will be so advised.

l7c

l7c

Done 2-13-50

2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] LK
September 2, 1950

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Dept. of F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear sir: ^O HILL COUNTRY FOLK SCHOOL

In Monteagle, Tennessee, there is an organization known as the "Highlanders". It is supposedly a school in which labor is taught.

It is a generally accepted fact in the community that it is a Communist camp.

Undoubtly you are already aware of this organization but I feel that it is my duty to write to you concerning the matter.

Sincerely,
[REDACTED] LK

RECORDED - 7

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DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8BTG/aw
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161-12511-141
SEP 11 1950
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Bauman 2/Born
5-1-50

September 15, 1950

RECORDED - 67

INDEXED - 67

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter dated September 2, 1950 has been received.

Your courtesy in forwarding this information is appreciated and I am grateful for the interest which prompted your communication.

In the event you receive additional data which you believe to be of interest to the FBI, it is suggested that you communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our New Orleans Office located at 1300 Masonic Temple Building, New Orleans 12, Louisiana.

cc: SAC, Knoxville (With copies of incoming)
SAC, New Orleans (With copies of incoming)

Bureau files reflect no identifiable information concerning correspondent. This is being furnished for your information and possible future reference.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

50 SEP 15 1950

CMC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTG/CW
24550R

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

December 10, 1950

Mr. Hugh H. Clegg
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clegg:

I was pleased to read from the International Labor News Service that you feel that the "success of communism" can be measured by the weaknesses of democracy. I am lead to believe by your analysis of the situation that you would approve the enclosed statement of policy of the Highlander Folk School.

In the South people are often criticized who believe as we do here at Highlander that discrimination is incompatible with democracy. In fact I was told recently by one of your agents that the contents of the enclosed news release would be considered communistic by a majority of Southern people.

I sincerely trust that the position taken by you in the New York Herald Tribune forum is the official position of the F.B.I., and not the position implied by the activities of your representatives who have questioned our neighbors regarding visits of Negroes to the School.

Would you clear this matter up for me?

Sincerely yours,

Myles Horton
Myles Horton
Director

28
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DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTG/aw

245522

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hob
RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 2

DEC 15 1950

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142
FILES

Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

for immediate release

Monteagle, Tennessee . . . November 20, 1950 . . . "Our Christmas bells could be freedom bells if we dared include all minorities in our circle of brotherhood," Myles Horton told a conference of church leaders at the Highlander Folk School.

"Freedom bells ringing in the cabins of Negro sharecroppers, ringing for eager minded students with opportunities limited by accident of birth, and freedom bells echoing in distant lands could fill the troubled world with thoughts of peace on earth and good will toward man," he said.

"Highlander's democratic program is based on the brotherhood of man. Democracy to us means that membership in the human family entitles all to the freedom of thought and religion, to equal rights to a livelihood, education and health; to equal opportunity to participate in the cultural life of the community and to equal access to public services," the religious leaders were told.

"We hold that democracy is inactive unless workers are given a full voice in industry through unions; or farmers are given a voice in the market place through cooperatives; or where freedom of thought and discussion is limited; and that democracy is outlawed by legally entrenched discrimination and segregation.

"The times call for an affirmative program, based on a positive goal," said Horton. "An army of democracy deeply rooted in the lives, struggles and traditions of the American people must be created. By broadening the scope of democracy to include everyone, and deepening the concept to include every relationship, the army of democracy would be so vast and so determined that nothing undemocratic could stand in its path."

61-7511-142
ENCLOSURE

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, PROGRAM AND POLICY

We reaffirm our faith in democracy as a goal that will bring dignity and freedom to all; in democracy as an expanding concept encompassing human relations from the smallest community organization to international structure; and permeating all economic, social, and political activities.

Democracy to us means that membership in the human family entitles all to freedom of thought and religion, to equal rights to a livelihood, education and health; to equal opportunity to participate in the cultural life of the community and to equal access to public services.

We hold that democracy is inactive unless workers are given a full voice in industry through unions; or farmers are given a voice in the market place through cooperatives; or where freedom of thought and discussion is limited; that democracy is outlawed by legally entrenched discrimination and segregation; that there must be diversity of approach but each step must be in conformity with the goal, which is dishonored by each undemocratic act.

With a democratic goal, we are in a position to fight anything that gets in the way, whether it be totalitarian communism, or fascism or monopoly dominated capitalism.

The purpose of the Highlander Folk School is to assist in creating leadership for democracy. Our services are available to labor, farm community, religious and civic organizations working toward a democratic goal.

The nature of a specific educational program will be determined by the needs of the students.

The use of the services of the School by individual organizations will be in accordance with their own policies so long as these policies do not conflict with the purposes of the School. A staff member will assist in planning and coordinating all programs.

The Highlander Folk School is a chartered institution, cooperatively owned by the teaching staff. It has no affiliations. The policies and program of the School are wholly determined by an Executive Council composed of the staff and recognized Southern leaders.

Highlander Folk School is supported by contributions from individuals, organizations served by the School, foundations and tuition.

The times call for an affirmative program, based on a positive goal. An army of democracy deeply rooted in the lives, struggles and traditions of the American people must be created. By broadening the scope of democracy to include everyone, and deepening the concept to include every relationship, the army of democracy would be so vast and so determined that nothing could stand in its path.

Approved by the Executive Council, April 3rd, 1950

61-7511-142

Inasmuch as it was felt that it would be more desirable for this letter to be answered by Mr. Clegg over his own signature rather than to have an answer over the Director's signature, the memorandum was routed to Mr. Clegg on the afternoon of December 22, 1950, in order that he might prepare the letter. Mr. Clegg returned the memorandum for preparation of a reply by the Security Division. It was received on the afternoon of December 26, 1950, (after the Christmas holidays) by the Security Division for this purpose. Immediately another reply to Horton was prepared dated the following day, December 27.

On January 3, 1951, the letter was returned to the Security Division, requesting that another reply be prepared for Myles Horton, this time deleting a sentence that was in the previous letter. This was done immediately and the revised letter was approved and mailed on January 3, 1951.

JFM

*This was badly
handled thruout*

1-8

*2 I most certainly
concur.*
H.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MYLES HORTON, DIRECTOR
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

DATE: January 4, 1951

Tolson ☒

Ladd ☒

Clegg ☒

Glavin ☒

Nichols ☒

Rosen ☒

Tracy ☒

Harbo ☒

Belmont ☒

Mohr ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Nease ☒

Gandy ☒

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTG/cw

PURPOSE

To explain, pursuant to your request, the delay in answering the letter of Myles Horton, director of the Highlander Folk School.

DETAILS

Under date of December 10, 1950, Myles Horton, who is the subject of a closed security investigation, wrote a letter to Assistant Director Hugh H. Clegg (letter and enclosures attached), asking Mr. Clegg to comment on a news release which set forth the aims and purposes of the Highlander Folk School. He further made reference to an alleged statement made by an Agent of the FBI concerning the news release.

According to the various time stamps, the letter was received at the Bureau on December 15, 1950 (Friday). It was received in Mr. Tolson's office at 4:06 PM, December 18 (Monday). Mr. Clegg's office received it at 5:10 PM, December 19. It was received back in Mr. Tolson's office at 5:56 PM, December 20. It was received in Mr. Ladd's office at 6:15 PM, December 20 and was received by the Security Investigative Division (Mr. Belmont's office) on December 21, 1950, for handling.

It was noted in Myles Horton's letter that he accused an Agent of making an improper statement and in order to clear up this item, SAC Robey of Knoxville was telephonically contacted at 11:00 AM, December 21, 1950, and instructed to make inquiry among the Agents of his office to determine if any Agent had made the alleged statement. On the same day, while awaiting a reply from the Knoxville Office, a file review concerning the Highlander Folk School and Myles Horton was made.

A teletype reply was received from the Knoxville Office at 5:21 PM, December 21, 1950, wherein the alleged statement referred to in Horton's letter was emphatically denied. On the morning of December 22, 1950 (Friday), a memorandum was prepared, setting forth background data concerning the Highlander Folk School and Myles Horton (attached), to which was attached a proposed reply to Myles Horton over your signature.

Attachment

61-7511

:mn

JAN 29 1951

RECORDED
INDEXED

JAN 20 1951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 21 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

FBI KNOXVILLE

12-21-50

5-21PM

HB

DIRECTOR, FBI

ATT.-- INSPECTOR L.L. LAUGHLIN

LETTER FROM MYLES HORTON, HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, MONTEAGLE, TO
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR H.H. CLEGG, BUREAU. RE TELEPHONE CALL INSPECTOR
LAUGHLIN TODAY. MYLES HORTON CONTACTED DECEMBER SEVEN, FIFTY BY SAS
[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] IN CONNECTION WITH THE
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON PERJURY CASE. BOTH AGENTS STATE
EMPHATICALLY THAT HORTON DID NOT SHOW THEM NEWS RELEASE REFERRED TO
IN HIS LETTER TO MR. CLEGG DATED DECEMBER TEN LAST AND NO STATEMENT
MADE BY EITHER AGENT THAT WOULD EVEN REMOTELY APPROACH HORTON-S
ALLEGATION. SIGNED STATEMENTS BEING TAKEN FROM AGENTS AND BEING
FORWARDED TO BUREAU.

ROBEY

END

ACK AND HOLD PLS

5-25 PM OK FBI WA SMS

60 APR 25 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTM/CH
243302

RECORDED-2

JAN 19 1951

memo Mr. Tolson
letter 12-22-50
12-27-50
161-7511-144
JAN 19 1951
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *abz*

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN *LL*

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MYLES HORTON, DIRECTOR
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau File 61-7511)

DATE: December 21, 1950

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

I called SAC Robey of Knoxville at 11:00 A.M. today and read to him the letter addressed to Mr. Clegg by Myles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee. I also dictated to Mr. Robey the press release attached to Mr. Horton's letter to Mr. Clegg. *Baumgardner*

Mr. Robey was instructed to make the necessary inquiry among the Agents of his Office for the purpose of identifying the Agent who, according to Mr. Horton's letter, told him that the contents of the news release which he enclosed with his letter would be considered Communistic by a majority of the Southern people.

I requested Mr. Robey to look into this matter immediately and to furnish the Bureau very promptly with the results of his inquiry.

LLL:mer

RECORDED - 94

JAN 19 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTJ/aw

60 APR 25 1951

ORIGINAL COPIES FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: December 22, 1950

FROM : Mr. Belmont

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
 MYLES HORTON, DIRECTOR
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C
 Bureau file # 61-7511

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTJ/Ck
 245532

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

Purpose:

To recommend that the attached letter be approved for transmittal to Myles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School. This letter is in reply to a letter which Horton directed to Assistant Director H. H. Clegg at the Bureau.

Details:

Under date of December 10, 1950, Horton wrote the attached letter to Assistant Director H. H. Clegg. He attached a statement of purpose, program, and policy of the Highlander Folk School which was approved by the Executive Council on April 3, 1950, and a press release of the school dated November 20, 1950. In his letter Horton indicated that a Special Agent of the Bureau had commented that the news release would be considered Communistic by a majority of Southern people. He contrasted the alleged statement of the Agent with the recent position taken by Assistant Director Clegg at the "New York Herald Tribune" Forum.

On December 21, 1950, the Knoxville Office was telephonically contacted and advised of the alleged statement made by a Special Agent of the Knoxville Office. Under the same date the Knoxville Office replied by the attached teletype that Myles Horton had been contacted on December 7, 1950, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in connection with the William Walter Remington perjury case. Both Agents have stated emphatically that Horton did not show them the news release referred to in Horton's letter to Assistant Director Clegg and no statement was made by either Agent that would even remotely approach Horton's allegations.

For your information the Highlander Folk School is the subject of an eight section Bureau investigation. This school was founded in Monteagle, Tennessee and a charter of incorporation, under the Code of Tennessee, was taken out on July 31, 1934. The school at its inception was supported by members of the Socialist Party


Enclosure

:vab

RECORDED

61-7511-1463
JAN 19 1951


of national prominence, including Norman Thomas. The school was founded "to provide an educational center in the South for the training of rural and industrial leaders and for the conservation and encouragement of the indigenous cultural values of the mountains." Myles Horton, the present Director was one of the original incorporators. A study of the program of the Highlander Folk School indicates that the school followed the Communist Party line to a certain degree. Literature received by and distributed by the school consists of labor pamphlets, magazines, Socialist literature, and to some extent Communist literature. The school is not believed to have passed out pamphlets of the Communist Party as such but has contented itself with providing publications such as "Soviet Power," "Communist Manifesto," and literature which presents the broad picture of Communism rather than that representing the various turnings of the Communist Party line. Many individuals of high Government, labor and social standing have endorsed this school from time to time, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Hugo L. Black, John L. Lewis, Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, and others. (61-7511-132)



Horton was born July 9, 1905, at Savannah, Tennessee. The investigation revealed that no definite proof of membership in the Communist Party has been developed concerning Horton; however, there is considerable information reflecting his close association with Communists and having Communist sympathies.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the attached letter be transmitted to Horton in reply to his letter to Assistant Director H. H. Clegg.

*I believe it would be more desirable
for Mr Clegg to answer this over
his own signature rather than have
the director acknowledge*


RECORDED - 9

January 3, 1951

61-7511-146

Mr. Myles Horton
Director
Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

Dear Sirs

71177

This will acknowledge your letter of
December 10, 1950.

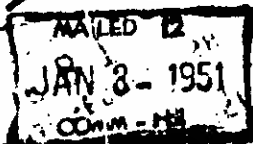
It has long been the established
procedure of this Bureau to refrain from commenting
on the statement of aims and purposes of any
organization and, therefore, we cannot comment
on the policies of your school.

With regard to the statement that you
attributed to a Special Agent of this Bureau, this
will advise that I have checked with the two
Special Agents who contacted you on December 7,
1950. They emphatically deny that you showed them
the news release or that they made any statements
to you remotely approaching your allegation.

Very truly yours,

Hugh H. Clegg
Assistant Director

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BT/g/c



42 FEB 9 1951

55 APR 25 1951

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-7511-146

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT *sl*

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
Internal Security - C

DATE: February 26, 1951

PURPOSE

To recommend that the attached letters to Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union and to Peyton Ford be approved. These letters as they now read conform to the instructions of the Director which appear on the attached communications to these individuals previously prepared.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

ACTION

The attached letters are being submitted for your approval.

The questions raised by the Director on your memorandum to him dated February 23, 1951, are presently being studied and the answers will be furnished to you immediately.

Attachments

RECORDED - 108
INDEXED - 108 MAR 1 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTG/aj
245032

mn
51 MAR 12 1951



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

February 23, 1951

Mr. Roger N. Baldwin
Chairman, National Committee
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

~~I receive is acknowledged~~ ~~with reference to~~ your letter of February 14, 1951, concerning the Highlander Folk School, in which you referred to the FBI conducting an inquiry into this school because of its interracial education. ~~I thought you would be interested to know that I have had a careful check made into this matter.~~

~~This will assure you that no investigation has been conducted concerning the interracial educational facilities of the school you mentioned. We have, of course, had occasion to contact representatives of this school on individual cases such as applicant and security investigations. The purpose of the applicant inquiries has been to secure information at its source for guidance of governmental agencies in considering applicants for appointment.~~

~~In fulfilling our responsibility to protect the internal security of the country the Federal Bureau of Investigation is charged to investigate any individual upon receipt of substantial information reflecting that individual to be engaged in subversive activity. We have in the past conducted a limited number of security investigations of individuals which required inquiry at the Highlander Folk School. I again wish to advise you that such investigations were not initiated on the basis that the individual was engaged in interracial educational activities nor was this question considered in any manner during the course of the investigation.~~

~~However, since our contacts at the school have either been misunderstood or have become a source of irritation to Mr. Myles Horton, director of the school, I have issued appropriate instructions to discontinue any direct contacts with representatives of the school.~~

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/24/84 BY SP8 BTJ/OL

245532

the last paragraph and security investigation (Horton follows with)

statement of this school on individual cases

Mr. Peyton Ford
Deputy Attorney General

Director, FBI

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
Information Concerning

Reference is made to your two memoranda dated February 19, 1951, wherein you referred to correspondence from Myles Horton, director of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, and from Albert E. Barnett of the Candler School of Theology, Emory University, Georgia.

With regard to the correspondence you received from Myles Horton and your proposed draft reply, I am returning them to you. In connection to your proposed letter to Mr. Horton, I cannot accede to the proposal of having our Agents conduct interviews at the Highlander Folk School with stenographic or additional personnel of the school present. These interviews are for the most part conducted on a confidential basis and further disclosure of this Bureau's work or the identities of the individuals under investigation cannot be condoned. Inasmuch as Mr. Horton, director of the school, has undoubtedly confused the purpose of our interviews with him, I have instructed our Knoxville Office to conduct no further interviews at the Highlander Folk School.

I have checked into this allegation made by Mr. Horton and I want to assure you that we have never investigated the Highlander Folk School, any representative of the school, or any other individual on the ground that the Highlander Folk School or the individual participated in interracial educational activities nor have our Agents inquired relative to the interracial aspects of that school.

For your information the Highlander Folk School was investigated during the early 1940's. This investigation was predicated on allegations that Communist activities were being carried on at the school. The case was closed in 1943 and no investigation of the school as such has been made since that time. For your further information there is attached herewith a photostatic copy of a four-page summary dated February 21, 1947, concerning this school.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BTG/ST
ON 2/29/84 245538

61-7511-

We have, of course, had occasion to contact representatives of this school on individual cases such as applicant and security investigations. The purpose of the applicant inquiries has been to secure information at its source for guidance of governmental agencies in considering applicants for appointment. In fulfilling our responsibility to protect the internal security of the country, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is charged to investigate any individual upon receipt of substantial information reflecting that individual to be engaged in subversive activity. We have in the past conducted a limited number of security investigations of individuals requiring inquiries at the Highlander Folk School. However, such investigations were not initiated on the basis that the individual was engaged in interracial educational activities nor was this question considered in any manner during the course of the investigation.

With reference to the letter you received from Mr. Barnett, I can only state that he has been misinformed by Myles Horton, director of the Highlander Folk School.

For your further information, in addition to the correspondence between Mr. Myles Horton and Mr. Clegg of this Bureau as reflected by the material enclosed with your memorandum of February 19, 1951, we have received a communication from Mr. Roger N. Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union on the same subject matter. Copies of Mr. Baldwin's letter and my reply thereto are attached for your information.

Enclosure

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Mrs. Dorothy Dunbar Bromley
Earl Carmer
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Ernest Cousins
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AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

170 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ORegon 5-5990

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Mr. Clegg

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Harbo

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Mohr

Tele. Room

Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

71176

February 14, 1951

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It has come to my attention as a contributor to the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, that agents of your office have recently been conducting an inquiry into the school, apparently on the ground that inter-racial education is somehow "subversive".

I cannot quite believe that any such attitude correctly reflects your policies, and therefore venture to suggest that you may be interested to check up on the inquiry.

We would appreciate being advised of the facts as to why any investigation of the school has been made.

Sincerely yours,

Roger N. Baldwin

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTJ/aw

RECORDED - 103

INDEXED - 103

MAR 1 1951

14

EX-4

get reply out promptly
asked 2-26-51-AR
2-28-51
2-28-51

61-7511-147
RECORDED - 108

EX-4

February 26, 1951

71175
F 5-1

Mr. Roger N. Baldwin
Chairman, National Committee
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated February 14, 1951, concerning the Highlander Folk School, in which you referred to the FBI's conducting an inquiry into this school because of its interracial education.

A careful investigation into this matter has established that no investigation by the FBI has been conducted of the Highlander Folk School on the ground that that school or anyone connected with it has sponsored interracial educational activities. Representatives of this Bureau have had occasion to contact representatives of this school on individual cases such as applicant and security investigations.

However, since our contacts at the school have either been misunderstood or have become a source of irritation to Mr. Myles Horton, director of the school, I have issued appropriate instructions to discontinue any direct contacts with representatives of the school.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - New York (w/enclosure)
Knoxville (w/enclosure)

Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

RECEIVED - FBI
FEB 26 1951
FEB 26 1951

FEB 26 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTJ/cw
245562

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

CRIMINAL DIVISION

FEB 8 1951

January 31, 1951

71162

Honorable J. Howard McGrath
United States Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McGrath:

Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, Southern CIO Public Relations Representative, has suggested that I ask your advice about a problem growing out of the attendance of Negroes at the Highlander Folk School. Because of your own personal feeling in regard to discrimination, Miss Mason felt that you would understand the problem here and be in a position to give advice.

The Highlander Folk School endeavors to put racial democracy into practice; consequently we can expect a measure of opposition.

We hardly expected, however, to have Negro students made the subject of investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. On October 11th I wrote Senator Estes Kefauver that FBI agents were asking our neighbors about the attendance of Negroes and implying that our non-discrimination policy was communistic and immoral. This line of questioning has created confusion in the minds of our neighbors regarding the rights of Negroes to be at the School.

On December 10th I raised this question with Mr. Hugh H. Clegg, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and quoted one of the FBI agents who had told me that he thought our enclosed news release condemning discrimination would be considered communistic by a majority of Southern people.

The apparent confusion of racial democracy with communism by the FBI agents and the implication of this kind of thinking alarmed the Highlander Executive Council members who met January 22 and 23.

RECORDED - 24

INDEXED - 24

MAR 2 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CL

245582

KEEP IN F. B. I. FILES

4/28/81 6.75.

See Serial
158 FOR SI INFO

61-7511-149

etc

Honorable J. Howard McGrath

page 2

January 31, 1951

71163

Council members were also disturbed by the exchange of correspondence with Mr. Clegg. If agents can deny what they have said, they can likewise report things they have not been told. Since they go in pairs, the person interviewed is at a disadvantage.

With this problem in mind, a motion was made by Miss Lucy Randolph Mason "that, because of previous misunderstandings in interviews with FBI agents, the Highlander Director shall speak for the staff and shall ask that all questions posed by any FBI agents be put in writing, and shall make his replies in writing - provided legal counsel advises this action."

The Council is not raising the question of giving information, but of giving it in such a way that the person interviewed has the protection of a written record. Could you advise us as to the legality of the Council proposal that interviews be carried on in writing.

We shall greatly appreciate your advice on this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Myrtle Horton, Director
Highlander Folk School

P. S. I want to pass on a comment on this letter made by a neighbor.

cc: Senator Estes Kefauver

enclosures

Department of Justice
Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington

February 19, 1951

Mr. Myles Horton
Director, Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

71161

My dear Mr. Horton:

This will acknowledge your letter of January 31, 1951, addressed to the Attorney General, requesting advice about a problem growing out of the attendance of negroes at the Highlander Folk School. You advise that the Highlander Executive Council members are disturbed by the exchange of correspondence with Mr. Hugh H. Clegg, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and comment that if agents can deny what they have said, they can likewise report things they have not been told. You quote a motion which was made by Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, which provides that the Highlander Director shall speak for the staff and shall ask that all questions posed by any FBI agents be put in writing and shall make his replies in writing provided legal counsel advises this action. You then request the Attorney General's advice as to the legality of the council's proposal that interviews be carried on in writing.

I should first point out to you that the Attorney General is authorized by law to give advice only to the President of the United States and to the various Department heads, in view of which I regret that the Department cannot advise you regarding the legal situation involved. It occurs to me, however, that there should normally be no serious objection to having Special Agents contact the Highlander Director when desiring information from the staff of the school as contemplated by the motion quoted in your letter. Furthermore, I would suppose that written replies to questions, either in the form of stenographic recording of the questions and answers, or in the form of affidavits, would be quite satisfactory. I believe that you will find the agents quite willing to accede to your desires in this respect.

Yours sincerely,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/84 BY SP8 BJA/aj
2455321

Peyton Ford
Deputy Attorney General

61-7511-149

ENCLOSURE

February 19, 1951

Mr. Hyles Horton
Director, Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

71165

My dear Mr. Horton:

This will acknowledge your letter of January 31, 1951, addressed to the Attorney General, requesting advice about a problem growing out of the attendance of negroes at the Highlander Folk School. You advise that the Highlander Executive Council members are disturbed by the exchange of correspondence with Mr. Hugh H. Clegg, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and comment that if agents can deny what they have said, they can likewise report things they have not been told. You quote a motion which was made by Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, which provides that the Highlander Director shall speak for the staff and shall ask that all questions posed by any FBI agents be put in writing and shall make his replies in writing provided legal counsel advises this action. You then request the Attorney General's advice as to the legality of the council's proposal that interviews be carried on in writing.

I should first point out to you that the Attorney General is authorized by law to give advice only to the President of the United States and to the various Department heads, in view of which I regret that the Department cannot advise you regarding the legal situation involved. It occurs to me, however, that there should normally be no serious objection to having Special Agents contact the Highlander Director when desiring information from the staff of the school as contemplated by the motion quoted in your letter. Furthermore, I would suppose that written replies to questions, either in the form of stenographic recording of the questions and answers, or in the form of affidavits, would be quite satisfactory. I believe that you will find the agents quite willing to accede to your desires in this respect.

Yours sincerely,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/84 BY SP8 BTJ/OL

Payton Ford
Deputy Attorney General

CCP:ms

Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

for immediate release

Monteagle, Tennessee . . . November 20, 1950 . . . "Our Christmas bells could be freedom bells if we dared include all minorities in our circle of brotherhood," Myles Horton told a conference of church leaders at the Highlander Folk School.

71165

"Freedom bells ringing in the cabins of Negro sharecroppers, ringing for eager minded students with opportunities limited by accident of birth, and freedom bells echoing in distant lands could fill the troubled world with thoughts of peace on earth and good will toward man," he said.

"Highlander's democratic program is based on the brotherhood of man. Democracy to us means that membership in the human family entitles all to the freedom of thought and religion, to equal rights to a livelihood, education and health; to equal opportunity to participate in the cultural life of the community and to equal access to public services," the religious leaders were told.

"We hold that democracy is inactive unless workers are given a full voice in industry through unions; or farmers are given a voice in the market place through cooperatives; or where freedom of thought and discussion is limited; and that democracy is outlawed by legally entrenched discrimination and segregation.

"The times call for an affirmative program, based on a positive goal," said Horton. "An army of democracy deeply rooted in the lives, struggles and traditions of the American people must be created. By broadening the scope of democracy to include everyone, and deepening the concept to include every relationship, the army of democracy would be so vast and so determined that nothing undemocratic could stand in its path."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/14/84 BY SP8 BTJ/lon
245382

61-7511-147

ENCLOSURE

C
O
P
Y

Rt. 1
Tracy City, Tennessee
Jan. 31, 1951 71187

Dear Myles:

This, to my mind, is a thoroughly honest and perfectly concise expression of the problem you present. I cannot see how Mr. McGrath can fail to understand its significance, and understanding, fail to take steps toward the prevention of future trouble.

Please feel free to use me as a reference if you have such need. I am always willing to speak or write my convictions regarding your personal integrity and the high purpose of Highlander.

I was here some years before you came. The newness of your program aroused wonder and even suspicion in the community. We heard wild tales of communistic intent, alliance with Russia, machine guns in the attic and various forms of immorality. People came to me with these extravagant rumors, begging me to "do something about it." I did do something. I visited the school when you and Don West gave a "play-party" for the children of our community. I went again when Jim Dombrowski started a Bible study class. We learned a good deal about social conditions in the days of Amos and Micah. I went to a meeting held after a neighbor's house had burned down and you started plans - and funds - for building a new home for him. I went to a Christmas party where I helped with the children's games and saw you play Santa Claus with a bag of presents. Once I went to a sewing bee, another neighborhood benefit. I was sick at the time the P. T. A. was organized in your living room, but I heard all about it. I heard, too, of other "good deeds" -- by this time the neighbors had something else to talk about than the fearful fantasies of the early days. One dark night, Jim went a good way to bring a doctor for one of my school girls in time to save her and her baby. "I didn't know there were such good folks," one neighbor woman said. Then I heard about the time that Claudia Lewis, the Nursery School teacher, and another one from Highlander, prepared all that was needful to bury a little child in a very poor family.

All these things and many more convinced me that your purpose and plan for coming to live in our community was essentially good and had no ulterior motive. In later years I have learned more of your practical program, your concept of true democracy in your policy of non-discrimination, non-segregation, and your actual example in living what you believe. I know a minister who said, "I wish I could feel that I came as near as Myles Horton to real consecration to the Cause of real Christianity."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTG/a
245582

61-7511-149

C
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Myles Horton

page 2

Jan. 31, 1951

71168

"Do you think Highlander is radical?" The last time I was asked this question, I gave this answer which I would give today. "Yes, they are radical - as radical as the Declaration of Independence - or the Sermon on the Mount."

It is because you dare to believe that not only "all men are created free and equal", but that there should be "liberty and justice for all" that you are radical. And the one who bade all men to act like brothers, made no difference between his white children and the black.

I deplore the recent "investigation" of the F B I agents, implying as it did, that your non-discrimination policy toward Negro students constituted proof of your communistic nature, purpose, plan and intent. When racial democracy can be confused with communism in the minds of F B I agents, there is cause for alarm, it seems to me. Our community has come a long way in appreciating and understanding the policy of Highlander, its principles, its practice of real democracy. But this faith though fostered for so many years by living proof and example, cannot fail to suffer from the shock of a visit from the F B I in which the school's policy of non-discrimination is given a red tag and label.

With all this in mind, I am glad you have written this letter to Mr. McGrath. I hope it leads to a definite understanding which will affect all future interviews.

With best wishes for you and the rest of the Highlander staff, I remain

Your friend,

Ray Justus

C
O
P
Y

Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee
December 10, 1950

71169

Mr. Hugh H. Clegg
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Clegg:

I was pleased to read from the International Labor News Service that you feel that the "success of communism" can be measured by the weaknesses of democracy. I am led to believe by your analysis of the situation that you would approve the enclosed statement of policy of the Highlander Folk School.

In the South, people are often criticized who believe as we do here at Highlander that discrimination is incompatible with democracy. In fact I was told recently by one of your agents that the contents of the enclosed news release would be considered communistic by a majority of Southern people.

I sincerely trust that the position taken by you in the New York Herald Tribune forum is the official position of the F.B.I., and not the position implied by the activities of your representatives who have questioned our neighbors regarding visits of Negroes to the School.

Would you clear this matter up for me?

Sincerely yours,

Myles Horton
Director

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245582

61-7511-147

ENCLOSURE

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

January 3, 1961

71170

Mr. Miles Horton
Director
Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge your letter of
December 10, 1960.

It has long been the established procedure
of this Bureau to refrain from commenting on the
statement of aims and purposes of any organizations
and, therefore, we cannot comment on the policies
of your school.

With regard to the statement that you
attributed to a Special Agent of this Bureau, this
will advise that I have checked with the two Special
Agents who contacted you on December 7, 1960. They
categorically deny that you shared them the news
release or that they made any statements to you
regarding your allegations.

Very truly yours,

Hugh H. Clegg
Assistant Director

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245532

from Highlander Executive Council minutes
(page 3) Jan 22-23, 1951

71171

Horton gave a full report on some recent activities of F B I agents who are questioning people in the community. The agents have been asking neighbors about Negroes attending or visiting Highlander. Horton read a letter he wrote Senator Kefauver which said in part; "They (the F B I agents) have been particularly insistent in their questions about the attendance of Negroes at Highlander sessions and conferences. They wanted to know where people sleep and what goes on after the conferences are over . . . I hope you can find time to look into this situation and do something to stop intimidation of our neighbors and the inference that the non-discrimination policy of the school, which is that of the CIO and AFL, is communistic and immoral."

Horton continued that the agents are going around the community trying to stir up the people by asking loaded questions about the Negro students at Highlander. Next time, Horton read a newspaper report that the assistant Director of the F B I made a speech at the New York Herald Tribune forum in which he said discrimination was incompatible with democracy. Horton congratulated the F B I spokesman and reported a comment made to him by an F B I agent who said that a Highlander News release which condemns discrimination, would be considered communistic by a majority of southern people. The F B I Assistant Director answered that he had personally checked the matter and that both agents who talked with Horton, denied emphatically making any such statement.

After prolonged discussion, it was moved by Lucy Randolph Mason that, because of previous misunderstandings in interviews with F B I agents, the Highlander Director shall speak for the staff and shall ask that all questions posed by any F B I agents be put in writing, and shall make his replies in writing - provided

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245302

ENCLOSURE

61-7511-147

71172

legal counsel advises this action. Motion seconded by Emil Willimetz and passed.

It was also suggested by Miss Mason that the Director shall write U.W. Attorney General Howard McGrath and review this situation and explain to him why we have been forced to take this action; and that a copy of this letter shall be sent to Senator Kefauver and Highlander Sponsors.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, PROGRAM AND POLICY

71173

We reaffirm our faith in democracy as a goal that will bring dignity and freedom to all; in democracy as an expanding concept encompassing human relations from the smallest community organization to international structure; and permeating all economic, social, and political activities.

Democracy to us means that membership in the human family entitles all to freedom of thought and religion, to equal rights to a livelihood, education and health; to equal opportunity to participate in the cultural life of the community and to equal access to public services.

We hold that democracy is inactive unless workers are given a full voice in industry through unions; or farmers are given a voice in the market place through cooperatives; or where freedom of thought and discussion is limited; that democracy is outlawed by legally entrenched discrimination and segregation; that there must be diversity of approach but each step must be in conformity with the goal, which is dishonored by each undemocratic act.

With a democratic goal, we are in a position to fight anything that gets in the way, whether it be totalitarian communism, or fascism or monopoly dominated capitalism.

The purpose of the Highlander Folk School is to assist in creating leadership for democracy. Our services are available to labor, farm community, religious and civic organizations working toward a democratic goal.

The nature of a specific educational program will be determined by the needs of the students.

Use of the services of the School by individual organizations will be in accordance with their own policies so long as these policies do not conflict with the purposes of the School. A staff member will assist in planning and coordinating all programs.

The Highlander Folk School is a chartered institution, cooperatively owned by the teaching staff. It has no affiliations. The policies and program of the School are wholly determined by an Executive Council composed of the staff and recognized Southern leaders.

Highlander Folk School is supported by contributions from individuals, organizations served by the School, foundations and tuition.

The times call for an affirmative program, based on a positive goal. An army of democracy deeply rooted in the lives, struggles and traditions of the American people must be created. By broadening the scope of democracy to include everyone, and deepening the concept to include every relationship, the army of democracy would be so vast and so determined that nothing undemocratic could stand in its path.

Approved by the Executive Council, April 3rd, 1950

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245 962

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HIGH SCHOOL SPONSORS

291X

71174

Dr. John Dewey
 Saul D. Alinsky
 Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Barnes
 Dr. A. D. Beittel
 Mary McLeod Bethune
 Algernon Black
 Dr. B. R. Brazoal
 Mrs. Ethel Clyde
 Rev. Witherspoon Dodge
 Clifford J. Durr
 Kermit Eby
 Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards
 Gertrude Ely
 Rev. W. J. Faulkner
 Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Fillman
 Mrs. Harry Gershon
 Clinton S. Golden
 George M. Guest, M.D.
 Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
 Leon Henderson
 J. Lewis Henderson
 Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg
 Dr. Fleming James
 Dr. Charles S. Johnson
 Dr. Lillian W. Johnson
 Lewis Jones
 May Justus
 Freda Kirchwey

Mrs. Simon Kuhn
 Mr. & Mrs. Corliss Lamont
 Mrs. Ernest K. Lindley
 A. A. Liveright
 Lucy Randolph Mason
 Dr. Benjamin E. Mays
 Carey McWilliams
 Dr. George Mitchell
 Mrs. Lucy Sprague Mitchell
 Rev. Walter G. Muelder
 Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr
 Jennings Perry
 Clarence E. Pickett
 Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch
 Malcolm Ross
 Rev. Eugene Smathers
 Hilda W. Smith
 P. A. Stephens, M.D.
 Jordan Stokes III
 Dr. Alva W. Taylor
 Dr. John B. Thompson
 Mrs. M. E. Tilly
 Dr. Willard Uphaus
 Gerhard Van Arkel
 J. Raymond Walsh
 Hon. & Mrs. J. Waties Waring
 Aubrey Williams
 Thomas Williston, M.D.
 Dr. Louis Wirth

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 245832

Mr. Peyton Ford
Deputy Attorney General

February 26, 1951

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
Information Concerning

EX-4

RECORDED - 24

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61-7511-149

71160

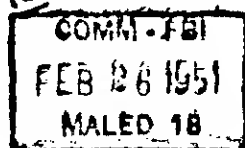
Reference is made to your two memoranda dated February 10, 1951, wherein you referred to correspondence from Myles Horton, director of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, and from Albert E. Barnett of the Candler School of Theology, Emory University, Georgia.

With regard to the correspondence you received from Myles Horton and your proposed draft reply, I am returning them to you. In connection to your proposed letter to Mr. Horton, I cannot accede to the proposal of having our Agents conduct interviews at the Highlander Folk School which would require our Agents to submit written interrogatories at all times in all matters upon which the FBI may be seeking information from the Highlander Folk School. Furthermore, I cannot accede to any restriction which would prohibit the FBI from interviewing any person it saw fit. In this particular matter it is suggested that only the Highlander Director could or would be contacted. Rather than accede to any such restrictions, I would prefer to instruct our Agents to refrain from any contact with any member of the Highlander Folk School staff.

I have checked into this allegation made by M. Horton and I want to assure you that we have never investigated the Highlander Folk School, any representative of the school, or any other individual on the ground that the Highlander Folk School or the individual participated in interracial educational activities nor have our Agents inquired relative to the interracial aspects of that school.

For your information, the Highlander Folk School was investigated during the early 1940's. This investigation was predicated on allegations that Communist activities were being carried on at the school. For your further information there is attached herewith a photostatic copy of a four-page summary dated February 21, 1947, concerning the school.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____



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ON 2/29/84

51

We have, of course, had occasion to contact representatives of this school on individual cases such as applicant and security investigation. The purpose of the applicant inquiries has been to secure information at its source for guidance of governmental agencies in considering applicants for appointment. In fulfilling our responsibility to protect the internal security of the country, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is charged to investigate any individual upon receipt of substantial information reflecting that individual to be engaged in subversive activity. We have in the past conducted a limited number of security investigations of individuals requiring inquiries at the Highlander Folk School. However, such investigations were not initiated on the basis that the individual was engaged in interracial educational activities nor was this question considered in any manner during the course of the investigation.

71161

With reference to the letter you received from Mr. Barnett, I can only state that he has been misinformed by Myles Horton, director of the Highlander Folk School.

For your further information, in addition to the correspondence between Mr. Myles Horton and Mr. Clegg of this Bureau as reflected by the material enclosed with your memorandum of February 19, 1951, we have received a communication from Mr. Roger N. Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union on the same subject matter. Copies of Mr. Baldwin's letter and my reply thereto are attached for your information.

Enclosure

FEBRUARY 27, 1951

URGENT

SAC, KNOXVILLE

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, IS DASH G. AS YOU WERE TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED ON FEBRUARY TWENTY TWO, NINETEEN FIFTY ONE, NO CONTACTS WHATSOEVER SHOULD BE MADE AT THE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. YOU SHOULD FURTHER INSTRUCT ALL THE AGENTS IN YOUR OFFICE THAT NO DISCUSSION PRO OR CON SHOULD BE MADE WITH ANY INDIVIDUAL CONCERNING THE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL.

HOOVER

mjt

(Per instructions of the Director set forth in the memorandum from Mr. Ladd to the Director dated February 23, 1951)

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245032

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

FEB 27 1 03 PM '51

S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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RECORDED

EX-37

APR 14 1951

TELETYPE

G. I. R. -7

FEB 27 12 32 PM '51

RECEIVED

RECORDED

EX-37

APR 14 1951

TELETYPE

INFORMATION
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 27 1951

TELETYPE

FBI WASHINGTON DC

2-27-51

2-18 PM HK

SAC KNOXVILLE

U R G E N T

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, IS DASH C. AS YOU WERE TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED ON FEBRUARY TWENTY TWO, NINETEEN FIFTY ONE, NO CONTACTS WHATSOEVER SHOULD BE MADE AT THE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. YOU SHOULD FURTHER INSTRUCT ALL THE AGENTS IN YOUR OFFICE THAT NO DISCUSSION PRO OR CONS SHOULD BE MADE WITH ANY INDIVIDUAL CONCERNING THE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL.

HOOVER

CORR - NEXT TO LAST LINE WORDS FIVE AND SIX SHOULD READ "CON SHOULD"
END AND ACK PLS

OK FBI KX MJY

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245502

5- [REDACTED] LK

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : The Director

DATE: February 21, 1951

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bufile 61-7511

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

Classified by SP8 BTJ/c
Declassify on: OADR 2/21/84
245532

PURPOSE

To recommend that the attached letters directed to Mr. Roger N. Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union and SAC Robey of the Knoxville Office be approved. These letters are concerned with the unfounded allegation that the FBI was "recently conducting an inquiry into the Highlander Folk School apparently on the ground that inter-racial education is somehow 'subversive.'"

DETAILS

Under date of February 14, 1951, Roger N. Baldwin, former Director but presently Chairman, National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, wrote to you as follows:

"Dear Mr. Hoover:

"It has come to my attention as a contributor to the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, that agents of your office have recently been conducting an inquiry into the school, apparently on the ground that inter-racial education is somehow 'subversive.'

"I cannot quite believe that any such attitude correctly reflects your policies, and therefore venture to suggest that you may be interested to check up on the inquiry."

"We would appreciate being advised of the facts as to why any investigation of the school has been made."

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Roger N. Baldwin

Roger N. Baldwin"

59 APR 14 1951
Attachments
kmb
MAR 26 1951

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Baldwin's letter is attached. A reply to Mr. Baldwin is also attached for your approval.

For your information, the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, is the subject of an eight-section Bureau case file and considerable investigation was conducted concerning this school during the early 1940s. The first report was submitted under date of January 29, 1940, and a closing report was submitted on July 4, 1943, by the Knoxville Office. For your additional information, there is attached hereto a four-page summary which was prepared concerning the Highlander Folk School dated February 21, 1947. This memorandum is up to date inasmuch as no additional investigation has been conducted since 1943.

In order to definitely ascertain as to whether there was any basis in the allegation made by Mr. Baldwin, mentioned above, SAC Robey of the Knoxville Office was telephonically contacted on February 19 and 20, 1951, in order to develop full information in this regard.

On February 19, 1951, SAC Robey advised that the Knoxville Office had conducted no investigation concerning the Highlander Folk School as such; ^{since 1943} however, there had been individual investigations made which had touched on the activities of this school, such as;

Atomic Energy Act - Applicant Case

Investigation of [REDACTED] was conducted over the period from April to October, 1950. This investigation revealed that [REDACTED]

Therefore, a part of the investigation of this applicant centered upon his connection with the Highlander Folk School. Under date of February 21, 1951, SAC Robey advised by teletype there was no discussion of the interracial character of the Highlander Folk School during the investigation of this case. [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c
[REDACTED]
Security Matter - C

b7c
During 1946, Knoxville initiated an investigation of [REDACTED] inasmuch as information was received reflecting that he had joined the Communist Party, USA.

b1
[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] In February 21, 1951, SAC Robey advised that during none of the interviews with [REDACTED] was there any discussion of the interracial character of the Highlander Folk School.

b7c
Again quibbling - a very fine line of distinction
Recent Bureau Correspondence with [REDACTED] & [REDACTED]
Myles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School

You will recall under date of December 10, 1950, Myles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School, wrote a letter to Assistant Director H. H. Clegg to which he attached a statement of the purpose, program and policy of the Highlander Folk School which was approved by the Executive Council of that school on April 3, 1950, and a press release of the school dated November 20, 1950. In his letter to Mr. Clegg, Horton indicated that a Special Agent of the Bureau had commented that the news release would be considered Communistic by a majority of southern people. He contrasted the opinion of the Agent with the position taken by Mr. Clegg at the

- 3 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[illegible]

Enc

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I can't for the life of me understand why when Clegg received Horton's letter of Dec 10, 1932 we didn't forthrightly call upon Horton for specifics & identity of Agt. Why we went all around the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*Why was he carried out?
why was he closed out?*

Myles Horton is the subject of Bureau file 100-11615 which is now closed. He at one time was carried on the Knoxville Key Figure List.

It was noted in Mr. Baldwin's letter that the allegation against the FBI had come to his attention as a contributor to the Highlander Folk School. It is possible, therefore, that Mr. Baldwin had received his erroneous information from Myles Horton, the Director of the Highlander Folk School.

ACTION

In view of the above information, it is recommended that the attached letter to Mr. Baldwin be approved.

There is also attached hereto a letter to the Knoxville Office instructing that any future investigation of the Highlander Folk School should be so conducted that no individual will obtain the erroneous impression that the Bureau's interest therein is based on the fact that its facilities are used for interracial education.

*not sent
SAC 2/23/51
Knoxville
2/15/51*

- done 2-22-51*
1. Instruct Knoxville Office to make no further contact with Highlander Folk School on any matter.
 2. Why did we utilize such cumbersome procedure to get to bottom of charges made by Horton in Dec. 1946?
 3. In ~~_____~~ matter I gather he was being contacted for information of activities at Highlander Folk School - why?
 4. I want guidelines in such matters stopped & forthright statements given me.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEB 21 1951
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

KNOXVILLE
DIRECTOR

2-21-51
VERY URGENT

10-59 AM
ATT - MR. F. J. BAUM

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, IS DASH C. RE TEL CALL FEB. TWENTY.
FOLLOWING AGENTS THIS OFFICE HAVE INTERVIEWED MYLES HORTON,
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL OR CONDUCTED INVESTIGATIONS AT MONTEAGLE,
TENN. AND VICINITY DURING PAST YEAR, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THESE AGENTS EMPHATICALLY STATE
THAT NO DISCUSSION WAS HAD WITH HORTON ON ANY MATTER PERTAINING
TO INTERRACIAL CHARACTER OF HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL NOR HAS ANY INQUIRY
BEEN MADE OF HORTON OR ANY PERSON IN MONTEAGLE OR VICINITY WITH REGARD
TO INTERRACIAL CHARACTER OF THIS SCHOOL. FORMER SA [REDACTED]
ACCOMPANIED SA [REDACTED] ON NOV. SECOND, NINETEEN FIFTY, [REDACTED] WHEN
HORTON INTERVIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH CASE ENTITLED [REDACTED] LGE,
BUFILE ONE TWENTYONE DASH TWO THREE FOUR NAUGHT FOUR. [REDACTED] BK
PRESENTLY RESIDING [REDACTED]

SA [REDACTED] ADVISES NO MENTION OF INTERRACIAL CHARACTER
OF HFS MENTIONED BY EITHER AGENT DURING THIS INTERVIEW. IN [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] AEA CASE, THERE WAS NO DISCUSSION OF INTERRACIAL CHARACTER
OF HFS. [REDACTED] IS CONSIDERED A SOURCE OF INFOR-
MATION, BUT NOT AS A POTENTIAL CI. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NO
DISCUSSION OF INTERRACIAL CHARACTER OF SCHOOL DURING THESE INTERVIEWS.

ROBEY

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CORRECTION LINE 11 LAST WORD SHOULD BE WHEN

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 22 1951

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

FBI KNOXVILLE
DIRECTOR, FBI

2-22-51
U R G E N T

10-28PM EST
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247832

ATTN. ASST. DIR. A. ROSEN

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, IS-C. RE TEL. CALL TODAY. KX LETTER TO
DIRECTOR DATED OCTOBER SIXTH THIRTYNINE CONTAINS FIRST REPORTED INFOR-
MATION IN KX FILES. FIRST REPORT REFLECTING INVESTIGATION WAS SUB-
MITTED BY SA [REDACTED] KX DATED APRIL TENTH, FORTYONE. THIS
REPORT CONTAINS INFO ON HISTORY OF SCHOOL AND PEOPLE CONNECTED WITH
IT. LETTER AND REPORT REFLECT INVESTIGATION INSTITUTED ONLY AFTER
NUMEROUS ALLEGATIONS RECEIVED RE COMMUNIST ACTIVITY AT HFS. REPORT OF
SA [REDACTED] KX, DATED DEC. THIRTYTH, FORTYONE AND SUMMARY REPORT
OF SA [REDACTED] KX DATED SEPT. TWELFTH, FORTYTWO CONTAIN INFORMATION
CONCERNING BACKGROUND, PURPOSES AND ACTIVITIES OF HFS AS WELL AS
PERSONS CONNECTED THEREWITH. NO ACTIVE INVESTIGATION MADE SINCE CLOS-
ING REPORT OF SAC WM. A. MURPHY, KX, DATED JULY FOURTH, FORTYTHREE.
FILE FAILS TO REFLECT ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION RECEIVED SINCE REGARD-
ING ANY RECOGNIZABLE COMMUNIST ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF THE SCHOOL
ITSELF. HOWEVER ALLEGATIONS OF CP SYMPATHY OR ACTIVITY HAVE BEEN
RECEIVED ON PERSONS WHO WERE OR HAD BEEN CONNECTED WITH HFS BUT THESE
INVESTIGATIONS DIRECTED SOLELY TOWARD THE INDIVIDUALS AND NOT THE HFS.
SOME EXAMPLES ARE CASES ENTITLED [REDACTED] AEA-A

SM-C, BUFILE ONE SIXTEEN DASH ONE SEVEN SIX FOUR TWO SIX. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] LCE. [REDACTED] SM-C. [REDACTED]

LGE. [REDACTED] WA SM-C. [REDACTED] BUFILE ONE [REDACTED] DASH [REDACTED]

SIX ONE EIGHT NINE FIVE. [REDACTED] LCE. IN CASE ENTITLED [REDACTED]

RECORDED - 114
INDEXED - 114
MAR 12 1951

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PAGE TWO

CP MATTERS, AFTER BUREAU AUTHORIZATION. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FILE. NO COMMENT WAS MADE BY [REDACTED] OR AGENTS REGARDING THE
INTER-RACIAL CHARACTER OF SCHOOL. [REDACTED] WA., SM-C,

[REDACTED] WAS INTERVIEWED
AFTER BU AUTHORITY IN EFFORT TO DEVELOP AS INFORMANT IN CP MATTERS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NO MENTION BY [REDACTED] OR AGENTS REGARDING HFS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SINCE HFS IS NOT A SCHOOL IN THE
NORMAL SENSE BUT MERELY HAS SHORT SESSION LABOR AND SOCIAL STUDY
CLASSES USUALLY OF TWO WEEKS DURATION, NO CURRICULUM IS OFFERED
WHICH WOULD NECESSITATE CHECKS WITH THIS SCHOOL ON APPLICANT CASES

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

NO CASES RECALLED WHERE APPLICANT INVESTIGATION MADE ON EMPLOYEES, STUDENTS, OR PERSONS ASSOCIATED WITH EXCEPT THOSE MATTERS PREVIOUSLY REFERRED TO. DUE TO VOLUME OF APPLICANT CASES THIS OFFICE PARTICULARLY AEA-A CASES, PEOPLE LIVING AT MONTEAGLE HAVE BEEN CONTACTED BUT AGENTS WORKING IN THAT SECTION ARE AWARE OF THE GENERAL NATURE OF THE HFS AND THEY HAVE ADVISED THAT NO INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN MADE CONCERNING THE SCHOOL OF MATTER OF INTER-RACIAL CHARACTER OF SAME. I HAVE PERSONALLY CONTACTED ALL AGENTS THIS OFFICE WHO HAVE WORKED IN MONTEAGLE AND VICINITY DURING PAST YEAR AND ALL HAVE CATEGORICALLY DENIED THAT THEY HAVE DISCUSSED THE INTER-RACIAL CHARACTER OF THE HFS WITH ANYONE AND ADVISED THEY HAVE EXERTED UTMOST CAUTION TO PREVENT ANYONE FROM GAINING THE IMPRESSION THAT THE SCHOOL WAS BEING INVESTIGATED BY THE FBI.

ROBEY

END

10-44 PM OK FBI WA LRP

BZDISC PLS

cc: m Rosen
m Belmont

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
 Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
 FROM : Peyton Ford
 Deputy Attorney General
 SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
 Information Concerning

DATE: March 5, 1951

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Harbo ✓
 Mr. Belmont ✓
 Mr. Mohr ✓
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

This will refer to your memorandum of February 26, 1951, in reply to my memoranda of February 19, 1951, regarding correspondence from Mr. Myles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, and from Mr. Albert E. Barnett of theandler School of Theology, Emory University, Georgia. With this letter from Mr. Myles Horton I transmitted a draft of a proposed reply for your comment. In your memorandum under acknowledgment you state in connection with this proposed letter to Mr. Horton "I cannot accede to the proposal of having our Agents conduct interviews at the Highlander Folk School which would require our Agents to submit written interrogatories at all times in all matters upon which the FBI may be seeking information from the Highlander Folk School." You add, furthermore, "I cannot accede to any restriction which would prohibit the FBI from interviewing any person it saw fit" and add further that "rather than accede to any such restrictions, I would prefer to instruct our Agents to refrain from any contact with any member of the Highlander Folk School staff." I note further from a letter which you addressed to Mr. Roger N. Baldwin, Chairman, National Committee, American Civil Liberties Union, under date of February 26, 1951, you advised him that since your contacts at the school have either been misunderstood or have become a source of irritation to Mr. Myles Horton, director of the school, you have issued instructions to discontinue any direct contacts with any representatives of the school.

In this connection I want to draw careful attention to the draft of the proposed reply to Mr. Horton which I forwarded with my memorandum of February 19 and to point out that I did not suggest that you accede to the request of Mr. Horton. My first point was that there should normally be no serious objection to having agents of the Bureau make their contacts at one central point; that is, the director of the school. This would not mean that further contacts may not be necessary or desirable. My second assumption in preparing this draft was that if during the interviews it was desired to make stenographic recordings of the questions and answers, or to answer questions propounded by the preparation of affidavits, I could see no objection to that course of action. In fact, it would seem that there might be considerable advantage to the Bureau. My letter did not contemplate that you accede to the request that you submit written questions in advance with regard to the seeking of information.

RECORDED - 139

61-7511-154

MAR 12 1951

259

5 17C

I particularly do not want to leave the impression that I am urging any change in your present method of contacting this school or any other organization, and I furthermore do not want to suggest that you discontinue all contacts with this or any other organization if you believe such contacts are of value in promoting the work of the Bureau. The draft was a suggestion of a possible solution, on which I wished your comments.

Well he got my
comments. We will
handle our investigation
as we consider to be most
practical & desirable.

//

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AB*

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHEIN *g*

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: March 12, 1951

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to the material forwarded by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. to the Attorney General on February 20, 1951. Included in this material was a form letter dated February, 1951, captioned "Dear Friend" over the signature of Myles Horton, Highlander Director of the Highlander Folk School. In this communication the statement appears, "What strategy prompted the FBI Agents to watch the school by night and to harass neighbors with questions linking Negroes with Communism is not clear."

At 11:50 A.M. today I called SAC Robey and advised him of the reference of this material to the Bureau. I particularly read the above statement and other excerpts from Horton's letter. I inquired of Mr. Robey whether Agents of the Knoxville Office had conducted any surveillances at nighttime at or in the vicinity of the Highlander Folk School; also whether any informants have been contacted at or in the vicinity of the Highlander Folk School at night; and, further, whether the Knoxville Office had conducted any neighborhood investigations at or in the vicinity of the Highlander Folk School at night.

I requested Mr. Robey to look into this matter immediately and advise the Bureau promptly of the results of his check.

ACTION:

Immediately upon the receipt of this information from the Knoxville Office an appropriate memorandum will be prepared.

LAL:mer

*memo to Mr. Tolson
3/13/51
memo to Mr. Robey
3/13/51*

RECORDED - 102
INDEXED - 102

161-7511-155
MAR 14 1951
8

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTG/OL
245302

MAR 17 1951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 12 1951

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTG/CW
24882

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI KNOXVILLE

3-12-51

6-05 PM EST

DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTN- INSPECTOR L. L. LAUGHLIN

URGENT

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, IS DASH C. RE TELEPHONE CALL THIS DATE.

FOLLOWING INFORMATION FURNISHED---

1. KNOXVILLE OFFICE HAS NOT CONDUCTED ANY SURVEILLANCES AT NIGHT AT OR IN VICINITY HFS.
2. KNOXVILLE OFFICE HAS NOT CONTACTED ANY INFORMANTS AT OR IN VICINITY HFS AT NIGHT.
3. KNOXVILLE OFFICE HAS NOT CONDUCTED ANY NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATIONS AT OR IN VICINITY HFS AT NIGHT. HOWEVER, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WAS CONTACTED FROM

[REDACTED] IN CONNECTION WITH CASE ENTITLED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AEA, BY SAS [REDACTED]

AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WAS NOT AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW UNTIL THIS TIME. [REDACTED]

RECORDED - 102 1-15-11 156

INDEXED - 12 MAR 14 1951

ROBEY

ACK AND HOLD PLS

EX-111

16-03 PM OK FBI WA NRJ

85 MAR 17 1951

cc: Mr. Belmont
Mr. Laughlin

UNITED

VERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. Edgar
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
FROM : Peyton Ford
Deputy Attorney General
SUBJECT:

February 19, 1951

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

I am quoting below, for your information and for such action as you may deem appropriate, a letter dated February 13, 1951, addressed to the Attorney General by Albert E. Barnett of the Candler School of Theology, Emory University, Emory University, Georgia.

"My long time and trusted friend, Dr. Myles Horton, Director of Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, has been in recent correspondence with you about the activities of agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in that mountain community. Apparently, some agents have surmised that the free admission of negroes as students at Highlander constituted evidence of communist point of view. These agents are said to have stated that such would be the natural interpretation on the part of many people in the region. This is, of course, a totally inaccurate interpretation, both of the school and of the best sentiment in the southeast. Under supreme court authority many public institutions of higher learning have opened their registration to qualified negro students. At the present time between 1100 and 1200 negro students are studying in such institutions. Southern people are more generally happy than unhappy over this outcome. Students here in my own institution recently voted as overwhelmingly favorable to the admission of qualified negro students.

"I have known Dr. Horton and the Highlander Folk School since the foundation of that institution. I am a regular contributor to its budget and I am in deep sympathy with its programs and objectives. F. B. I. agents should be investing their time and the government's money in detecting the real enemies of America, rather than harassing those who so competently and intelligently support and extend democracy as the Highlander Folk School. I am sending a copy of this letter to Senator Estes Kefauver, who is personally acquainted with Highlander Folk School and its staff and, to Dr. Horton."

DEFERRED
FEB 21 1951

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-11112

RECORDED - 136
INDEXED - 134

161-7511-157
MAR 12 1951
34

61 MAR 27 1951

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM : Peyton Lord
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT:

D. E. February 19, 1951

59053

There is attached hereto a letter, with enclosures, from Mr. Myles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, addressed to the Attorney General under date of January 31, 1951, together with a draft of a reply to Mr. Horton.

Before dispatching this reply, I would appreciate receiving your comments regarding it.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

RECORDED - 28
INDEXED - 28
EX-20

DEC 2 1951

Dupe with ser. 149
Partially de-indexed
this serial only.
#39 3-25-65

RECORDED - 28

61-7511-158

MAR 12 1951

INDEXED - 28

EX-20

MAR 28 1951

Department of Justice
Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Washington

February 19, 1951

Mr. Myles Horton
Director, Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

My dear Mr. Horton:

This will acknowledge your letter of January 31, 1951, addressed to the Attorney General, requesting advice about a problem growing out of the attendance of negroes at the Highlander Folk School. You advise that the Highlander Executive Council members are disturbed by the exchange of correspondence with Mr. Hugh H. Clegg, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and comment that if agents can deny what they have said, they can likewise report things they have not been told. You quote a motion which was made by Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, which provides that the Highlander Director shall speak for the staff and shall ask that all questions posed by any FBI agents be put in writing and shall make his replies in writing provided legal counsel advises this action. You then request the Attorney General's advice as to the legality of the council's proposal that interviews be carried on in writing.

I should first point out to you that the Attorney General is authorized by law to give advice only to the President of the United States and to the various Department heads, in view of which I regret that the Department cannot advise you regarding the legal situation involved. It occurs to me, however, that there should normally be no serious objection to having Special Agents contact the Highlander Director when desiring information from the staff of the school as contemplated by the motion quoted in your letter. Furthermore, I would suppose that written replies to questions, either in the form of stenographic recording of the questions and answers, or in the form of affidavits, would be quite satisfactory. I believe that you will find the agents quite willing to accede to your desires in this respect.

Yours sincerely,

Peyton Ford
Deputy Attorney General

**HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, PROGRAM AND POLICY**

We reaffirm our faith in democracy as a goal that will bring dignity and freedom to all; in democracy as an expanding concept encompassing human relations from the smallest community organization to international structure; and permitting all economic, social, and political activities.

Democracy to us means that membership in the human family entitles all to freedom of thought and religion, to equal rights to a livelihood, education and health; to equal opportunity to participate in the cultural life of the community and to equal access to public services.

We hold that democracy is inactive unless workers are given a full voice in industry through unions; or farmers are given a voice in the market place through cooperatives; or where freedom of thought and discussion is limited; that democracy is outlawed by legally entrenched discrimination and segregation; that there must be diversity of approach but each step must be in conformity with the goal, which is dishonored by each undemocratic act.

With a democratic goal, we are in a position to fight anything that gets in the way, whether it be totalitarian communism, or fascism or monopoly dominated capitalism.

The purpose of the Highlander Folk School is to assist in creating leadership for democracy. Our services are available to labor, farm community, religious and civic organizations working toward a democratic goal.

The nature of a specific educational program will be determined by the needs of the students.

Use of the services of the School by individual organizations will be in accordance with their own policies so long as these policies do not conflict with the purposes of the School. A staff member will assist in planning and coordinating all programs.

The Highlander Folk School is a chartered institution, cooperatively owned by the teaching staff. It has no affiliations. The policies and program of the School are wholly determined by an Executive Council composed of the staff and recognized Southern leaders.

Highlander Folk School is supported by contributions from individuals, organizations served by the School, foundations and tuition.

The times call for an affirmative program, based on a positive goal. An army of democracy deeply rooted in the lives, struggles and traditions of the American people must be created. By broadening the scope of democracy to include everyone, and deepening the concept to include every relationship, the army of democracy would be so vast and so determined that nothing undemocratic could stand in its path.

Approved by the Executive Council, April 3rd, 1950

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL SPONSORS

✓ Dr. John Dewey

✓ Saul D. Alinsky

✓ Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Barnes

✓ Dr. A. D. Beittel

✓ Mary McLeod Bethune

✓ Algernon Black

✓ Dr. B. R. Brazoal

✓ Mrs. Ethel Clyde

✓ Rev. Witherspoon Dodge

✓ Clifford J. Durr

✓ Kermit Eby

✓ Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards

✓ Gertrude Ely

✓ Rev. W. J. Faulkner

✓ Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Fillman

✓ Mrs. Harry Gershon

✓ Clinton S. Golden

✓ George M. Guest, M.D.

✓ Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton

✓ Leon Henderson

✓ J. Lewis Henderson

✓ Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg

✓ Dr. Fleming James

✓ Dr. Charles S. Johnson

✓ Dr. Lillian W. Johnson

✓ Lewis Jones

✓ May Justus

✓ Freda Kirchway

✓ Mrs. Simon Kuhn

✓ Mr. & Mrs. Corliss Lamont

✓ Mrs. Ernest K. Lindley

✓ A. A. Liveright

✓ Lucy Randolph Mason

✓ Dr. Benjamin E. Mays

✓ Carey McWilliams

✓ Dr. George Mitchell

✓ Mrs. Lucy Sprague Mitchell

✓ Rev. Walter G. Muelder

✓ Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr

✓ Jennings Porry

✓ Clarence E. Pickott

✓ Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch

✓ Malcolm Ross

✓ Rev. Eugene Smathers

✓ Hilda W. Smith

✓ P. A. Stephens, M.D.

✓ Jordan Stokes III

✓ Dr. Alva W. Taylor

✓ Dr. John B. Thompson

✓ Mrs. M. E. Tilly

✓ Dr. Willard Uphaus

✓ Gerhard Van Arkel

✓ J. Raymond Walsh

✓ Hon. & Mrs. J. Waties Waring

✓ Aubrey Williams

✓ Thomas Williston, M.D.

✓ Dr. Louis Wirth

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

FEB 8 1951

January 31, 1951

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED

FEB 5 - 1951

146-7-76-44

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEB 7 1951

DIVISION OF RECORDS

CRIM - INTERNAL SECURITY

CRIM - CIVIL RIGHTS

Honorable J. Howard McGrath
United States Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McGrath:

Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, Southern CIO Public Relations Representative, has suggested that I ask your advice about a problem growing out of the attendance of Negroes at the Highlander Folk School. Because of your own personal feeling in regard to discrimination, Miss Mason felt that you would understand the problem here and be in a position to give advice.

The Highlander Folk School endeavors to put racial democracy into practice; consequently we can expect a measure of opposition.

We hardly expected, however, to have Negro students made the subject of investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. On October 11th I wrote Senator Estes Kefauver that FBI agents were asking our neighbors about the attendance of Negroes and implying that our non-discrimination policy was communistic and immoral. This line of questioning has created confusion in the minds of our neighbors regarding the rights of Negroes to be at the School.

On December 10th I raised this question with Mr. Hugh H. Clegg, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and quoted one of the FBI agents who had told me that he thought our enclosed news release condemning discrimination would be considered communistic by a majority of Southern people.

The apparent confusion of racial democracy with communism by the FBI agents and the implication of this kind of thinking alarmed the Highlander Executive Council members who met January 22 and 23.

Honorable J. Howard McGrath

page 2

January 31, 1951

Council members were also disturbed by the exchange of correspondence with Mr. Clegg. If agents can deny what they have said, they can likewise report things they have not been told. Since they go in pairs, the person interviewed is at a disadvantage.

With this problem in mind, a motion was made by Miss Lucy Randolph Mason "that, because of previous misunderstandings in interviews with FBI agents, the Highlander Director shall speak for the staff and shall ask that all questions posed by any FBI agents be put in writing, and shall make his replies in writing - provided legal counsel advises this action."

The Council is not raising the question of giving information, but of giving it in such a way that the person interviewed has the protection of a written record. Could you advise us as to the legality of the Council proposal that interviews be carried on in writing.

We shall greatly appreciate your advice on this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Myles Horton, Director
Highlander Folk School

P. S. I want to pass on a comment on this letter made by a neighbor.

cc: Senator Estes Kefauver

enclosures

Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

for immediate release

Monteagle, Tennessee . . . November 20, 1950 . . . "Our Christmas bells could be freedom bells if we dared include all minorities in our circle of brotherhood," Myles Horton told a conference of church leaders at the Highlander Folk School.

"Freedom bells ringing in the cabins of Negro sharecroppers, ringing for eager minded students with opportunities limited by accident of birth, and freedom bells echoing in distant lands could fill the troubled world with thoughts of peace on earth and good will toward man," he said.

"Highlander's democratic program is based on the brotherhood of man. Democracy to us means that membership in the human family entitles all to the freedom of thought and religion, to equal rights to a livelihood, education and health; to equal opportunity to participate in the cultural life of the community and to equal access to public services," the religious leaders were told.

"We hold that democracy is inactive unless workers are given a full voice in industry through unions; or farmers are given a voice in the market place through cooperatives; or where freedom of thought and discussion is limited; and that democracy is outlawed by legally entrenched discrimination and segregation.

"The times call for an affirmative program, based on a positive goal," said Horton. "An army of democracy deeply rooted in the lives, struggles and traditions of the American people must be created. By broadening the scope of democracy to include everyone, and deepening the concept to include every relationship, the army of democracy would be so vast and so determined that nothing undemocratic could stand in its path."

C
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P
Y

Rt. 1
Tracy City, Tennessee
Jan. 31, 1951

Dear Myles:

This, to my mind, is a thoroughly honest and perfectly concise expression of the problem you present. I cannot see how Mr. McGrath can fail to understand its significance, and understanding, fail to take steps toward the prevention of future trouble.

Please feel free to use me as a reference if you have such need. I am always willing to speak or write my convictions regarding your personal integrity and the high purpose of Highlander.

I was here some years before you came. The newness of your program aroused wonder and even suspicion in the community. We heard wild tales of communistic intent, alliance with Russia, machine guns in the attic and various forms of immorality. People came to me with these extravagant rumors, begging me to "do something about it." I did do something. I visited the school when you and Don West gave a "play-party" for the children of our community. I went again when Jim Dombrowski started a Bible study class. We learned a good deal about social conditions in the days of Amos and Micah. I went to a meeting held after a neighbor's house had burned down and you started plans - and funds - for building a new home for him. I went to a Christmas party where I helped with the children's games and saw you play Santa Claus with a bag of presents. Once I went to a sewing bee, another neighborhood benefit. I was sick at the time the P. T. A. was organized in your living room, but I heard all about it. I heard, too, of other "good deeds" -- by this time the neighbors had something else to talk about than the fearful fantasies of the early days. One dark night, Jim went a good way to bring a doctor for one of my school girls in time to save her and her baby. "I didn't know there were such good folks," one neighbor woman said. Then I heard about the time that Claudia Lewis, the Nursery School teacher, and another one from Highlander, prepared all that was needful to bury a little child in a very poor family.

All these things and many more convinced me that your purpose and plan for coming to live in our community was essentially good and had no ulterior motive. In later years I have learned more of your practical program, your concept of true democracy in your policy of non-discrimination, non-segregation, and your actual example in living what you believe. I know a minister who said, "I wish I could feel that I came as near as Myles Horton to real consecration to the Cause of real Christianity."

C
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Y

Mylss Horton

page 2

Jan. 22, 1951

"Do you think Highlander is radical?" The last time I was asked this question, I gave this answer which I would give today. "Yes, they are radical - as radical as the Declaration of Independence - or the Sermon on the Mount."

It is because you dare to believe that not only "all men are created free and equal", but that there should be "liberty and justice for all" that you are radical. And the one who bade all men to act like brothers, made no difference between his white children and the black.

I deplore the recent "investigation" of the F B I agents, implying as it did, that your non-discrimination policy toward Negro students constituted proof of your communistic nature, purpose, plan and intent. When racial democracy can be confused with communism in the minds of F B I agents, there is cause for alarm, it seems to me. Our community has come a long way in appreciating and understanding the policy of Highlander, its principles, its practice of real democracy. But this faith though fostered for so many years by living proof and example, cannot fail to suffer from the shock of a visit from the F B I in which the school's policy of non-discrimination is given a red tag and label.

With all this in mind, I am glad you have written this letter to Mr. McGrath. I hope it leads to a definite understanding which will affect all future interviews.

With best wishes for you and the rest of the Highlander staff, I remain

Your friend,

May Justus

C
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Y

Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee
December 10, 1950

Mr. Hugh H. Clegg
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Clegg:

I was pleased to read from the International Labor News Service that you feel that the "success of communism" can be measured by the weaknesses of democracy. I am led to believe by your analysis of the situation that you would approve the enclosed statement of policy of the Highlander Folk School.

In the South, people are often criticized who believe as we do here at Highlander that discrimination is incompatible with democracy. In fact I was told recently by one of your agents that the contents of the enclosed news release would be considered communistic by a majority of Southern people.

I sincerely trust that the position taken by you in the New York Herald Tribune forum is the official position of the F.B.I., and not the position implied by the activities of your representatives who have questioned our neighbors regarding visits of Negroes to the School.

Would you clear this matter up for me?

Sincerely yours,

Myles Horton
Director

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

C
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P
Y

January 3, 1951

Mr. Wyle Norton
Director
Highland Park School
Monteagle, Tennessee

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge your letter of
December 10, 1950.

It has long been the established procedure
of this Bureau to refrain from commenting on the
statements of aims and purposes of any organizations
and, therefore, we cannot comment on the policies
of your school.

With regard to the statement that you
attributed to a Special Agent of this Bureau, this
will advise that I have checked with the two Special
Agents who contacted you on December 7, 1950. They
categorically deny that you showed them the news
release or that they made any statements to you
concerning your allegation.

Very truly yours,

Hugh H. Clegg
Assistant Director

from Highlander Executive Council minutes
(page 3) Jan 22-23, 1951

Horton gave a full report on some recent activities of F B I agents who are questioning people in the community. The agents have been asking neighbors about Negroes attending or visiting Highlander. Horton read a letter he wrote Senator Kefauver which said in part; "They (the F B I agents) have been particularly insistent in their questions about the attendance of Negroes at Highlander sessions and conferences. They wanted to know where people sleep and what goes on after the conferences are over . . . I hope you can find time to look into this situation and do something to stop intimidation of our neighbors and the inference that the non-discrimination policy of the school, which is that of the CIO and AFL, is communistic and immoral."

Horton continued that the agents are going around the community trying to stir up the people by asking loaded questions about the Negro students at Highlander. Meantime, Horton read a newspaper report that the assistant Director of the F B I made a speech at the New York Herald Tribune forum in which he said discrimination was incompatible with democracy. Horton congratulated the F B I spokesman and reported a comment made to him by an F B I agent who said that a Highlander News release which condemns discrimination, would be considered communistic by a majority of southern people. The F B I Assistant Director answered that he had personally checked the matter and that both agents who talked with Horton, denied emphatically making any such statement.

After prolonged discussion, it was moved by Lucy Randolph Mason that, because of previous misunderstandings in interviews with F B I agents, the Highlander Director shall speak for the staff and shall ask that all questions posed by any F B I agents be put in writing, and shall make his replies in writing - provided

11

page 2

from highlander executive council minutes

legal counsel advises this act on. Motion seconded by Emil Williams
and passed.

It was also suggested by Miss Mason that the Director shall write
U.S. Attorney General Howard McGrath and review this situation and explain
to him why we have been forced to take this action; and that a copy of
this letter shall be sent to Senator Kefauver and Highlander Sponsors.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ATT.: INSPECTOR L. L. LAUGHLIN DATE: 3/14/51

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 61-7511)

Enclosed herewith is article by BICKNELL EUBANKS
entitled "School Spurs Racial Amity in Southland" which
appeared in the 3/8/51 issue of the Christian Science Monitor.

Enc. [redacted] at
61-12
Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTJ/06
245532

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED - 25
INDEXED - 25

61-7511-159
MAR 16 1951
8 21

DEFERRED RECORDING
MAR 16 1951

59 APR 14 1951

Baumgardner
61-7511-

61-7511-159

School Spurs Racial Amity In Southland

The Southern Success Story—IX

This is the ninth in a series of one of the nation's outstanding economic developments, the comeback in the southern states. In gathering material for these stories, Mr. Eubanks traveled into every section of the South.

By Blacknell Eubanks

Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Monteagle, Tenn.

Practical methods of solving racial problems are being sought at the Highlander Folk School here high atop the beautiful Cumberland Plateau.

Southern whites and Negroes are being brought together in realistic fashion. And these whites and Negroes are going back out into the region to preach that racial harmony is possible. For they have tried to learn from daily experience that the differences which now seem insurmountable can be overcome.

The visitor to Highlander sees little in the physical plant of the school that looks especially experimental. He notices buildings of simple, beautiful design (they were designed by Carl Koch, Cambridge, Mass., architect). A day school for mountaineer children and a library are the only buildings which suggest it is a school.

Accepted by Hill Folk

But Myles Horton, who founded this unique institution, points to the school's record of seeking to lift the veil of suspicion and fear throughout the South. Mr. Horton, himself a native of Tennessee, explains that he has had to overcome suspicion and threats to get the school where it is today. Now it has been accepted by the mountaineers, and many southerners are beginning to admit its success.

"If really is hard to describe just what the school is," Mr. Horton says. "You just can't type it. It's neither one thing nor another, but a combination of many things."

The operating policy of the school is quite simple. It accepts adult students sent by various organizations to engage in two-week seminars on some current problem.

"We want only leaders," Mr. Horton explains. "We don't care what they are leaders of. We want the type of people who will follow others."

Favorite Story

One of Mr. Horton's favorite stories is of a southwestern oil union local head who came to the school to attend a seminar on labor questions. He had been sponsored by his local. Mr. Horton learned that the oil worker was a leader of the Ku-Klux Klan in his home town.

"I didn't say anything to him at first," Mr. Horton explains. "But you can imagine his surprise when he found his bunk mate was a Negro. He was quiet for two or three days, but you could see he was getting ready to boil over."

Finally, Mr. Horton says, the oil worker came to him and claimed he had been "tricked."

"I pointed out to him that he had had our folder explaining what the school was and that he had had plenty of opportunity to find out what the school was before he came."

Leader Quit Klan

He shouted that he still felt he had been tricked, and that he was going home. Mr. Horton told him he would have a job of explaining to do, because pictures of him eating with Negroes already had been sent to his local.

The oil worker stormed out of the building. For several days he thought hard. All this time he continued to attend the discussions, ate with the rest of the group, and continued to room with the Negro.

He began to see that his beliefs had been based on misconceptions, Mr. Horton says.

"He didn't know what to expect when he got back home, but we had shown him through the simple method of bringing him into contact with Negroes that he had been wrong," Mr. Horton says.

"There is a sequel to this story. This oil worker went home, and shortly after he got back a rival union tried to raid his local. They tried to persuade this man to join them and carried on the attempted raid on a racial basis. But the oil worker defied them, pitched in, and defeated the rival union. He is now one of the town's outstanding leaders and a strong advocate of equal rights."

And he has quit the Klan, Mr. Horton adds.

Founded in 1932

Highlander still has its foes. Although it is chartered by the State of Tennessee as an educational institution, there are those who claim it is not truly a school. But the neighboring mountaineers point to the day school, which has been a boon to their children. And nearby coal

miners, whose contact with the outside is limited, can cite benefits they have gained from Highlander.

The school has an imposing list of sponsors, including Dr. John Dewey, Clifford J. Durr, Mary McLeod Bethune, Leon Henderson, Aubrey Williams, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, and Federal Judge J. Waties Waring.

The school was founded in 1932 when Mr. Horton and a friend sold the idea to Dr. Lillian W. Johnson of Memphis. Dr. Johnson gave them a building and about 200 acres of land—all run down. The friend soon left, but Mr. Horton kept on.

From the first the school has been under attack. Even labor unions eyed the school with some suspicion. But when Mr. Horton held the first CIO school in the South, the working men began to change their opinions.

Farmers Welcomed

The school welcomes farmers. In fact Mr. Horton has turned much of the direction of the school itself over to an assistant, Catharine Winston, and is concentrating his efforts to bring industrial workers and farmers of the South closer together.

But Mr. Horton is not being overoptimistic. He realizes that the southern traditions of separation of races are too strong to remove overnight. He still is confident of the ultimate removal of these differences, in spite of constant attacks on his school from many southern political leaders.

In answer to charges that he is trying to stir up trouble in the South, this young southerner points to his school's statement of purpose:

"We reaffirm our faith in democracy as a goal that will bring dignity and freedom to all; in democracy as an expanding concept encompassing human relations from the smallest community organization to international structure; and permeating all economic, social, and political activities."

"Democracy to us means that membership in the human family entitles all to freedom of thought and religion, to equal rights to a livelihood, education, and health; to equal opportunity to participate in the cultural life of the community; and to equal access to public services."

Letters by the Score

Mr. Horton says his school is financed by contributions from many individuals, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. He explains that most of the contributions come in small amounts, indicating to him that they come from people pretty close to the grass roots of the South.

He has letters by the score from people all over the South who have attended sessions at Highlander. He is pleased with them all, for to him, they are symbols showing he is on the right road. Perhaps, though, he is proudest of a letter he received from a Negro fertilizer worker in Mississippi, who wrote:

"I can say for myself this is the first time that I have had a chance to dwell together with white and colored friends in unity. If the whole world had this unity, it would not be any trouble for us to go to the poll and vote. Neither would there be any prejudice or discrimination. We would have peace, instead of hate, tolerance instead of discrimination and prejudice."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON, 3/8/51.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SEARCHED INDEXED

Talking Things Over



F. Wenderoth Saunders

Participant Gives His Views at Highlander Folk School

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: March 13, 1951

FROM : A. H. Belmont *oh*SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bufile 61-7511ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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24632

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Gandy	

PURPOSE

To submit for your approval the attached memorandum to Mr. Peyton Ford which is in answer to additional material which the Department forwarded to the Bureau relating to the captioned matter. *Peyton Ford*

DETAILS

On March 9, 1951, the Department furnished the Bureau certain material which had been sent to the Attorney General by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., of the 22nd Congressional District, New York, which material had been received either directly or indirectly from Myles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School.

A review of this material reveals that it is very similar to the material previously forwarded to the Bureau by Mr. Peyton Ford and which was answered in our memorandum to him dated February 26, 1951.

Photostatic copies of this material have been made and it is suggested that the originals be returned to Mr. Peyton Ford together with our reply to him.

A review of this material reveals that in the letter addressed to "Dear Friend" dated February, 1951, signed by Mylea Horton, the second paragraph contains a statement, "What a strategy prompted the FBI Agents to watch the school by night and to harass neighbors with questions linking Negroes with Communism is not clear." This statement can be construed as a new allegation on the part of Horton that the FBI has been conducting physical surveillances at night on the Highlander Folk School.

In view of this new allegation, SAC Robey of the Knoxville Office was telephonically contacted on March 12 and requested to furnish any facts relating to the allegation. On the same date SAC Robey advised the Bureau by teletype as follows:

Attachment

kmb

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

MAR 23 1951

07:24

MAR 20 1951

5 *etc*

1. Knoxville Office has not conducted any surveillances at night at or in vicinity HFS.

2. Knoxville Office has not contacted any informants at or in vicinity HFS at night.

3. Knoxville Office has not conducted any neighborhood investigations at or in vicinity HFS at night. However,

[REDACTED] was contacted [REDACTED] in connection with case entitled [REDACTED] AEA, by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was not available for interview until this time.

The results of this interview of [REDACTED] are set forth in a report of Special Agent [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] as follows:

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

|| [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

|| [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

|| [REDACTED]

VII [REDACTED]

Under date of February 27, 1951, the Knoxville Office was instructed to make no contacts whatsoever at the Highlander Folk School and that all the Agents in the Knoxville Office should be further instructed that no discussion pro or con should be made with any individual concerning the Highlander Folk School.

ACTION

Inasmuch as this allegation of Horton that the FBI conducted a physical surveillance of the Highlander Folk School at night is erroneous, there is attached hereto for your approval a memorandum to Mr. Peyton Ford so advising him. The material which Mr. Ford forwarded to the Bureau is also being returned to him, photostatic copies having been made for our files.

✓
It certainly looks as if our Knoxville Office has been jinxed in its attempts to develop informants.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: February 27, 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

Tolson *[initials]*
Ladd *[initials]*
Clegg *[initials]*
Glavin *[initials]*
Harbo *[initials]*
Rosen *[initials]*
Tracy *[initials]*
Winterrowd *[initials]*
Tele. Room *[initials]*
Holloman *[initials]*
Gandy *[initials]*

PURPOSE

To answer the questions you asked with respect to the information set out in my memorandum of February 23, 1951, which is attached.

Classified by *SP8 BTJ/CW*
Declassify on: OADR *3/1/84*
245532

DETAILS

- (1) You wanted to know the identities of the individuals who handled various phases of this situation which arose in connection with the Highlander Folk School.

The original complaint regarding this entire matter was received in a letter dated December 10, 1950, from Mr. Myles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School, addressed to Mr. H.H. Clegg. Mr. Clegg referred this communication to the Security Investigative Division for handling. The reply was prepared by Supervisor *[redacted]* after the matter had been discussed with *[redacted]* of the Internal Security Section, Mr. Laughlin and Mr. Belmont. Prior to preparing the reply, Mr. Laughlin called the Knoxville Office and SAC Robey, after questioning the Agents who interviewed Horton on December 7, 1950, advised that the Agents had categorically denied they had made the statement attributed to them by Horton.

The reply originally was prepared for the Director's signature. Mr. Belmont recommended it would be more appropriate to reply over Mr. Clegg's signature. This was done. This letter was initialed by Messrs. *[redacted]* Laughlin, Belmont and Winterrowd and signed by Mr. Clegg.

The second phase of this matter arose when Mr. Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union directed a letter to you dated February 14, 1951. The cover memorandum dated February 21, 1951, and the proposed letter to Mr. Baldwin, which was attached, were prepared by *[redacted]* after discussion with F. J. Baumgardner, Leo L. Laughlin and A. H. Belmont. They were initialed by Messrs. *[redacted]* Leo L. Laughlin, A. H. Belmont, Mr. Nichols and Mr. Rosen.

The third phase of this situation was initiated by the receipt of two memoranda from Mr. Peyton Ford, Deputy Attorney General, both dated February 19, 1951. In Mr. Ford's communications, he for-

FJB:TD

RECORDED - 25

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APR 7 1951

APR 13 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

warded a letter dated January 31, 1951, addressed to the Attorney General from Myles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School, together with certain other material which Horton had forwarded with his letter. Mr. Ford also forwarded the contents of a letter dated February 13, 1951, addressed to the Attorney General by Albert E. Barnett of the Candler School of Theology, Emory University, Georgia. These memoranda from Mr. Ford raised additional questions which were set forth in my memorandum of February 23, 1951. To that memorandum, prepared by [REDACTED] and F. J. Baumgardner, were attached proposed letters to Mr. Roger Baldwin and to Mr. Peyton Ford. This memorandum was initialed by A. H. Belmont, F. J. Baumgardner and [REDACTED]

- (2) You inquired when [REDACTED] was interviewed and who is he.

[REDACTED] was interviewed on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is reported in the referenced memorandum, the Highlander Folk School was not discussed during this interview.

In addition to the above questions, you instructed that the Knoxville Office be advised not to discuss the Highlander Folk School pro or con with anyone.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Knoxville Office has been so instructed.

You further instructed that the proposed letters to Mr. Roger Baldwin and to Mr. Peyton Ford, which were attached to my memorandum of February 23, 1951, both be changed.

Both of these letters were changed pursuant to your instructions.

ACTION

The Security Investigative Division sincerely regrets that a situation such as this did arise and you may be assured that every endeavor will be made to profit from this experience.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LAWRENCE S. GREENBAUM
EDWARD S. GREENBAUM
HERBERT A. WOLFF
MORRIS L. ERNST
SAMUEL J. SCHUR
ALEXANDER LINDEY
JEROME HANDLER
THEODORE S. JAFFIN
LEO ROSEN
HARRIET F. RILREL
WILLIAM F. WOLFF, JR.

GREENBAUM, WOLFF & ERNST

285 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 5-1882

March 14, 1951.

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Lou:

I received a letter from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] whom I do not know, with respect to alleged
improprieties practiced by the FBI agents in relation to the High-
lander Folk School, of Monteagle, Tennessee. I am sending you
herewith copy of a letter I have written to [REDACTED]

Best,

Yours

Morris L. Ernst

Enc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BT g/aw
245302

RECORDED - 25

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EX-123

61-7511-162
APR 7 1951

March 14, 1951.

b7c
[REDACTED]
My dear [REDACTED]

I have forwarded your communication down to the American Civil Liberties Union. It is the kind of a situation in which the Union might well be interested.

Has anybody from your organization thought of going down to see Edgar Hoover, or one of his associates? I have great respect for his integrity, and above all, know that if any of his employees have acted improperly, he always welcomes an opportunity to be informed of the charges. Without such information no official can ever correct improprieties in his staff.

Sincerely yours,


Morris L. Ernst

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTG/OD
245535

61-7511-162

March 20, 1951

Mr. Morris L. Ernst
Greenbaum, Wolff and Ernst
285 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTG/kc
245852

Dear Morris:

Thank you very much for writing to Lou
Nichols on March 14, 1951, and furnishing a copy
of your letter of the same date to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] regarding the Highlander Folk School.

I was pleased to note you suggested that
[REDACTED] contact one of my associates or me
regarding his allegation. I most certainly would
like to know the basis of his complaint so that any
misunderstanding might be clarified.

In this same connection, I wrote to
Mr. Roger M. Baldwin on February 26, 1951, and in
view of your interest I am enclosing a copy of my
letter.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

CC: Knoxville with copies of incoming
New York with copies of incoming.

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MAR 23 1951

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MAR 21 1951

sh

Mr. Peyton Ford
Deputy Attorney General

March 28, 1951

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to the letter dated March 14, 1951, which the Attorney General received from Lucy Randolph Mason, Southern Public Relations Representative of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Atlanta, Georgia, relating to the captioned matter. We have made a typewritten copy of this letter for our files and are returning the original herewith to you.

The enclosed letter is very similar to previous letters received by the Attorney General from Hyles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School, and Albert E. Barnett of the Candler School of Theology, Emory University, Georgia, which were discussed in considerable detail in my memorandum to you of February 26, 1951. The letter from Miss Mason is also similar to the letter from Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., addressed to the Attorney General, which was discussed in my memorandum to you of March 13, 1951.

The matters mentioned by Miss Mason were answered previously in my memoranda referred to above and no further action is contemplated by this Bureau in connection therewith.

Enclosure

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BTJ/CW
ON 2/29/84 245502

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI
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MAR 29 3 31 PM '51

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- Tolson
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[Redacted]

TRUE COPY

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Lucy Randolph Mason
Southern Public Relations
Representative

March 14, 1951

79½ Poplar St. N. W.
75 Ivy Street, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

40 Pryor Street, S. W.

Hon. J. Howard McGrath
Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8BTG/02
247502

Dear Mr. McGrath:

As a member of the Executive Council of the Highlander Folk School, I was pleased to know from Myles Horton, the director, that a number of people had written to you concerning the recent visit to the School of FBI agents.

It is very disturbing that when the FBI visits the school the question of Negro attendance there seems to be a contributing factor in confusing the School with Communism. This is very dangerous, as I am sure you will agree.

In fact this whole manifestation of confusion in the minds of reactionary people between unions, Negroes and Communists comes up often enough to deserve thought and care - and some basic instruction to FBI investigators, especially those who are southern and have deep prejudices - against Negroes, and often against CIO union people.

I have been on the Highlander Council for some twelve years and have known the School for a longer time. I rarely miss a meeting. Also I have taught in the School almost every season and have spent days there. So I can testify from personal knowledge that the School is a sound, healthy institution, doing a good job in helping train union leaders (AFOFL as well as CIO).

If high character, devotion to the workers' cause, and belief that union members will be better leaders and citizens for having had some "workers' education" spells Communism, it can only do so with very ignorant and prejudiced persons.

Even though a severe case of flu prevented my writing nearer the time of the incident that caused the letters, I am writing now as I am sure you will want to know what reactions followed the FBI visit to Highlander.

Cordially yours,

/e/ Lucy R. Mason

ENCLOSURE

March 23, 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Pursuant to your request, the attached letter dated March 20, 1951, addressed to Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., and prepared for your signature, has been reviewed.

Enclosures

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BFO/AT
ON 2 29 84 245536

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TRUE COPY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1951

Honorable Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Congressman:

This will refer to your transmittal memorandum of February 20, 1951, addressed to the Attorney General, forwarding a communication, with enclosures, from Mr. Myles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee.

This material is very similar to material that was previously forwarded to the Department by Mr. Horton, at which time the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that he had checked into the allegation made by Mr. Horton, and he wished to assure the Department that the Bureau had never investigated the Highlander Folk School, any representative of the school, or any other individual on the ground that the Highlander Folk School or the individual participated in interracial educational activities nor have the Bureau Agents inquired relative to the interracial aspects of that school.

It is noted that Mr. Horton, in his letter dated February, 1951, addressed to "Dear Friend", makes a new allegation in the following words: "What strategy prompted the FBI Agents to watch the school by night . . ."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, through its Knoxville office, made a most careful check concerning this allegation that a physical surveillance or "watch" was conducted on the Highlander Folk School at night by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Special Agent in Charge of the Knoxville office has assured the Director that no surveillance or "watch" has been conducted either at or in the vicinity of the Highlander Folk School.

Yours sincerely,

Peyton Ford
Deputy Attorney General

1 - 7511 - 164

TRUE COPY

Mr. Peyton Ford
Deputy Attorney General

March 13, 1951

Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to the material which you received from Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., of the 22nd Congressional District, New York, relating to the captioned matter and which you transmitted to this Bureau on March 9, 1951. We have made appropriate photostatic copies of this material and are returning the originals herewith to you.

The enclosed material is very similar to that previously forwarded by you to the Bureau and which was discussed in some detail in my memorandum to you of February 26, 1951.

It is noted, however, that Hyles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School, in his letter dated February, 1951, addressed to "Dear Friend" made a new allegation not incorporated in his previous correspondence with the Attorney General, namely, "that strategy prompted the FBI Agents to watch the school by night...."

The Knoxville Office of this Bureau made a most careful check concerning the allegation that a physical surveillance or "watch" was conducted on the Highlander Folk School at night by Special Agents of the FBI. The Special Agent in Charge of my Knoxville Office has assured me that no surveillance or "watch" at night has been conducted either at or in the vicinity of the Highlander Folk School.

No further action is contemplated by this Bureau regarding the enclosed material.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

RECORDED - 25
INDEXED - 25

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BTM/ON
ON 2/29/84 2433301

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MAILED 7

MAR 14 1951
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 23 1951
MAR 23 1951
MAR 23 1951

Highlander Folk School

Monteagle, Tennessee

February 1951

Dear Friend:

The F.B.I. agents have been asking our mountain neighbors about Negro students at Highlander. You will want to know the details. We need your advice and you need to know what is going on here. We believe Attorney General McGrath will be sympathetically interested and have sent him the enclosed letter.

That strategy prompted the F.B.I. agents to watch the school by night and to harass neighbors with questions linking Negroes with communism. It is not clear. It has long been a matter of public record that they would catch us red handed practicing racial democracy by a visit to the school.

While we do not know the reasons we do know the results. A community that has accepted the presence of Negroes at Highlander for the past ten years is without a protest (and longer with protests) is again questioning the right of Negroes to come to the school. They gather from the F.B.I. questions that the presence of Negroes means the presence of communism. A sense of community education is being undermined by an appeal to race prejudice.

My friend, a mountain woman aware of the traditional anti-Negro feeling here in the Smoky Mountains, tells in the attached letter what the "lying of the red flag" on the school's non-discrimination policy means. Miss Emma Bonner, taught in the local grammar school and now writes books for children.

We have also asked Mr. McGrath for an opinion on the Highlander Executive Council's proposal that interviews with the F.B.I. be in writing. Two agents with short memories gave already proved embarrassing answers. As we remain experts of American democracy, with emphasis on frontier quality, we can expect investigation and would like to keep the record straight.

It is a shame to have a school like Highlander that can be handled until it is closed off. It is a shame to have a school like Highlander that is a school of the people and a school of the future.

But I believe we will continue to stand at Highlander, no matter how much you, the open democracy, might like to take a mountain school.

Sincerely yours,

Wynles Horton

Wynles Horton
Highlander Director

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTAGIE, W. VIRGINIA

January 31, 1951

Honorable J. Howard McGrath
United States Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McGrath:

Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, Southern CIO Public Relations Representative, has suggested that I ask your advice about a problem growing out of the attendance of Negroes at the Highlander Folk School. Because of your own personal feeling in regard to discrimination, Miss Mason felt that you would understand the problem here and be in a position to give advice.

The Highlander Folk School endeavors to put racial democracy into practice; consequently we can expect a measure of opposition.

We hardly expected, however, to have Negro students make the kind of investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. On October 11th I wrote Senator Estes Kefauver that FBI agents were making our neighbors about the attendance of Negroes and implying that our non-discrimination policy was Communist and immoral. This kind of questioning has created confusion in the minds of our neighbors regarding the rights of Negroes to attend the School.

On December 10th I cited this incident with Mr. Hugh H. Gregg, Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and quoted one of the FBI agents who had told me that the report should have been released concerning this incident would be considered Communist by a majority of Southern people.

The apparent confusion of racial democracy with Communism by the FBI agents and the implication of this kind of thinking alarmed the Highlander Executive Council members who met January 22 and 23.

Honorable J. Howard McGrath

Page 2

January 31, 1951

Council members were also disturbed by the exchange of correspondence with Mr. Clegg. If agents can deny what they have said, they can likewise report things they have not been told. Since they go in pairs, the person interviewed is at a disadvantage.

With this problem in mind, a motion was made by Miss Lucy Randolph Mason that, because of previous misunderstandings in interviews with FBI agents, the Highlander Director shall speak for the staff and shall ask that all questions posed by any FBI agents be put in writing, and shall make his replies in writing if provided legal counsel advises this action.

The Council is not raising the question of giving information, but of giving it in such a way that the person interviewed has the protection of a written record. Could you advise me as to the legality of the Council proposal that interviews be carried on in writing?

We shall greatly appreciate your advice on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Horton, Director
Highlander Folk School

I want to pass on a comment on this matter made by J. B. Lantry,

Highlander Folk School
Monticello, Tennessee

For immediate release

Monticello, Tennessee, November 20, 1950 - "Our Christmas bells could
be freedom bells if we dared include all minorities in our circle of brother-
hood," W. L. Horton told a conference of church leaders at the Highlander
Folk School.

"Freedom bells ringing in the cabins of Negro sharecroppers,
ringing for eager-minded students with opportunities limited by accident of
birth, and freedom bells ringing in distant lands would fill the troubled
world with thoughts of peace on earth and good will toward men," he said.

Highlander's democratic program is based on the brotherhood of
man. Democracy to us means that membership in the human family entitles all
to the freedom of thought and religion, to equal rights to a livelihood,
to education, to health, to equal opportunity to participate in the cultural
life of any community and to equal access to public services. The religious
freedom of all is basic.

Horton said that democracy is inactive unless workers are given a full
voice in industry, through unions; or farmers are given a voice in the market
place through cooperative action; or where freedom of thought and discussion is
guaranteed, and that democracy is inhibited by legally entrenched discrimination
and segregation.

Horton called for an affirmative program, based on a positive
concept of democracy. "An army of democracy deeply rooted in the lives,
habits and traditions of the American people must be created. By broaden-
ing the scope of democracy to include everyone, and deepening the concept to
include every relationship, the army of democracy would become vast and so
powerful that nothing undemocratic could stand in its path."

Part 1

Tracy City, Tennessee

January 26, 1951

Mrs. Myra Horton
Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

Dear Myles:

This, to my mind, is a thoroughly honest and perfectly con-
cise expression of the problem you present. I cannot see how Mr. McGrath
can fail to understand its significance, and understanding, fail to take
steps toward the prevention of future trouble.

Please feel free to use me as a reference if you have such need.
I am always willing to speak or write my convictions regarding your
personal integrity and the high purpose of Highlander.

I was here some years before you came. The newness of your
program aroused wonder and even suspicion in the community. We heard
wild tales of communistic intent, alliance with Russia, machine guns in
the attic and various forms of immorality. People came to me with these
rumors, begging me to do something about it. I did do
something. I visited the school when you and Don West gave a play-
day for the children of our community. I went again when Jim Dom-
browski started a Bible study class. We learned a good deal about racial
conditions in the days of Moses and Noah. I went to a meeting held after
the neighbor's house had burned down and you started plans to build
a new house for him. I went to a Christmas party where I
dined with the children's games and as you play Santa Claus with a bag
of presents. I went to a meeting where another neighborhood benefit
was being held. I was organized in your living room, but
I heard all about it. I heard a lot of other good news. By this
time the neighbors had something else to talk about than the fearful
tales of the early days. One dark night I went a good way to
bring a doctor home for my school wife. I saw her and her
baby. I didn't know there were such good folks. I saw a neighbor woman
died, I saw a man about the same that Claudia Lewis, the nursery
school teacher, and another from Highlander, prepared all that was
needed to bury a little child in a very poor family.

All these things and many more convinced me that your purpose
and plan for coming to live in our community was essentially good and
had no ulterior motive. In later years I have learned more of your
practical program, your concept of true democracy in your policy of non-
discrimination, non-segregation, and your actual example in living what
you believe. I know a minister who said, "I wish I could feel that I
came as near as Myles Horton to real consecration to the cause of real
Christianity."

Wyles Norton

-2-

January 26, 1951

"Do you think Highlander is radical?" The last time I was asked this question I gave the answer I would give today. "Yes, they are radical - as radical as the Declaration of Independence or the Sermon on the Mount."

Why? Because you dare to believe that not only all men are created free and equal, but that there should be liberty and justice for all - that you are radical. And the one who made all men to all his brothers made no difference between his white children and the black.

Let me explore the recent investigation of the F.B.I. agents, implying as it did, that your non-discrimination policy toward Negro students constituted proof of your communistic nature, purpose, plan and intent. When racial democracy can be confused with communism in the minds of F.B.I. agents, there is cause for alarm. It seems to me, our community has come a long way in appreciating and understanding the policy of Highlander, its principles, its practice of real democracy. But this faith, fostered for so many years by living proof and example, cannot fail to suffer from the shock of a visit from the F.B.I. men which the school's policy of non-discrimination has given a good tag and label.

With all this in mind, I am glad you have written this letter to Mr. McGrath. I hope it leads to a definite understanding which will affect all future interviews.

With best wishes for you and the rest of the Highlander staff, I remain

your friend,

Wyles Norton

Highlander Folk School

Monteagle, Tennessee

December 10, 1950

Mr. Hugh H. Clegg
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clegg:

I have just read from the International Labor News Service that you feel that the "success of communism" can be measured by the weaknesses of democracy. I am led to believe by your analysis of the situation that you would approve the enclosed statement of policy of the Highlander Folk School.

In the South, people are often criticized who believe as we do here at Highlander that discrimination is incompatible with democracy. In fact I was told recently by one of your agents that the contents of the enclosed news release would be considered "Communist" by a majority of Southern people.

I sincerely trust that the position taken by you in the New York Herald Tribune forum is the official position of the F.B.I. and not the position implied by the activities of your representatives who have questioned our neighbors regarding visits of Negroes to the School.

Would you clear this matter up for me?

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

W. L. R. Horton
Director

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

January 3, 1951

Mr. Hyles Horton
Director
Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge your letter of December 10, 1951.

It has long been the established procedure of this Bureau to refrain from commenting on the statement of aims and purposes of any organization and, therefore, we cannot comment on the policies of your school.

With regard to the statement that you attributed to Special Agent for this Bureau, this will be noted and have been checked with the Special Agents who contacted you on December 7, 1950. They emphatically deny that you showed them any release or that they made any statements in any way supporting your allegation.

Very truly yours,

(signed)

Hugh H. Clegg
Assistant Director

Highlander Executive Council Minutes
(page 2) - January 22-23, 1951

B.I. Styles Horton gave a full report on some recent activities of B.I. agents who are questioning people in the community. The agents have been asking neighbors about Negroes attending or visiting Highlander. Horton read a letter he wrote to Senator Kefauver which said in part: "They (the B.I. agents) have been particularly insistent in their questions about the attendance of Negroes at Highlander sessions and conferences. They wanted to know where people sleep and what goes on after the conferences are over. I hope you can find time to look into this situation and do something to stop intimidation of our neighbors and the inference that the non-discrimination policy of the school, which is that of the CIO and AFL, is communistic and immoral."

Horton continued that the agents are going around the community trying to stir up the people by asking loaded questions about the Negro students at Highlander. At the time, Horton read a newspaper report that the Assistant Director of the B.I. made a speech at the New York Herald Tribune Forum in which he said discrimination was incompatible with democracy. Horton congratulated the B.I. spokesman and reported a comment made to him by an F.B.I. agent who said that a Highlander news release which condemns discrimination would be considered communistic by the majority of Southern people. The B.I. Assistant Director answered that he had personally checked the matter and that both agents he talked with Horton emphatically denied making any such statements.

After prolonged discussion, it was moved by Lucy Randolph Mason that, because of previous misunderstandings in interviews with B.I. agents, the Highlander Director shall speak for the staff and shall ask that all questions posed by any B.I. agents be put in writing, and shall make his replies in writing. Provided legal counsel advises this action. Motion seconded by Emil Williams and passed.

It was also suggested by Lucy Randolph Mason that the Director shall write U. S. Attorney General Howard McGrath and inform him of this situation and explain to him why they have been forced to take this action. That a copy of this letter be sent to Senator Kefauver and Highlander sponsors.

(Attorney Jordan Stokes II writes: "I see no reason why the B.I. should not be required to put their questions in writing and I would insist on it for your protection and for the protection of the school.")

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE, PROGRAM AND POLICY

to reaffirm our faith in democracy, and a goal that will bring dignity and freedom to all; in democracy, as an expanding concept encompassing human relations from the smallest community organization to international structure, and embracing all economic, social, and political activities.

Democracy to us means that membership in the human family entails all the freedom of thought and religion, to equal rights to livelihood, education and health, to equal opportunity to participate in the cultural life of the community and to equal access to public service.

We hold that democracy is inactive unless workers are given a full voice in industry through unions; for farmers are given a voice in their industry through cooperatives; for where freedom of thought and discussion is limited; that democracy is outlawed by legally entrenched discrimination and segregation; that there must be diversity of approach but each step must be in conformity with the goal, which is dishonored by each undemocratic act.

Our democratic goal is in a position to fight anything that gets in the way of the totalitarian communism, of fascism or of any other form of authoritarianism.

The purpose of the Highlander Folk School is to assist in creating leaders for democracy. Our services are available to labor, farm, community, and other organizations working toward a democratic goal.

Our democratic educational program will be determined by the needs and interests of the people.

Our democratic educational program will be an open one. It will be open to all who desire it. It will be open to all who desire it. It will be open to all who desire it.

The Highlander Folk School is a non-sectarian, non-partisan, non-profit organization. It is a democratic institution. It is a democratic institution. It is a democratic institution.

Highlander Folk School is supported by contributions from individuals, organizations, and foundations. It is a democratic institution. It is a democratic institution. It is a democratic institution.

We call for an affirmative program, based on a positive goal, an affirmation of democracy deeply rooted in the lives, struggles and traditions of the American people must be created. By broadening the scope of democracy to include everyone, and deepening the concept to include every relation, the way of democracy would be so vast and so determined that nothing could stand in its path.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL SPONSORS

Dr. John Lawey

Saul D. Alinsky

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Barnes

Dr. A. D. Beittel

Mary McLeod Bethune

Algernon Black

Dr. B. R. Brazoal

Mrs. Ethel Clyde

Rev. Witherspoon Dodge

William L. Durr

Kermit Eby

Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards

Gertrude Ely

Rev. W. J. Franklin

Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Gilman

Mrs. Harry Gershon

Clinton S. Gordon

George M. Guest, M.D.

Mrs. Grace L. Hamilton

Edison Somerson

Miss Lila Henderson

Rabbi Arthur Kortzberg

Dr. Fleming James

Dr. Charles S. Johnson

Dr. William S. Johnson

Lewis Jones

Wiley Justus

Frederick Kirby

Mrs. Simon Kuhn

Mr. & Mrs. Corliss Lamont

Mrs. Ernest K. Lindley

A. L. Liveright

Lucy Randolph Mason

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays

Carey McWilliams

Dr. George Mitchell

Mrs. Lucy Sprague Mitchell

Rev. Walter G. Muelder

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr

Jennings Perry

Clarence E. Pickett

Dr. Walter Panton Strauch

Malcolm Ross

Rev. Eugene Smathers

Hilda W. Smith

P. A. Stephens, M.D.

Jordan Stokes III

Dr. Alva M. Taylor

Dr. John B. Thompson

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Dr. Willard Uphaus

Gerhard Van Arkel

J. Raymond Walsh

Simon & Mrs. J. Waties Waring

Aubrey Williams

Thomas Williston, M.D.

Dr. Louis Wirth

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: February 23, 1951

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/jcs
24532

Tolson	
Ladd	
Clegg	
Glavin	
Nichols	
Tracy	
Harbo	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Nease	
Gandy	

PURPOSE

To answer your inquiries raised by my memorandum of February 21, and to submit for your approval replies to Mr. Roger Baldwin and Mr. Peyton Ford of the Department.

DETAILSScope of the Investigation of the Highlander Folk School

In order to clarify just what investigation the Knoxville Office has conducted concerning the Highlander Folk School either directly or incidental to developing full information on the activities of various individuals, I wish to advise you as follows:

Under date of October 6, 1939, the Knoxville Office furnished the Bureau the first reported information concerning the Highlander Folk School. The first report reflecting investigation was submitted under date of April 10, 1941. This report set forth the information on the history of the school and the people connected with it. The letter and the report reflected that the investigation was instituted only after numerous allegations were received regarding Communist activity at the school. No active investigation has been made of the school since the closing report dated July 4, 1943. The file fails to reflect any pertinent information received since that date regarding any recognizable Communist Party activity on the part of the school itself; however, allegations of Communist Party sympathy or activity have been received concerning persons who were or had been connected with the school. These investigations were directed solely toward the individuals and not the Highlander Folk School. Some examples of these investigations are as follows: William Walter Remington, Perjury; [redacted] Atomic Energy Act - Applicant; [redacted] Loyalty of Government Employees; [redacted] Security Matter - C; [redacted] Loyalty of Government Employees; [redacted] Security Matter - C; [redacted] Loyalty

Attachments

[redacted] :kmb

51 APR 16 1951

RECORDED - 25

APR 7 1951

25

of Government Employees; and [redacted] was.,
Security Matter - C. *in file?*

[redacted] No
mention was made either by [redacted] or the Agents interviewing
him regarding the Highlander Folk School.

[redacted] As indicated in the four-page
memorandum which was attached to my memorandum of February 21,
1951, the Highlander Folk School is not a school in the
normal sense but merely has short session labor and social
study classes usually of a two weeks' duration.

*We would argue about this. It is a school whether in
a normal or abnormal sense. H*

Although as stated above no investigation has been
made of the Highlander Folk School since July 4, 1943, the
Knoxville Office made an effort to develop [redacted]

[redacted] a confidential
informant. [redacted]

Due to the volume of applicant cases in the Knox-
ville Office, particularly Atomic Energy Act - Applicant
cases, people living at Monteagle, Tennessee, have been
contacted; however, the Agents working in that area are
aware of the general nature of the Highlander Folk School
and the Agents have advised that no inquiries have been made
concerning the interracial character of the school. SAC
Robey has advised that he has personally contacted all of
the Agents in the Knoxville Office who had worked in Mont-
eagle and vicinity in the past year and all have categorically
denied that they have discussed the interracial character of
the school with anyone and that they have exerted utmost
caution to prevent anyone from gaining the impression that
the school was being investigated by the FBI.

*They shouldn't discuss the school
proper with anyone.*

Answer to Your Inquiries Raised in My Memorandum
of February 21, 1951, Which is Attached.

1. Why was Horton carried on the Knoxville Key Figure List and why was the case closed out?

In June, 1940, Myles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School, was reported as taking an active part in or attending meetings held by the various Communist Party units in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and vicinity and that he formulated the policies and directed the activities of all the local units, as well as the entire group of units. This information was furnished by [REDACTED]

87D [REDACTED] On the basis of this allegation a Confidential Attention card was recommended and approved on Myles Horton. He was later listed as a Key Figure by the Knoxville Office. Investigation conducted of Horton between 1942 and 1944 failed to substantiate the original allegation that Horton was engaged in Communist activity; therefore, by closing report dated January 25, 1944, the Knoxville Office removed Horton from the Knoxville Key Figure List and the Security Index Card on Horton was cancelled by letter dated January 7, 1946.

2. You instructed that the Knoxville Office be advised to make no further contact with the Highlander Folk School on any matter.

Pursuant to your instructions the Bureau on February 22, 1951, telephonically instructed SAC Robey of the Knoxville Office to make no further contacts at the Highlander Folk School on any matter.

3. You inquired, "Why did we utilize such cumbersome procedure to get to the bottom of charges made by Horton in December, 1950?"

It has been the practice in the Security Division to immediately make direct contact with any individual who might make an unfounded allegation against the Bureau. In this instance we didn't go directly to Horton upon receipt of his December 10, 1950, letter because we recognized him as a trouble maker and felt that nothing would be gained by such an approach. We were wrong and I regret that we didn't

This is the most stupid reason yet advanced. Certainly nothing would have been lost. We would at least now have been in a better position.
H.

go to him immediately and obtain specifics from him and compel him to either prove or retract his statement.

4. In connection with using [REDACTED] as a source of information, you advised that [REDACTED] was being contacted for information on the activities of the Highlander Folk School. You asked why.

[REDACTED]

Reply to Mr. Roger Baldwin

Pursuant to your suggestions, there is attached hereto for your approval a proposed reply to Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union in which it is pointed out to him that the interracial character of the Highlander Folk School has never been considered as the basis for any investigation conducted by this Bureau.

Handwritten notes:
The basis for work
the American Civil Liberties Union
[REDACTED]
b7D

Memorandum from Peyton Ford dated February 19, 1951, Dealing with Correspondence from Myles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School

There is attached hereto a memorandum from Peyton Ford dated February 19, 1951, with photostatic copies of Horton's letter and attachments to Peyton Ford, together with Mr. Ford's draft of a reply to Horton. This correspondence regards the same unfounded allegation that Agents of the Knoxville Office have construed the interracial nature of the Highlander Folk School as being Communist. It is not believed that the Bureau can agree with Peyton Ford's draft reply to Mr. Horton. Our Knoxville Office obviously should not conduct interviews in the Highlander Folk School with stenographic or other persons recording the interview. The attached reply for your approval to Peyton Ford points out the reason why this procedure should not be followed. There is also attached for Peyton Ford's information a copy of the summary memorandum prepared concerning the Highlander Folk School.

Memorandum from Peyton Ford dated February 19, Concerning Correspondence from Dr. Albert E. Barnett of the Candler School of Theology Emory University, Georgia

There is attached hereto a memorandum from Peyton Ford dated February 19, 1951, which sets forth the contents of a letter directed to the Attorney General from Albert E. Barnett which also regards the unfounded allegation that Agents of the Knoxville Office were investigating the Highlander Folk School because they surmised "that the free admission of Negroes as students at Highlander constituted evidence of Communist point of view." Obviously, Myles Horton has persuaded Dr. Barnett to write Attorney General McGrath in order to strengthen Horton's complaint against the FBI. For your information, Dr. Barnett is mentioned in the Bureau files. These references reflect that Barnett has been connected in one way or another with the following organizations which have been subject to considerable Communist infiltration.

*The fact is we have been investigating
Highlander School & doing it in a crude &
inapt manner by trying to develop two
informants [redacted] unsuccessfully*

LID

Southern Conference for Human Welfare - At a dinner held on May 6, 1947, for the benefit of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at Chicago, Illinois, Dr. Albert E. Barnett was listed as a sponsor and speaker. (100-10355-337)

The files also reflect that Dr. Barnett was one of the members of the Ad Hoc Committee which welcomed the Reverend Hewlett Johnson's arrival at La Guardia Airport in November, 1948. Unusual publicity resulted from the fact that the so-called "Red Dean's" first application for a visa was turned down due to the fact that he was sponsored by the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. (This organization has been declared to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.) (100-146964-1477)

The "Daily Worker" of May 20, 1949, reflects that 275 prominent individuals had signed an open letter urging that Congress reject the Atlantic Pact and called upon President Truman to settle issues now outstanding through direct negotiations with the Soviet Union. Dr. Barnett was one of the signers. (100-3-81-A)

Committee for Peaceful Alternative to the Atlantic Pact - On August 21, 1949, Dr. Barnett was listed as an individual from Illinois who had signed an open letter to Senators and Congressmen urging defeat of President Truman's arms program. (100-364437-7)

Mid-Century Conference for Peace - In Chicago, May 29-30, 1950, Dr. Barnett was carried as a sponsor of this organization from the Chicago area. (100-364437-36 p.22)

Methodist Federation for Social Action - He was a delegate to a meeting of the organization held in Ohio, July 18 to 21, 1950. (61-3615-41)

No investigation has ever been conducted concerning Dr. Barnett; however, as indicated above, there is evidence reflecting that he has been connected with organizations which have been subject to Communist infiltration. In the attached memorandum to Peyton Ford, he is advised that Dr. Barnett has been misinformed by Myles Horton with respect to nature of our interest in the Highlander Folk School.

ACTION

There is attached hereto proposed letters to Roger Baldwin and to Peyton Ford for your approval.

ADDENDUM - 2-23-51

The Director further inquired as to why more complete details were not furnished in the first instance concerning the extent of our investigation at the Highlander Folk School.

Inasmuch as the issue raised by Horton and Baldwin was to the effect that Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had confused interracial education with communism, the background information furnished in our original memorandum was designed to cover that issue.

We now realize that we did not give the Director sufficient background to enable him to properly evaluate this situation.

We will make every effort to avoid this in the future.

Baldwin's letter said no such thing. The last paragraph of his letter said as no any investigation of the school has been made. (No limitation as to reason is stated)

What you gave me was useful & misleading information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5/4/51

FROM : SAC, Knoxville

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bufile 61-7511)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Alden	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Laughlin	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

On 5-4-51, [REDACTED] SA, U. S. Treasury Dept., and [REDACTED] Internal Revenue U. S. Treasury Dept., both assigned Chattanooga, Tenn., voluntarily furnished an agent of this division the following information:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MMB
61-12

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61-7511-167
MAY 7 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTG/OK
24562

KX 61-12

Both men were thanked for the above information and informed they would not be interfering with any investigations being conducted by the FBI. No other comments were made concerning the Highlander Folk School.

The above information is being furnished to the Bureau for information purposes, and no further action is being taken by this division.

It should be noted that if a complete investigation is conducted by the Internal Revenue Agents regarding the Highlander Folk School, the results of such investigation would possibly be extremely enlightening, especially concerning sources of income for this school. However, in view of previous instructions received from the Bureau, no effort will be made to obtain such information unless instructed to do so by the Bureau.

*We should get this
from Internal Revenue.
Dt.*

SAC, Knoxville

May 15, 1951

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 117

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bufile 61-7511 - 167

EX - 97

Reurlet dated May 4, 1951, which reflects that the Internal Revenue Bureau may conduct a complete investigation of the Highlander Folk School.

The Knoxville Office should discreetly arrange, if possible, to obtain a copy of the investigative report concerning this school from the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The Bureau should be promptly advised of all developments.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTG/CN
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nlm
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo

Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

MAILED 6
MAY 17 1951
COMM - FBI

MAY 29 1951

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED - MAY 16 1951
MAY 16 7 17 PM '51
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
MAY 16 8 01 PM '51
78 B2
etc

April 20, 1951

Mr. Tolson

L. B. Nichols

MYLES HORTON
① HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

With reference to the attached letter from Herbert Monte Levy, Staff Counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, there are two issues involved. *eh*

The first issue - Does the FBI consider interracial education as somewhat subversive and does it ask questions on this basis of neighbors.

Investigation which was made in February proves this view without foundation. To re-check the matter, I called SAC Robey at Knoxville and asked him if we had contacted neighbors. He stated every Agent working in that area had been questioned at least twice and we had not contacted neighbors.

Collateral to this issue is the attempt of the American Civil Liberties Union to force the FBI to issue instructions concerning comments on interracial education. There is no need for such instructions since they are part and parcel of the Bureau's operating procedures and policies. To issue such instructions would in effect admit that such a condition existed. To date there is no proven case to substantiate this.

The second issue has to do with contacting the Highlander Folk School.

The minutes of the Highlander Executive Council for January 22 and 23, 1951, which were forwarded to the Attorney General reflect that "because of previous misunderstandings in interview with FBI agents, the Highlander Director (Myles Horton) shall speak for the staff and shall ask that all questions posed by any FBI agents be put in writing, and shall make his replies in writing - provided legal counsel advises this action." This condition is, of course, impossible, and on February 22, 1951, instructions were issued to the Knoxville Office to make no further contact with the Highlander Folk School on any matter. *de*

A letter to Levy is attached.

cc - Mr. Belmont

LEN:CMC

Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8 BTG/jm
245522

61-7571-2
NOT RECORDED

45 MAY 2 1951

INITIALS ORIGINAL

Ernest Angell
Mrs. Katrina McCormick Barnes
Jonathan B. Bingham
Mrs. Dorothy Dunbar Bromley
Carl Carme
Richard S. Childs
Norman Cousins
Edward J. Ennis
Morris L. Ernst
John F. Finerty
H. William Fitelson
James Lawrence Fly
Osmond K. Fraenkel
Walter Frank
Yaslan Fry
Prof. Walter Gellhorn
Arthur Gedder Hays
August Heckschar
Rev. John Haynes Holmes
B. W. Huebsch
Rev. John Paul Jones
Dorothy Kenyon
Corliss Lemont
Prof. Eduard C. Lindeman
Benjamin F. MacLaurin
Merle Miller
Herbert R. Northrup
Marilyn S. Pizze
Elmer Rice
Whitney North Seymour
Norman Thomas
William L. White
C. Dickerman Williams
Raymond L. Wise

Thurman Arnold
 Bishop James Chamberlain Baker
 Roger N. Baldwin
 Francis Biddle
 Prof. Edwin M. Borchard
 Van Wyck Brooks
 Pearl S. Buck
 Dr. Henry Seidel Canby
 Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers
 William Henry Chamberlin
 Greenville Clark
 Prof. Henry Steele Commager
 Morris L. Cooke
 Prof. George S. Counts
 Prof. Robert S. Cushman
 Elmer Davis
 John Dos Passos
 Melvyn Douglas
 Howard Eddy
 Thomas H. Eliot
 Walter T. Fisher
 Rev. Henry Emerson Fosdick
 Louis H. Garrison
 Dean Christian Gauss
 James Charles W. Gilkey
 Prof. Frank P. Graham
 Earl G. Harrison
 Marvin C. Harrison
 C. Henry Howe
 Mr. Robert M. Hutchins
 Dr. Charles S. Johnson
 Dr. M. M. Juchacz W. Johnson
 Saburo Kido
 Benjamin H. Kiser
 Dr. John A. Lapp
 Prof. Harold D. Lasswell
 Mrs. Agnes Brown Leach
 Alex. Lerner
 Dr. Robert Morris Lovett
 Arch. Robert S. Lynd
 Prof. Archibald MacLeish
 John P. Marquand
 John H. Mauldin
 Bishop Francis J. McConnell
 Dr. W. F. Mackenzie
 A. D. Muste
 Bishop G. Bromley Oxenham
 Rev. Edward L. Parsons
 James G. Patton
 Philip Randolph
 Carl Rogers, Jr.
 Eric Roper
 John Nevill Sayre
 Rev. William Scarlett
 Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.
 Joseph Schlossberg
 Edell Shepherd
 Robert E. Sherwood
 Abba Hillel Silver
 William R. Smith
 John H. Spaulding
 John H. T. Spivey
 John H. Tilly
 John H. Williams
 Hollingsworth Wood
 William Lindsay Young

In Sixteen Areas

170 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ORegon 5-5990

Ernest Angell
Chairman, Board of Directors

Roger N. Baldwin
Chairman, National Committee

Arther Garfield Hays
General Counsel
Morris L. Ernst
General Counsel

Jonathan B. Singha
Secretary

B. W. Hughes
Tennessee

Patrick Murphy Molin
Executive Director

George E. Rundquist
Assistant Director

Clifford Farster
Herbert Monte Levy George Soil
Staff Counsel

George Solt

Alan Reitman
Public Relations

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Todd

Mr. Ladd,
Jefferson

Mr. Clark

Mr. Glad

SECRET

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

2011, 2012, 2013

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Harbo

10

Mr. Alden

April 18, 1951

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U.S. Department of Justice

Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/29/84 BY JP8BTJ/C

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have recently reexamined the exchange of correspondence between Mr. Baldwin and you of last February concerning the Highlander Folk School. Your letter was most certainly responsive to Mr. Baldwin's inquiry.

However, a careful reexamination of the correspondence leads us to believe that Mr. Baldwin, who wrote you in his personal capacity rather than as an officer of this organization, did not quite hit the point which was troubling the Highlander Folk School authorities.

The real concern of the School and of several members of our Board who have been contacted by the school authorities is that some questions addressed by F.B.I. investigators to neighbors of the School led the neighbors to believe the questions were indicative of an attitude on the part of these agents that inter-racial education is somewhat subversive. We are confident that this does not reflect an F.B.I. attitude. Nor do we know whether the interpretation of the neighbors as to the purport of the questions was reasonable or unreasonable. We wonder however, whether, to avoid future repetitions of such incidents, it might not be possible to issue appropriate instructions to your agents to guard against any implication on their part that inter-racial education is necessarily subversive.

We note also in your letter of February 26 that you have issued appropriate instructions to discontinue any direct contacts to representatives of the School. But again, although you were not informed of it, Mr. Horton had not been opposed to contacts being made at the School. Indeed, it would seem most unwise to discontinue direct contacts with the school representatives, both from the point of view of the F.B.I., the students, and Mr. Horton. Doubtless the F.B.I. would be able to get much better and fuller information from the officials of the School than from the neighbors who alone are now being contacted.

RECORDED - 29 61-7511

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.

-2-

April 18, 1951

I might add that I have communicated my views to Mr. Horton, and that he shares them fully. As he states in a letter to us dated April 14, "I have no objection to direct dealings with the F.B.I. on matters of internal security or in regard to legitimate inquiries. No purpose would be served ... by my failure to cooperate in such matters." He also agrees that the real concern is the issuance of appropriate directives to your agents concerning comments on inter-racial education.

We should appreciate your comments.

Respectfully yours,

Herbert M. Levy

Herbert Monte Levy
Staff Counsel

RECORDED - 29

INDEXED

29

11-7511-168

April 20, 1951

Mr. Herbert Monte Levy
Staff Counsel
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/29/84 BY SP8BTG/OC

Dear Mr. Levy:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of April 18, 1951, with further reference to the allegations of Mr. Nyles Horton of the Highlander Folk School.

When Mr. Horton first alleged that interracial education was considered "somewhat subversive" by the FBI, and the basis for investigation, we made a very careful check into the matter. We could find no basis for corroboration of Mr. Horton's statement although it was quite obvious that these allegations had been widely disseminated by Mr. Horton. There are no facts to substantiate Mr. Horton's position that FBI Agents considered interracial education as "subversive," nor did the Agents ask questions which would permit any such impression to be conveyed. In view of the long-standing policies of the FBI and the absence of any proven instances of violations of these policies I saw no necessity then, nor now, to reiterate our policy. The very thought that interracial education is a basis for the conclusion of "subversion" is so far removed from the operations of the FBI that I see no purpose to be served in sending out any instructions on this subject at this time.

I have noted your comment as to the desirability of dealing directly with the Highlander Folk School. This is exactly what we did do on the occasion of our last contact with Mr. Horton. It has always been my view that the most accurate information can be obtained directly from the interested parties rather than from indirect inquiries. The Highlander Executive Council, however, at its meeting

cc: SAC, New York (With copy of incoming)
SAC, Knoxville (With copy of incoming)

cc: Mr. Belmont

LBN:CMC

SAC Robert

4/24/51

MAILED 3
APR 23 1951
COMM - FBI

Laumgard

540152

Mr. Herbert Monte Levy
Staff Counsel
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

April 20, 1951

in January, 1951, set up impossible conditions for the conduct of interviews to which this Bureau could not accede, and accordingly we had no other choice but to refrain from contacting those connected with the school in matters in which they might be helpful.

I appreciate your calling this matter to my attention.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED

LRT

APR 20 1951

RECEIVED

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1; b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-169

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RECORDED

61-1511-169
SAC, Knoxville

May 24, 1951

130 Director, FBI

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

130-EX

Burlet May 11, 1951.

Pursuant to your request, there are being enclosed herewith two copies of each of the two photographs which you forwarded with referenced letter. No steps should be taken at this time to identify the individuals depicted in these photographs. However, they should be placed with your file in the captioned matter for possible future identification if further investigation of the Highlander Folk School is authorized by the Bureau.

Inclosures

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTG/bw
245902

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Alder _____
Belmont _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____

60 MAY 31 1951

MAILED 12
MAY 25 1951
COMM - FBI

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED - MAY 25 1951
MAY 25 1951
FBI
RECEIVED - MAY 25 1951

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

Mr. Peyton Ford
Deputy Attorney General
Director, FBI

May 12, 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 117

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

INDEXED - 117 61-7511-170

Reference is made to the memorandum dated May 3, 1951, which the Attorney General received from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., attaching a letter dated May 1, 1951, and a New York "Compass" newspaper article dated April 30, 1951, which were received by Senator Lodge from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] relating to the captioned matter. We have made photostatic copies of this correspondence for our files and are returning the originals herewith to you.

The enclosed material makes the false allegation that the FBI is harassing the Highlander Folk School because of its interracial character. This allegation was originally made to the Attorney General by Myles Horton, director of this school and, since then, several individuals have written to the Attorney General in a similar vein. This previous correspondence has been discussed in our memoranda to you dated February 26, 1951, March 13, 1951, and March 28, 1951.

No further action is contemplated by this Bureau regarding the enclosed material.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

62 MAY 31 1951

COMM - FBI
MAY 14 1951
MAILED 18

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BJA/KM
ON 3/1/84

United States Senate

May 3, 1951

Respectfully referred to Honorable James
Howard McGrath, Attorney General of the United States,
Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

With thanks for such favorable consideration as
the communication herewith submitted warrants,
and for a report thereon, in duplicate to
accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

McQuade

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U. S. S.

44-377-8
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 4 1951
DIVISION OF RECORDS

ATTORNEY GENERAL
DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

May 1st 1951

Senator Lodge
House of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Lodge:

In compiling a book which takes in
social questions of today in America...I am collecting
data on the status of the American Negro.

Today I found this page...and I
seek to authenticate this statement about the F B I
and the Federal Government...regarding the spreading of
the impression that this Highlander Folk School at
Monteagle, Tenn. where trade-unionists study and live..
If this is not so....it is very
bad policy for good relations, for this newspaper to
print it.. BUT if it is so....it is worse policy
for our F B I and Federal Government...

Can you help me, getting the truth
about this.... and if not, will you kindly return
this page and suggest to whom in Washington I can write?

Thanking you...

Sincerely

FORWARDED
DEBOL

MAY 15 1951

OFFICE OF THE
RECEIVED

A Tennessee Story



About a Ramon, To Be School

May 17, 1951

Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senators:

This is in response to your note of May 3, 1951, which referred a letter and enclosure from [redacted] for consideration by this Department.

The enclosure of [redacted] letter is an article from the "Daily Compass" of April 30, 1951, which suggests that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of this Department have harassed the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tennessee.

May I reassure you for the benefit of [redacted] that such a suggestion is absolutely false and without any foundation whatever. As you know, the FBI is strictly an investigative organization, in fact as well as policy, and indulges in no harassment.

In accordance with your request, I am returning [redacted] letter and enclosure.

Yours sincerely,

PEYTON FORD

Peyton Ford
Deputy Attorney General

RECORDED - 1
INDEXED - 1

161-7511-171
MAY 21 1951
37

60 MAY 24 1951

E. B. I.
RECEIVED
MAY 31 10 35 AM '51
RECEIVED

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August Heckscher
Rev. John Heynes Holmes
B. W. Huebsch
Rev. John Paul Jones
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Corliss Lamont
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Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.

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At. Rev. William Scarlett
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Odell Shepard
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Ellen E. Smith
Edward J. Sparling
Raymond Sving

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In Sixteen Areas

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

170 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ORegon 5-5990

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Chairman, Board of Directors
Roger N. Baldwin
Chairman, National Committee

Arthur Garfield Hays
General Counsel
Morris L. Ernst
General Counsel

Jonathan B. Bingham
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George E. Rundquist
Assistant Director

Herbert Monte Levy
Staff Counsel

Clifford Forster
George Soll
Staff Counsel

Alan Reitman
Public Relations Director

Jeffrey J. Fisher
Mr. Telephone

May 18, 1951

RE: HIGHLANDER FOR
SCHOOL CASE

Secretary
J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Friend:

I am highly embarrassed to write this letter, but I do hope you will bear with me.

Mr. Hoover was kind enough to write me on this subject a few weeks ago in response to a letter I wrote to him, and I now find to my shame that the letter has gone astray in our files and cannot be located.

I therefore wonder if I could prevail upon you to send me a copy of that letter.

With many thanks and deep appreciation in advance, I am

Cordially yours,

Herbert Monte Levy
Herbert Monte Levy
Staff Counsel

RECORDED - 32
INDEXED - 32

61-7511-172
JUN 6 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/1/84 BY SP8 BTG/CA
34532

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

May 24, 1951

RECORDED - 32 61-7511-172

Mr. Herbert Monte Levy
Staff Counsel
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/1/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CW
245582

Dear Mr. Levy:

Your letter of May 18, 1951, addressed
to my Secretary, has been referred to my attention
and in accordance with your request, I am enclosing
a copy of my communication to you of April 20, 1951.

You may be sure that I am glad to be of
assistance in this instance and if I can be of
further aid do not hesitate to communicate with me.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
MAY 25 2 58 PM '51

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
MAY 25 10 08 AM '51

Enclosure
Director's letter to Mr. Levy of 4-20-51.

MAILED 8
MAY 25 1951
COMM - FBI

JUN 15 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 22, 1951

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

(Bufile 61-7511)

Rs Bureau memorandum dated 5/15/51 to the
SAC, Knoxville.

etc

[REDACTED] Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, advised agents of this office on 6/14/51 that as of that date no investigation of the Highlander Folk School has been instigated. However, he stated he anticipates in the very near future that his department, along with Special Agents of the Treasury Department, will conduct a full investigation of the income, expenses and operations of the Highlander Folk School and its personnel.

He stated he would keep agents of the FBI informed of the progress made in this and would be willing to allow agents of the FBI to review the results of such investigation.

etc

This Division will maintain contact with [REDACTED] and will keep the Bureau advised as to the progress made in the investigations by the Internal Revenue Department.

61-12

[REDACTED]:jga

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/1/84 BY SP8 BTG/aw

RECORDED - 18

JUN 25 1951

EX-129

JUL 9 1951

etc

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 8/13/51

Office

TO : DIRECTOR FBI
FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE
SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
BUFILE 61-7511

Re bulet to Knoxville, dated 5/15/51.

[redacted] Internal Revenue, U. S. Treasury Department, Chattanooga, Tennessee, advised that to date no action has been taken by his department or by the Special Agents, U. S. Treasury Department, in connection with an investigation of the Highlander Folk School or any of their personnel. He again stated he would immediately advise the writer when any information is received by his department.

/bg
61-12

RECORDED - 6

EX. - 100

AUG 15 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTB/clb
2455312

61 AUG 21 1951

174

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 16, 1951

FROM : SAC, Knoxville

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
SECURITY MATTER - C

Relet from Knoxville to Bureau dated 8-13-51.

bk

[REDACTED] Internal Revenue, U. S. Treasury Department, Chattanooga, Tennessee, advised an agent of this office on October 13, 1951, that as of that date no action had been taken by his department or by the special agents of the U. S. Treasury Department in connection with an investigation of the Highlander Folk School or any of their personnel. He again stated he would immediately advise agents of this office of any information developed as a result of his investigation.

bk

[REDACTED] jaw
61-12

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTG/ch
245302

RECORDED - 48
EX-115

61-7511-175
OCT 18 1951

59 OCT 23 1951

etc

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: 4/21/52

G.I.R.-6

ReKxlet dated 10/16/51.

On April 17, 1952, [REDACTED] Internal Revenue, U. S. Treasury Department, advised that no investigation has as yet been conducted of the Highlander Folk School and its personnel by Treasury Agents. He added that because of a desire by the Internal Revenue Bureau to look into the tax returns of gamblers and racketeers his office had been ordered to discontinue any investigation of the Highlander Folk School for an indefinite period of time.

He advised that he would notify the FBI in the event that investigation was to be conducted at a future date. In view of these facts this case is being closed administratively by the Knoxville Office pending receipt of this advice from

:MCD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

LATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTG/CM
245502

REC'D - 19
EX-92

100-61-7511-176
APR 28 1952
10

44-38861-100

3' Montague & Term.
July 31, 1953

Mr. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover: I am writing

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BJA/aw

Confidential letter.
The Highlander Folk School,
about three miles from Monteagle
is believed by many citizens
around here, to be one
of the hottest beds of
Communist training
in the United States.
It seems they get a
half bushel of mail a
day. People around
here, can't understand
what it all means.
They have been busy

RECORDED-37

61-7511-171

AUG 8 1953

AUG 8 1953

5-4

11/15

for years. They claim they
are here to help the mountain
people, but no one knows
if any one around here
they have helped,
It is evident to me, from
what I know, that it
is a communist
center, What can be
done about it?
Who has the authority
to act in judging
and about it.

Sincerely

W. A. Swift

P.S. This is a confidential
letter. Rev. W. A. Swift

RECEIVED
JUL 3 5 04 PM '55
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TRUE COPY

Monteagle, Tenn.
July 31, 1953

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.
Federal Bureau of Information.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am writing a confidential letter. The Highlander Folks School, about three miles of Monteagle, is believed by many citizens around here, to be one of the hottest beds of Communist teaching in the United States. It seems they get a half bushel of mail a day. People around here can't understand what it all means. They have been here for years. They claim they are here to help the mountain people, but no one knows of any one around here they have helped. It is evident to me, from what I know, that it is a communist center. What can be done about it? Who has the authority to act in finding out about it?

Sincerely

/s/ W. A. Swift

P.S. This is a confidential letter.

/s/ Rev. W. A. Swift

August 6, 1953

Reverend W. A. Swift
Kontougle, Tennessee

INDEXED-31

Dear Mr. Swift:

61-7511-177

RECORDED-37 Your letter dated July 31, 1953, has been received and the notice which prompted your communication are indeed appreciated.

In view of the contents of your letter I am instructing the Special Agent in Charge of our Knoxville Office to have an Agent contact you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CW
24 JSCB

John Edgar Hoover
Director

G. I. R. J.

2cc - SAC, Knoxville (W/Enclosure)

Bureau files reflect that in December 1943 the correspondent communicated with the Bureau concerning juvenile delinquency matters and was afforded a cordial acknowledgment.

The letter of acknowledgment is being mailed in plain envelope inasmuch as Swift indicates that he desires his identity be kept confidential.

Bureau files reflect that a security investigation of the Highland Park School was closed in 1943, Knoxville, file 61-12, inasmuch as no evidence was developed that the school was Communist controlled or dominated. The files do not disclose pertinent information received since that date indicating Communist Party activity on the part of the school; however, allegations of Communist Party sympathy or activity have been received concerning persons who were or had been connected with the school.

- Tamm
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Gearty
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

COMM - FBI
AUG 7 1953
MAILED 30

6 AUG 20 1953

In regard to the Highland Folk School Bureau teletype to Knoxville dated February 27, 1951, instructed Knoxville to advise all agents that no discussion was or can be made with any individual concerning the school.

Bureau letter dated May 15, 1951, requested Knoxville to discreetly obtain a copy of the Bureau of Internal Revenue investigative report concerning the school. It is noted that a number of contacts were made with the Bureau of Internal Revenue for this purpose. By letter dated April 21, 1952, Knoxville reported that the Bureau of Internal Revenue investigation of the school had been postponed and the Bureau of Internal Revenue would advise Knoxville Office in the event that the investigation was conducted.

In view of the contents of the correspondent's communication you are requested to designate an agent to discreetly contact the correspondent as soon as possible and obtain from him the basis and substantiation for the allegations made in his letter bearing in mind the Bureau's instructions of February 27, 1951, hereinbefore-mentioned.

In regard to the correspondent's inquiries set out in his letter he should be orally advised that all pertinent information relating to subversive activities should be furnished to the FBI inasmuch as the FBI has been given the general responsibilities for the investigation of subversive activities within the United States under the security program defined by Executive Orders and Congressional enactments.

No investigation should be conducted in connection with the correspondent's allegations without securing specific Bureau authorization as set forth in the Manual of Instructions, Section 87-C, 5A.

The results of the interview should be promptly furnished to the Bureau with reference being made to this letter.

Copy: sdc

TO: MR. D. M. LADD •
FROM: MR. J. E. BELMONT
SUBJECT: MYLES HORTON
(Jenner Committee Request)

August 25, 1953

Jenner Committee requested name check on Horton, Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., June 30 1953.

b7c
[REDACTED] Horton long-time head of Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee. Close associate of known Communist Party members. Active in Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW), a cited organization and Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), successor organization to SCHW.* Horton and [REDACTED] on West, known Communist, were principal organizers of program Highlander Folk School when latter organized in 1932. In December, 1950, Horton in letter to Mr. Clegg accused Bureau Agents of questioning neighbors of Folk School regarding visits of Negroes to School and also of stating that a press release released by School would be considered communistic by a majority of southern people. Horton made similar charges in letter to Attorney General, Senator Estes Defauver, to the press and to others. Horton's allegations found by Bureau to be false. Horton in letter to Attorney General stated that the Council of the School was considering the procedure for future interviews with Bureau Agents, i. e., of having the Director of School only speak for entire staff and of having all questions posed by Bureau Agents put in writing. Director of School to submit replies in writing. Subsequently Knoxville Office instructed to have no further contacts whatever at Folk School. Present review limited to main files on Horton and Highlander Folk School, and summary report dated October 4, 1947, concerning SCHW which was prepared in accordance with Executive Order 9835 and which contains summary on Horton. "See" references since that summary were also reviewed.* Horton was reported instrumental in starting the "Workers Alliance, designated by the Attorney General Pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

ACTION:

That the attached memorandum be forwarded to the Jenner Committee.

2. NO. 1 in my file in copy
Attachment
(100-11615; 61-7511)
1 - Mr. Nichols

EX
[REDACTED]: fjb

61-7511- ✓
NOT RECORDED
148 SEP 16 1953

62 SEP 22 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTJ/AL
245502

Monteale. Tenn.
Aug. 10. 1953

Dear Mr. Hoover:
your letter
came this a.m.

I am glad you are
sending a representative
from Knoxville to
contact me in regard
to the Communist
situation here, which
I wrote you about.
I can give him
considerable information

RECORDED-33

INDEXED-33

Sincerely,
W. D. Swift

117511-178
AUG 18 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CS

NO acc.
missing

ENCLOSURE

Reference to me?
AUG 23 1953

Deets Pickell
Board of Tennessee Bldg
Construction Co. Inc.

Among Our Neighbors

'Pastor Swift,' Wife Did a Lot of Healing

Lovable Couple Now Retired After 60 Years

By GORDON H. TURNER
Staff Correspondent

MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—Much of the South and nation and in fact a lot of the world would not be exactly the same had it not been for a lovable, retired couple now happily living in retirement here.

High above the world's ills, which they have done a lot to heal, are the Rev. W. A. Swift, an all-time famous Methodist preacher and his wife, the former Irene Keiser. Both were born and reared not far apart in southwest Kentucky during the latter quarter of the 19th century.

"Pastor Swift" had written me they were "retired," and that they were "just a couple." After evangelizing and holding a dozen or so pastorates in many states, they came to a pretty home here 10 years ago and settled down, free from now on, of routine professional duties.

Retired 60 Years

But Mrs. Swift has attended to the famous Sunday school assembly programs here for 60 years (with her husband since the early 1890s). With such an acquaintance, to say nothing of continuing worldwide correspondence, reading from a large personal library, and filling in a thousand and one little calls and chores around here—the couple is yet quite active.

At their invitation by letter, I spent a recent unforgettable day with this remarkable couple, whom I had never before met, and for whom a dozen stories couldn't do justice. He did me the courtesy of complimenting my good-will tour in the state, and my column. Though no publicity seeker, he consented for me to write their story.

Swift described hardships long



—Staff photo by Gordon H. Turner
MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—The Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Swift stand in front of their pretty home just inside the world famous Sunday School assembly grounds here. They have named the home Inglewood.

ago and when he served as school janitor to pay his way through a small college.

"When I was born there were no electric lights or paved roads, much less automobiles in Kentucky," he recalled. "But ox-wagons, spinning wheels, and homemade clay lamps were common."

He told of "dropping" corn, then covering and cultivating it with a hoe—of eggs selling at three to five cents a dozen, and drum prints at four cents a yard. Back

then men worked hard from sun to sun for 25 cents, corn sold for 20 cents a bushel, children walked miles to school, and preachers, usually riding horseback to appointments, often got as little as \$200 for a year's pay.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTG/ML

245562

61-7511-115

ENCLOSURE

Lost All for Friends

Swift's dad was a well-to-do farmer until he lost all he had as security on notes for friends. W. A. never got a cent from home toward his education.

"One winter I had hnt one pair of socks to my name and washed them out at night to wear next day," he declared. "But before I married I had crossed the Atlantic ocean three times and traveled in all the world's continents except Australia."

It was actually in the middle of the Atlantic while on a trip to the Holy Land that he met the girl he was to marry in 1909. Their oldest daughter, Mary Elizabeth, died at age 8 and oldest son William was killed in an automobile accident at age 20. These losses were partially made up, however, for Eleanor (now Mrs. John R. West of Nashville) soon came along and then later within a matter of months of each other, Thomas, Margaret and Marjorie arrived to place the Swifts as the only known "Methodist pastor's parents of triplets in the world."

First Home Service

W. A.'s first sermon was at his home church, Mount Carmel, near Murray, Ky. in 1896. Before retiring a decade ago he held many pastorates, including also churches in Little Rock and Texarkana, Ark., Marion, Ill., St. Clair, Mo., and Millersburg, Ky. An editor of church papers for 11 years, he helped found two Methodist colleges (Kentucky Wesleyan and Athens, Ala.), and had the distinction of clearing several towns and cities of the "filth of alcohol and indecent shows and carnivals."

This man accumulated what may have been the largest personal library of any fellow-preacher in the country and though he had given away or sold nearly all of it, he recently counted more than 1000 volumes left. Too, he has always had a big correspondence and today values among keepsakes a personal letter to him from King Edward VII, three from King George VI, and one from Queen Elizabeth II.

Gave J. P. Alley A Start

As benefactor of the late J. P. Alley Sr., creator of Hambone's meditations who grew to be one of America's greatest commercial artists), Pastor Swift is very proud. While he was preaching at Ashbury Methodist in Little Rock, Ark., out of work, came to him for help. Swift got him a good job, took him into his home for free board, slept in the same bed with him for two years, gave him money to take an art course by mail (only training he ever had) and watched him rise to fame.

Later Alley's were the only cartoons ever to hang on the walls of the U. S. capitol in Washington and the only ones created out of England to appear in a famous London magazine. As a top writer



This is a photo of the Swifts' triplet children, made when the trio graduated from Jackson city high school.

for the Memphis Commercial Appeal, he considered changing to one of the nation's biggest dailies at a tripled salary but Swift advised him to remain in Dixie. He did, and in Little Rock became a great lay leader and Bible teacher in Ashbury church. Swift performed Alley's wedding ceremony, and when he died a few years ago, was called to preach his funeral.

The Swift triplets, parent-like, are blaxing their own brilliant trails. Born in Lexington, Ky., they graduated together at Jackson (Tenn.) high school under principal D. E. Ray and the late C. B. Hama then city superintendent. They literally worked their way through college — not one each but up to two, three, and more, all with exceptional records.

Thomas attended Lambuth (Jackson, Tenn.), the University of Tenn., and Ohio State, and is now a graduate chemical engineer in Houston, Texas. Margaret graduated from Wesleyan (Macon, Ga.), Scarritt in Nashville, and then from Columbia in New York City when its president was General Eisenhower. Later she attended the Universities of Michigan, California and Peiping, China. She served as a missionary in China until the Communists took over and is now field director of the American Red Cross in Japan.

Marjorie graduated from Lambuth, Peabody college, and then from Northwestern university

with a Ph.D. degree. Now with a top-spot on the University of Alabama faculty, she gets back here more often than the other children to visit the family.

The Swifts hosted me through their big home "so cool in summer that we always sleep under blankets." He has a vegetable garden (mostly beans and tomatoes now) and in lovely flower beds, dahlias are a specialty. There are enough beds in the big house "to sleep several families," and with two kitchens, I got the idea that most of the time it is open house to friends from everywhere. Just finished on the backside is a tiny guest house as modern as tomorrow, which they plan to rent to assembly visitors when not used as their own guest house.

Philosophy on World

Strolling in the garden Swift who has been a student of government and world affairs from boyhood, gave me his philosophy of current conditions.

"The world, since I was born has improved very fast materially but constantly drifted morally," he said. "But if even yet America really turned to God in practice as well as theory, we can overcome communism and lead the world into a great spiritual awakening that would bring untold material blessings to all. If we don't, I fear communism will win out and set the world back a thousand years or perhaps even destroy civilization itself."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 27, 1953

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTG/DAJ
245082SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C61-7511-177
Bureau letter to Reverend W. A. SWIFT, Monteagle, Tennessee,
dated 8-6-53. I.H.

Rev. WILLIAM ALPHEUS SWIFT, Monteagle, Tennessee, was interviewed at his residence by Special Agent [redacted] on 8-19-53. Rev. SWIFT advised that he is a retired Methodist Minister, 61 years of age, and that he has resided at Monteagle, Tennessee, for the past 10 years. Rev. SWIFT reported that the Highlander Folk School which is located on highway between Monteagle and Tracy City, Tennessee, was reportedly founded during the early part of 1930 by a man named DOMBROSKY. Rev. SWIFT stated that he did not know DOMBROSKY's first name and that he had never met DOMBROSKY. Rev. SWIFT advised that DOMBROSKY is no longer connected with the Highlander Folk School, but that he is reported to be sympathetic with the Communist. Rev. SWIFT stated that he believed DOMBROSKY to be sympathetic with Communism because of newspaper accounts linking DOMBROSKY with strikes which were occurring all over the United States. Rev. SWIFT stated that he had never heard any comments made either by or accredited to DOMBROSKY which would lead him to believe him to be Communistic and he stated that he had not received any reports of any activity on the part of DOMBROSKY other than the newspaper accounts of DOMBROSKY participating in strikes which would lead him to believe that DOMBROSKY was sympathetic with Communism or any subversive organization.

Rev. SWIFT stated that he has been informed that the Highlander Folk School is reportedly operated under the leadership of a man by the name of HORTON, first name unknown. He said that he has never met HORTON and does not know anyone connected with the Highlander Folk School either in the past or at the present time. He also advised that he has never visited the Highlander Folk School and has never associated with anyone who has frequented the Highlander Folk School or associated with any of the individuals connected with this school. Rev. SWIFT advised that he has no direct information regarding the Highlander Folk School or any of its past or present personnel. He stated that his only information concerning the possible sympathies of the Highlander Folk School with the Communist Party or other subversive organization is in the form of hearsay information. Rev. SWIFT was asked for specific information even in the form of hearsay upon which he based his opinion that the Highlander Folk School was Communistic in nature. Rev. SWIFT advised it is his opinion that the Highlander Folk School was dominated by Communist Sympathizers on the following events.

RECORDED - 91

INDEXED - 91

61-7511-179
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INT/SEC

etc

Rev. SWIFT stated that sometime during 1952, he observed Mr. HORTON, Highlander Folk School Director, throw away a copy of the Romanian News, Sunday Edition, dated October, 1952, numbered 206. Rev. SWIFT stated that HORTON discarded this newspaper in the Post Office of Monteagle, Tennessee and he reclaimed the newspaper for information purposes. Rev. SWIFT stated that after reading this edition of the Romanian News, he considered it subversive in nature.

Rev. SWIFT stated that the Highlander Folk School has claimed for years that the purpose of their location at Monteagle, Tennessee is to assist the mountain people in that vicinity. He stated that he has been visiting in Monteagle and vicinity for the past 35 years and has lived continually at Monteagle, Tennessee for the past 10 years. He stated that in visiting with mountain people in that vicinity, he has yet to find anyone who has stated that anyone connected with the Highlander Folk School has assisted the mountain people in any way.

Rev. SWIFT said that [REDACTED] advised him some time ago that the Highlander Folk School was made up of Communist Sympathizers. Rev. SWIFT advised the interviewing agent that [REDACTED] did not elaborate on the comment and did not give any reason or basis for making this remark.

Rev. SWIFT also advised that he had been informed by [REDACTED] that the Highlander Folk School was a "hot bed of Communism". Rev. SWIFT was unable to furnish any additional information regarding the comment and stated that [REDACTED] had not elaborated on this remark. He also stated that he has seen extremely large quantities of mail being delivered at Monteagle Post Office to representatives of the Highlander Folk School. He stated this mail comes from all over the world and a great deal of it is in the form of air mail and special delivery mail. Rev. SWIFT stated that he cannot understand how any school could receive this much mail unless it was engaged in some sort of illegal or subversive activity.

Rev. SWIFT also advised the interviewing agent that he had been informed by several mountain people, names unknown, that while doing day labor on the grounds of the Highlander Folk School, they had learned that there was a building on the ground of the Highlander Folk School called the Film Center. Rev. SWIFT stated these people had advised him that no one, other than Highlander Folk School personnel were allowed to enter or go near this building. He stated that he had no other information regarding the building, but it seemed rather suspicious to him that a school would be so particular in maintaining a building and its contents in such secrecy.

Rev. SWIFT stated that Dr. J. T. BLACKWOOD, a retired Methodist Minister who is 91 years old and resides at Monteagle, Tennessee, had commented to him that the Methodist Church which was located in the immediate vicinity of the

Highlander Folk School had been forced to close its doors. Rev. BLACKWOOD informed Rev. SWIFT that this church was forced to close its doors due to the distractions offered by the Highlander Folk School personnel. He reportedly stated whenever a church service was in progress, the Highlander Folk School personnel would plan a demonstration picnic or offer to take the children on hikes or rides through the woods and in this method distract them from the church services.

Rev. SWIFT advised that the Highlander Folk School personnel were acting as spies in the different churches in the vicinity of Monteagle and Tracy City, Tennessee. When asked to explain what he meant by this, he stated that they attend a church service without invitation and the next Sunday they would go to some different church. He stated that to his knowledge, they have never caused any disturbance at any of these churches, but that they do not continually go to the same church in the vicinity of Monteagle or Tracy City. He was asked specifically why he thought they were acting as spies and he could offer no explanation other than the fact that they did not attend any church regularly.

Rev. SWIFT also advised that he had heard, source unknown, that several manufacturing establishments had refused to build in the vicinity of Monteagle or Tracy City because of the Communistic leadings of the Highlander Folk School which was located in the same vicinity of Monteagle and Tracy City, Tennessee. They reportedly stated that they did not want to build near the Highlander Folk School because the school would continually be causing trouble in the form of strikes.

Rev. SWIFT stated that he could not furnish any additional information other than what was related above. He stated he believed the school was a "hot bed of Communist" and he based this opinion upon the several events which are related above. Rev. SWIFT advised he was unable to furnish any additional information regarding the Highlander Folk School either in the form of hearsay or otherwise. Rev. SWIFT was orally advised that all pertinent information relating to subversive activities should be furnished to the FBI, inasmuch as the FBI has been given the general responsibilities for the investigation of subversive activities within the United States under the Security Program defined by Executive Orders and Congressional Enactments. He was informed that if he received any additional information regarding any subversive activities that he should immediately notify the Special Agent in Charge of the Knoxville Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Closed.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)

DATE: 9/10/53

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12)

SUBJECT: W. A. SWIFT
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Ref Bulet September 9, 1953, entitled as above.

Re let 8/27/53 entitled "HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL,
INTERNAL SECURITY - C," reported the result of the interview
with Reverend WILLIAM A. SWIFT.

RECORDED - 122

161-7511-180

81 SEP 14 1953

341
63 SEP 17 1953ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/1/84 BY SP8 BTG/cl
34562

INT 8/1/84

SAC, Knoxville

September 9, 1953

Director, FBI (61-7511)

W. A. ~~SWIFT~~ ^{TENN}

INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

HIGHLAND FOLK SCHOOL

ReBulet dated August 6, 1953, directed to the captioned individual, Monteagle, Tennessee, copies of which were designated for your office with the request that the correspondent be interviewed.

Examination of Bureau files fails to disclose the receipt of the results of your contact. You are requested to forward this information to the Bureau at once.

In the event these data have been submitted to the Bureau, please furnish the date and caption of your communication.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTG/OW
245532

RECORDED-57

INDEXED-57

EX - 118

61-7511-181
SEP 16 1953
130

COMM - FBI

SEP 9 1953

MAILED 28

Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

270

SEP 13 1953

Handwritten signature/initials

~~SECURITY INFO~~

~~N - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

REGISTERED MAIL

11/28/53

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF class.
DATE 3/8/84

SAC, Knoxville (100-00)

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
Thumbnail Sketch
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re SAC Letter 53-72.

Classified by SP8 BTJ/CW
Declassify on: OADR 3/1/84
245532

There are no known subversive organizations within the Knoxville Division purely local in nature, nor are there any national headquarters for such organizations in this division; however, the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, is occasionally referenced in connection with security matters and, therefore, the following documentation is being submitted:

87D
[REDACTED] furnished the following information regarding the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee:

"The Highlander Folk School is an institution located near Monteagle, Tennessee. It is an institution with classes on a seminar basis and is supported primarily by donations from individuals, from labor unions in the form of payments for students who attend, and to some extent by the Farmers' Union. It offers courses of instruction in labor organization, social economics, parliamentary procedure and the general field of labor education. This school has had Communist Party members on its staff and as instructors, and has followed the practice of welcoming CP members as students, but to my knowledge, the school has never offered courses of instruction in Communist matters nor has the Communist element ever completely controlled the institution." 3/8

Confidential Informant Knoxville T-2, a governmental agency, has advised that LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ, admitted former editor of the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper and an official in the Communist Party, advised on 11/21/52 that the Highlander Folk School was pro-Communist.

41
[REDACTED] (T-2 is memo prepared by the House of Representatives Select Committee to Investigate Foundations and other Organizations.)

47C
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

JAN 15 1954

61-2511-1
NOT RECORDED
DEC 3 1953

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

11/28/53

Re: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
IS-C

New York advised Knoxville by letter 10/26/53 that this information had been made available to New York Office by Bureau letter 2/24/53, entitled "Use of Benevolent Trust Funds, Philanthropic and Eleemosynary Institutions to Implement the Programs of Subversive Groups, IS-C." The Bureau instructed that in reporting the material it be attributed to BUDENZ and the source of memoranda be referred to only by confidential symbol.

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI KNOXVILLE 3-24-54 6-15 PM EST

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

MYLES HORTON, WAS., SM - C, HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, IS - C. CHATTANOOGA NEWS-FREE PRESS ARTICLE APPEARING MARCH TWENTYTHREE FIFTYFOUR RELATES THAT HORTON REPORTS HE WILL GIVE AN ACCOUNT OF HIS APPEARANCE AS WITNESS AT SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING AT NEW ORLEANS, INCLUDING HIS CLOSED HEARING WITH SENATOR JAMES EASTLAND. MEETING SCHEDULED FOR THURSDAY NIGHT MARCH TWENTYFIVE FIFTYFOUR, AT HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, MONTEAGUE TENN. IT IS REPORTED MEETING ADVERTISED BY MAILING APPROXIMATELY FIVE HUNDRED CARDS TO PERSONS RESIDING VICINITY OF SCHOOL. KX OFFICE HAS RECEIVED TELEGRAM FROM MONTEAGUE, TENN., ON THIS DATE QUOTE FBI, HAMILTON BANK BLDG., KNOXVILLE, TENN. I WILL REPORT ON THE EASTLAND HEARING AT HIGHLANDER SEVEN THIRTY PM TOMORROW. SIGNED MYLES HORTON UNQUOTE. PURSUANT TO BUTEL BEB. TWENTYSEVEN FIFTYONE, INSTRUCTING NO CONTACTS WHATSOEVER SHALL BE MADE AT HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL AND THAT NO DISCUSSION SHOULD BE MADE WITH INDIVIDUALS CONCERNING HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, NO ACTION IS BEING TAKEN IN THIS MATTER UACB.

SOUCY

END

6-20 PM OK FBI WA fch

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTG/OL
245583

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Director, FBI (61-7511) (REGISTERED MAIL)

DATE: 4/7/54

FROM : SAC, Knoxville (61-12)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
IS - CRe Knoxville letters to Director 5/4/51, 6/22/51,
and 4/21/52.

Re Bureau letters to Knoxville dated 5/15/51.

On 3/19/54

~~Internal~~

Revenue, Treasury Department, advised SA [redacted] of this office that he had again been instructed to make an investigation concerning the Highlander Folk School and its employees in line with the information set forth in referenced Knoxville memo dated 5/4/51.

[redacted] stated that he was notifying the FBI of this investigation in that he would gladly cooperate with Agents of the FBI in furnishing any information through official channels that they desired. [redacted] stated he would notify Agent [redacted] of the progress of his investigation and if information was desired concerning his investigation, it could be obtained through official channels.

The Bureau will be kept advised of the progress of [redacted] investigation and if deemed advisable at the completion of [redacted] investigation, a request will be submitted to obtain the results of his investigations through Internal Revenue Bureau.

mlc

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BTG/CE
ON 2/1/84 245586161-211-182
APR 12 1954

RECORDED - 58

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50 APR 21 1954

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF declass.
DATE 3/5/84

DIRECTOR, FBI

5/26/54

SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-00)

①
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re SAC Letter 54-22 and mylet 11/28/53.

The thumbnail sketch concerning the Highlander Folk School as set out in reflet presently fulfills all requirements as set forth in SAC Letter 54-22.

Re 5-1

OK

at

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTJ/m
245532

61-7511-

NOT RECORDED
158 JUN 1 1954

68 JUN 3 1954

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

AIR-TEL

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI KNOXVILLE

6/7/54

GCW/wsw

DIRECTOR

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, IS - C. RE KX LET TO BUREAU 4/7/54.

INTERNAL REVENUE AGENT, CHATTANOOGA, ADVISED THIS DATE HE HAS
RECORDS OF HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL IN HIS POSSESSION

BUREAU REQUESTED TO REQUEST
FROM INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU

BECAUSE OF INTERNAL
REVENUE DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS NOT ALLOWED TO RELEASE THIS
INFORMATION IN THE FIELD, BUT IMPLIED IT COULD BE OBTAINED FROM
INTERNAL REVENUE HEADQUARTERS.

INVESTIGATION TO BE CONDUCTED WITHIN THE
NEXT TWO WEEKS.

SOUCY

RECORDED-98

AIR MAIL

END

61-12

Belmont

Approved: Easton
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 7:00 PM Per INT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CL
245538

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

29a

RECORDED

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. JUNE 11, 1954

AIRTEL

Transmit the following message to SAC, [redacted]

61-7511-183

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, ES-C, REURAIRTEL JUNE 7, 1954

REQUESTING THE BUREAU TO CONTACT INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
IN WASHINGTON, D. C., [redacted]

YOU ARE

REFERRED TO BUTEL DATED FEBRUARY 27, 1951, WHICH SPECIFICALLY
INSTRUCTS THE KNOXVILLE OFFICE THAT NO CONTACTS WHATSOEVER
SHOULD BE MADE AT THE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL AND THAT NO
DISCUSSION, PRO OR CON, SHOULD BE MADE WITH ANY INDIVIDUAL
CONCERNING THIS SCHOOL. YOU WILL ABIDE BY THESE INSTRUCTIONS
AND TAKE NO FURTHER ACTION IN THIS CASE WITHOUT SPECIFIC
BUREAU AUTHORITY. THE REQUEST MADE IN REFERENCED AIRTEL IS

DENIED. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

Bureau File 61-7511

NOOVER Classified by

Declassify on

SP8 BTJ/CA
OADR 3/1/84
245532

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY: Highlander Folk School is an institution
located near McEagle, Tennessee. Classes are held on a seminar
basis and institution is supported primarily by donations from
individuals, labor unions and so forth. This school has had Communist
Party members on its staff as instructors and has welcomed
Communist Party members as students.

that the school has never offered
any type of instruction in Communist matters nor has the Communist
element ever completely controlled the institution. There is
no indication in Bureau files to establish that the Highlander Folk
School is Communist dominated. The instructions outlined in
referenced Butel of February 27, 1951, per instructions of the
Director as noted in a memorandum from Mr. Ladd to the Director
dated February 23, 1951.

Tolson
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

COMM - FBI

JUN 11 1954

MAILED 28

JUN 21 1954

SENT VIA

CONFIDENTIAL

Per



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**HIGHLANDER FOLK
SCHOOL**

PART 5 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 61-7511

Highlander Folk School

Section 5 of 11 Sections

61-7511

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)

DATE: 12/14/55

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re: Knoxville letter to Director dated 12/9/55.

A copy of this letter was inadvertently not designated for the Washington Field Office. Enclosed is a copy of referenced letter for the information of the Washington Field Office, and they are requested to make the necessary correction as set forth in reflet.

- ② - Director (61-7511)
- 1 - Washington Field (Encl.1)
- 1 - Knoxville (61-12)

LTC [redacted] idh
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED RECORDED-12
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTG/Ch
245532

EX-125

61-7511-185
11 DEC 16 1955
INT. SEC.

73 DEC 20 1955

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b 7C; b-7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-184

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-NR, 1/5/56

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Director, FBI (100-7254)

SAC, Knoxville (100-00A)

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
IS - C

Re SAC letter 54-22 and Knoxville letter 11/28/53.

The thumbnail sketch concerning the Highlander
Folk School as set out in referenced letter is accurate and
up-to-date.

67c
[redacted] nls
(4)
1 - KI 61-12

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTJ/cu
245532

100-7511-✓
ENCLOSURE

Director, FBI (100-7254)

SAC, Knoxville (100-00-A)

THUMBNAIL SKETCHES ON
SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS
IS - C

Re SAC letter 34-22.

There are no known subversive organizations either local or national in scope located within the territory of the Knoxville Office.

Enclosed herewith is memo concerning Highlander Folk School, which thumbnail sketch has previously been furnished to the Bureau. There has been no known changes in this organization necessitating a revision of the sketch.

57C
[redacted] mls
(5) 1 ENCL
ENCLOSURE - 1

1 - KX 61-12
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/6/56

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

██████████ U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cleveland, Tennessee, on 4/2/56, advised ██████████ that he had received a request from MILES HORTON, President of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, to make a talk concerning conservation matters before the school in June 1956. He stated he declined the invitation but felt that HORTON might insist upon his making the talk. 5-1

██████████ stated he had heard from individuals residing in vicinity that this school had the reputation for being inclined towards communism, and that he therefore did not desire to make the talk. ██████████ asked as to whether this school was subject of investigation by the FBI.

██████████ was furnished no information concerning this school. He indicated he might request the Department of Agriculture to contact the Bureau in Washington concerning this matter.

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April 27, 1956

HIGHLANDER POLK SCHOOL
Monteagle, Tennessee

MRS. MILES HORTON, also
known as Mrs. Myles Horton
Highlander Polk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

MR. MILES HORTON, also
known as Mr. Myles Horton
Highlander Polk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

All confidential informants referred to in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

On April 21, 1942, a confidential informant advised that Myles Horton, Highlander Polk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, was a speaker at a meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which was held in Nashville, Tennessee, on April 19 through 21, 1942. According to the informant, Horton spoke on the importance of training the youth of the nation both vocationally and in democracy. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare has been cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, page 147 as a "Communist front which received money from the Robert Marshall foundation, one of the principal sources of the funds by which many Communist fronts operate." Summary

121-33956-52

On October 14, 1952, a confidential informant furnished the following information concerning the Highlander Polk School:

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

Orig and one to OSI - 4
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"The Highlander Folk School is an institution located near Monteagle, Tennessee. It is an institution with classes on a seminar basis and supported primarily by donations from individuals, from labor unions in the form of payments for students who attend, and to some extent by the Farmer's Union. It offers courses of instruction in labor organization, social economics, parliamentary procedure and the general field of labor education. This school has had Communist Party members on its staff as instructors, [and has followed the practice of welcoming Communist Party members as students, but to my knowledge, the school has never offered courses of instruction in communist matters nor has the communist element ever completely controlled the institution."] 84

61 [REDACTED] 100-7254-1084)
(Another Governmental agency which conducts intelligence investigations has advised that Louis Francis Budenz, former editor of the "Daily Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, and an admitted former official in the Communist Party, advised on November 21, 1952, that the Highlander Folk School was procommunist. (House of Repre. Select Comm to Inv Foundations and Other Organs; 100-7254-1084)

On April 19, 1949, Paul Crouch, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, furnished to this Bureau a signed statement in which he described Myles Horton as a left wing socialist who was always close to the Communist Party. According to this statement Horton met with officials and representatives of the Communist Party to discuss policy and procedure during the period from 1939 to 1941; and, even though he showed some independence in thought, Horton usually followed the Communist Party line. The statement continues that in 1941 Horton could have been described as a close sympathizer and follower of the Communist Party line; and that his wife, Zylphis Horton, was even closer to the Party than her husband. According to Crouch's statement, when he last saw Zylphis Horton in 1941 she was seriously considering joining the Communist Party.

(100-10355-345)

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[REDACTED]

123-10180-6)

[REDACTED]

Don

123-10180-6)

For your additional information please be advised that Myles Horton referred to above testified in public session before the Jenner Committee on March 20, 1954. You may desire to consult records of this Committee for additional information concerning the subject of your inquiry. (62-88217-1496)

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

NOTE: Thumbnail Sketch re Highlander Folk School was checked as up to date with Organization Desk. Inv. on school conducted in 1941 - 1943 based upon numerous complaints received in Knoxville Office concerning Communist activities at the school. Reports have never been disseminated and contain notes reflecting much of the subversive derogatory information contained therein has been repudiated by individuals previously furnishing information. No investigation has been conducted concerning Mrs. Myles Horton. Security - type investigation conducted on Myles Horton in 1942 and 1944 based upon information reflecting that Horton may be a

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communist and that the Highlander Folk School was communist dominated. The investigation on Horton consists of 2 reports of the Knoxville Office, one dated 3-18-42 and the other dated 1-25-44. The latter report reflects that the investigation on Horton was closed in 1944 since no information had been reliably furnished that he was interested or active in Communist Party affairs in the Knoxville area, although a number of known communists and followers of the Party line were found to be interested in the Highlander Folk School. It is also noted that these reports have not been previously disseminated and much of the subversive, derogatory information contained therein has been repudiated.

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HIGHLANDER

FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

21st ANNUAL REPORT

OCTOBER 1, 1952 — SEPTEMBER 30, 1953



"I feel that no one on the American scene is making a greater contribution to the building of democracy."

—Richard C. Shipman
Acting President
Montana Farmers Union

61-4511-195

INTRODUCTION

Since 1932 Highlander has served as a year round educational center for rural and industrial community leaders and has contributed to the enrichment of the indigenous cultural values of the mountain region in which the school is located.

Our democratic purpose and the educational needs of the people have determined Highlander's approach. As unionism became a significant factor in the lives of the mountain people, workers education and the training of local leaders for farm organizations were given special attention. We were able to educate the emerging leaders and broaden their concept of leadership to include responsibilities as citizens. Students carried back into their organizations concepts learned at Highlander, where their problems and plans were freely discussed in the light of democratic principles.

While the program has never been limited to work with organizations, we felt that a portion of our time could be profitably spent in developing leadership for the local unions and farm organizations in the South. Today many unions are in a position to do much of their own training. Highlander can now make its greatest contribution, even to the unions, by bringing together people from all walks of life for an educational experience.

Highlander has been emphasizing in recent years education for community leaders and providing educational services only to organizations where there is a maximum opportunity for free and fruitful discussion.

Our present emphasis is the mountain region which includes part of eight states and has a tradition of independence that should provide a sound basis for free discussion and liberal education.

The shift in emphasis which has been taking place is reflected by a three year project for the training of community leaders, and by short resident schools for lay community leaders.

While we will continue the extension program, it is in the resident schools and workshops that the most effective education is carried on. The best education takes place when people can withdraw from the hustle and bustle of everyday life and get a new perspective. Highlander provides such an opportunity through a year around program of resident schools for community leaders and other adults.

RESIDENCE PROGRAM

LABOR SCHOOLS . . .

United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO

Staff and Officers School

February 28 — March 6 — Enrollment 51

March 7 — March 13 — Enrollment 53

Tennessee CIO School

June 21 — June 27 — Enrollment 41

International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers
Southern Staff School

August 17 — August 22 — Enrollment 18

SPECIAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING . . .

Interested individuals and representatives of organizations with which Highlander has worked took part in a special Executive Council Meeting on April 27-28, called for the purpose of enlarging the program. Out of this meeting grew the summer workshops on segregation in the public schools.

SUMMER WORKSHOPS ON *"The Supreme Court Decisions and the Public Schools"* . . .

July 12 — August 8 Full and Part-Time Enrollment 59
August 9 — August 15 Full and Part-Time Enrollment 33

The first workshop of four weeks was devoted to intensive study of the problems of segregation and integration; and the development of materials which might be useful in meeting these problems.

In the second workshop, participants analyzed the materials developed in preparing for work in their own communities and for distribution.

The two workshops were attended by a total of 71 people, 41 of whom were Southern community leaders from 12 states. Some were enrolled in both workshops. Participants included ministers, farmers, industrial workers, college and high school teachers and students, YWCA secretaries, adult education leaders and members of interracial, national and civic organizations.

The workshops were directed by Paul Bennett, a former Alabama high school teacher on the Highlander staff for the summer.

A grant of \$5,000 from the Field Foundation made it possible to bring in discussion leaders and provide scholarships for community leaders.

(More detailed report on request.)

CONFERENCES . . .

Informal week end conferences were held throughout the year for small groups of Tennessee Farmers Union representatives, church, labor, and community leaders.

SEMINARS . . .

College Groups:

Dr. Morris Mitchell and students from Putney Graduate School of Teacher Education, Putney, Vermont, studied Highlander educational methods.

Professor Robert Freedman and students from Colgate University, Hamilton, New York, studied the various Highlander programs.

Students from St. Luke's Theological Seminary, Sewanee, Tennessee, took part in the summer workshops.

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP TRAINING PROJECT . . .

The purpose of this project is to work out methods for training lay community leaders. They are to be given a better understanding of the nature of a democratic society and the individual's role as a citizen.

Potential leaders will be selected from demonstration communities and given help in stimulating interest and in leading discussion on issues and problems affecting the community. The training will be given at Highlander and in the communities. This project has been made possible by a three year grant from the Schwarzhaupt Foundation.

The Community Leadership Training Project was launched by a study of the region and of the potentialities for the kind of program envisioned. After considerable study it was decided that the director of the school would train a small staff who would then work in demonstration communities.

The people being considered for the training staff were brought into the planning session of the summer workshops and later used as assistants. They took part in staff meetings throughout the five weeks of the workshops on integration in the public schools. Following these workshops, an evaluation was made of the methods used and their relevance to the community leadership program.

As a means of providing further training, plans were made for them to take charge of weekly community and Highlander staff discussions on Human Freedom.

In addition, a number of community leaders, including an entire family, were brought into the workshops in the hope of developing their interest in the project.

Finally, three people were selected for more intensive training; one from Monteagle; another a new staff member who had experience in church work; and a member of the Highlander Film Center staff. We are experimenting with fresh approaches to community leadership training, and with the use of visual aids as an integral part of the leadership training program.

Plans have been worked out for a school for the training staff.

FILM CENTER . . .

Of special significance was the development of film strips directed to audience participation. Called in as a consultant by the state CIO, a film strip "When the Union Comes In" was made and its use demonstrated. In demonstrating, enough light was left on during the performance for the discussion leader to see his audience. Without the use of a typed script, the leader told a story of the union in his own words. Certain pictures were designed to evoke audience reaction and discussion, there being no end title; the discussion was not broken off at the end of the film strip.

This approach was used by another union in a film strip called, "One Company, One Union, One Contract."

Other film strips produced:

"Help Democracy Grow,"—for Highlander;

"High Cost of Segregation,"—growing out of the summer workshops;

"An Atlanta Housing Story,"—for the Atlanta Urban League.

A series of slide sequences are being produced for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL, telling the story of the dues dollar, the health and welfare program, and the educational program.

Three television camera training film strips were produced. The Film Center staff trained discussion leaders in the use of visuals in addition to producing film strips, photographs and charts.

UNITARIAN SERVICE CAMP . . .

July 3 — August 25—Enrollment 10

The Service Camp program provided an opportunity for teen agers to share in constructive work in an atmosphere of cooperative living and freedom of discussion.

The campers stained the main building, repairing and painting the screens and windows and repairing the roof. A lake spillway was cleared out and a swimming area roped off. The library was put in order.

The campers took part in the workshops and community meetings, in addition to discussion programs of their own.

Field trips were made to Fisk University, Fontana Dam, and Cherokee, N. C.

One camper said, "By this summer's experience, we have learned to live together and learned to work together. We did this by helping other people first and not ourselves."

Harold and Daphne Hogstrom, camp directors, were assisted by Byron and Ethel Kelham. As staff advisor, Mort Isaacs, planned the work and a series of discussions on the South led by Highlander staff and visitors.

LIBRARY . . .

Books and research materials on segregation, which were used during the summer workshops, have been added to the Harry Lasker Memorial Library.

FARM . . .

Additional pasture land was cleared and a winter storage house built as a part of a year round home grown food program. Mort Isaacs started an irrigated vegetable garden which supplied food throughout the summer. Surplus vegetables were canned and stored.

Occasional fish were provided by the Highlander lake.

NEW STAFF . . .

Mort and Ann Isaacs joined the staff in November, 1952. Mort is from Helena, Arkansas, Ann from Newfoundland, Canada. The Isaacs came to Highlander from Wichita, Kansas.

Paul Bennet, on the staff for the summer, first came to Highlander as a student at a Farmers Union School. He is doing graduate work at Howard University.

Student assistants were:

Barbara Shipherd, Antioch College
Mikii Fowlkes, University of Arkansas
Annajean Sherman, University of Alaska
Ellen Beecher, Antioch College

COMMUNITY PROGRAM

OLD FOLKS DAY . . .

Highlander instituted a periodic "Old Timers Day." All people in the community over 65 are brought to the school for a big meal and then left alone to swap stories, fish, or see what is going on at the school.

NURSERY SCHOOL . . .

Joanna Willmetz, Nursery School Director, is on the Kindergarten Advisory Committee of the Association of Childhood Education, International.

The annual Christmas party was given at the Summerfield grammar school for all the community children.

COMMUNITY MEETINGS . . .

A picnic honoring Dr. Lillian Johnson, formerly of Memphis and donator of the original Highlander buildings, was attended by seventy-five people from the community and county.

Asha Devi Aryanayakam of the Basic Education School in Sevagram, India, and a delegate to the Social Welfare Commission of the United Nations, spoke at a community meeting. The Sevagram school was established by Mahatma Gandhi. She wrote she was "deeply inspired" by her visit and that she would make her home at Highlander if she lived in America.

Gouri Bose of India, a student at Tulane University, spoke at the Summerfield Grammar School.

Devina Del Carmen, Ozamis City, Phillipines, showed slides and spoke at a community meeting.

Cipriano Malonzo, President of the Federation of Labor, Zamboanga, Phillipines, spoke at the Summerfield Grammar School.

Miss Carmen and Mr. Malonzo were students of former Highlander staff member, Frances Thompson at Silliman University, Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, Phillipine Islands.

Naofusa Hirai, a Shinto priest from Japan; Gunter Weinert, Berlin, Germany, here under the auspices of the work-study Training Productivity Program; and Professor R. H. Kinvig, University of Birmingham, England, visited the school and community.

The Community Building was used for Summerfield Co-op Meetings, square dances and other neighborhood gatherings.

EXTENSION PROGRAM

FARM AND LABOR CONFERENCES . . .

CIO Educational Conference, Denver, Colorado, February.

Myles Horton gave introductory address and taught steward class.

Louisiana and Texas Sugar Workers Schools, Raceland and New Orleans, February.

The two one week schools were run by Myles Horton for the U.P.W.A. Zilphia Horton taught and led singing.

Montana Farmers Union School, Great Falls, Montana, January 11-18.

Zilphia Horton conducted a class in folk songs and Myles Horton a class in community leadership.

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM . . .

Highlander continued to provide direction for the UPWA's educational department until April, 1953.

The main emphasis was on the development of educational or discussion leaders from the union ranks. Forty-four additional educational leaders were trained. (October 1952 through March 1953). A majority of these voluntary leaders conducted steward training classes in their own locals and led discussions on current issues. Without some such system of voluntary discussion leaders, full time union educators will continue to be tied down to steward training.

In addition to developing the local discussion leaders, a number of schools and conferences were run by the UPWA education representatives.

Two schools were held at Highlander for the officials and UPWA staff.

A Steward Training Manual (second section), a Handbook for Discussion Leaders, and a Resume of Procedures for Instructor Training were put out by the Educational Department.

In an article, "The 'Drip' Theory in Labor Unions" in the 1953 Spring issue of ANTIOCH REVIEW, Kermit Eby says: "Miles Horton of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers of America has already introduced something 'new' in the field of worker education. His educational program assumes that men living with men in a union have common concerns. Discussion of these problems—a discussion led by the workers themselves—moves from wages to contract, to

stewardship, and this to the relation between officials and local membership, between locals and the national and international offices. No outside experts are called in to impress the class with their status. Skill and knowledge emerge as workers study their own contract, its provisions, the local political structure and other union interests.

"Some of the political heads in the United Packinghouse Workers of America are protesting the work Horton's educational program is doing because it means that the pat answers which these same politicians hand the rank and file no longer suffice. Horton emphasizes what he calls the 'perk-up' rather than the 'drip' system of education—ideas perking up from the rank and file rather than dripping down from the top. Horton's program differs basically from other more conventional methods in labor education because of its emphasis on developing leadership from the rank and file, and because it emphasizes discussion topics chosen by the workers rather than topics written on the blackboards by staff members."

(More detailed report on request.)

CONFERENCES ATTENDED . . .

Highlander staff members attended the NAACP Conference, Chattanooga; Spring Educational Conference, Chicago; Conference on Youth and Racial Unity Thru Educational Opportunities, Columbia, S. C.; Race Relations Institute, Fisk University, Nashville; Southern Regional Council for Children Under Six, Daytona Beach, Florida.

PUBLICITY

ARTICLES about Highlander appearing in 1953:

MONTANA FARMERS UNION NEWS, January 28

NATIONAL UNION FARMER, January-February

THE DENVER POST, February 7

THE MOUNTAIN, a religious magazine published in Nashville, Tenn., in the February issue had as its prime exhibit for "Brotherhood Week", an article about Highlander.

PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE, February

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, February 7

THE PACKINGHOUSE WORKER, March

LOS ANGELES SUNDAY NEWS, April 5

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, April 8

THE SAN FRANCISCO NEWS, April 8

THE DAILY NEWS, LOS ANGELES, April 9, an editorial, "Fear of Losing Status Breeds Race Hatred" and an article, "Meet Mr. Southerner, new style; fights segregation."

THE AMERICAN TEACHER, April

THE ANTIOCH REVIEW, Spring Issue

THE WILMINGTON MORNING NEWS, May 12

THE SUN REPORTER, SAN FRANCISCO, May 23, J. Maceo Green's Column, "The Weekly Report."

DISTRICT 3 BLADE, UPWA, May

THE PACKINGHOUSE WORKER, June

CIO NEWS, July 13

ADULT LEADERSHIP, July-August

FURNITURE WORKERS' PRESS, July-August

RADIO . . .

The Highlander director was interviewed by Chet Huntley, ABC, Los Angeles; by Leslie Claypool, KFWB, Los Angeles; and by Robert Schultz, KPFA, Berkeley, in August.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SUMMARY . . .

Highlander ended the fiscal year with an operating fund of \$12,859.98 and a \$5,000 reserve fund. Income was \$59,220.47. Expenditures were \$54,524.96. (Detailed financial statement on request.)

A GUIDE TO COMMUNITY ACTION

For Public School Integration

**HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE**



61-7511-195



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A GUIDE TO COMMUNITY ACTION

WORKING TOWARD PUBLIC SCHOOL INTEGRATION

The Supreme Court has directed that a "prompt and reasonable start" be made to eliminate all segregation in public schools. Since local city and county school authorities are primarily responsible, interested citizens and community groups should find out what plans are being made for desegregation. If there are no plans or if there are unsatisfactory plans you may find that some of these suggestions for group action can be adapted to your situation. All are based on actual experiences of community groups in the South.

THE BEGINNING GROUP

A small group of people who are seriously concerned with working for public school desegregation meets informally in someone's home. There may be as few as two persons or as many as six or eight who start the original group. It is desirable that this be an integrated group, but if this is not possible, start with what you have. Plan to integrate the group as quickly as possible. The group will begin to develop itself by drawing in other interested individuals. Every member must meet fairly regularly to carry the content of the program decided upon.

It is likely that some of the people in the group will be members of organizations such as Parent-Teacher Association, League of Women Voters, United Church Women, NAACP, Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Women's Christian Association and the Southern Regional Council. In some communities there will be several organizations which are publicly committed to support desegregation.

The object of the beginning group is to get the essential support of the community for the various steps leading toward desegregation. The League of Women Voters, NAACP, etc., may be able to help in strengthening school board laws.

teacher integration will not mean loss of jobs for qualified teachers of any race or color. The PTA may agree to support interracial seminars and discussion groups for teachers to better prepare them for understanding groups for teachers handling mixed classes of children. The NAACP may feel that its job is to develop better understanding among its own members as well as to see to it that the local school board does not evade its legal responsibilities. As soon as you have three or four such organizations agreeing to work on problems related to school desegregation your group is ready to form a Joint Committee.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE

The term "Joint Committee" is one which was developed out of the experience of citizen groups working over a period of years in such places as Washington, D. C., and Knoxville, Tennessee, and is used here to describe this type of community activity.

What Is Its Purpose?

To bring about prompt and orderly desegregation of public schools through maximum support from existing community organizations.

To stimulate cooperation among all groups for the continued improvement of the public school system before, during and after the transition period.

Who Are Its Members?

A Joint Committee consists for the most part of people who are active members of a wide variety of community organizations such as churches, unions, League of Women Voters, NAACP, PTA, Urban League and Civic Clubs. In addition, there may be individual members who can contribute actively to the planning and work of the Joint Committee even though they do not represent an organization. Just as the Committee can start with a few people, the Joint Committee can start with the support of only a few organizations and add to its membership as it goes along.

How Does It Function?

The Joint Committee works as a fact-finding and educational group, offering services, acting as a clearing house for infor-

mation and drawing up specific statements and plans for action to be submitted to participating organizations. It issues no statements, seeks no publicity and takes no action in its own name. It does not attempt to take away power or prestige from existing organizations but rather is set up to coordinate and supplement their efforts.

Joint Committee members from existing organizations should be specifically authorized to represent their organizations. It should be made very clear, however, that organizations do not commit themselves to any policy or course of action by designating a member to represent them on the Joint Committee. They may decide to endorse or act upon some of the Joint Committee's recommendations and to reject others.

Once a statement of policy or a plan of action has been decided upon by the Joint Committee, copies of the proposed plan should be mailed to each member. He in turn is responsible for presenting it to his organization for consideration.

A deadline should be set for the organizations to arrive at a decision on the proposal and to reply to the secretary of the Joint Committee. The secretary then issues a statement, signed *not* by individuals but in the name of all organizations which have given approval.

When personal action is to be taken by members of the Joint Committee, such as a conference with school board member, each person speaks as an individual or as a representative of his own organization, *not* as a Joint Committee member.

Most Joint Committees will naturally have a few energetic, devoted persons who attend most of the meetings and assume responsibility for making plans; others will attend meetings when subjects of special interest are discussed. This should not prevent the Joint Committee from working and planning ahead, on the basis of majority agreement among members present. On the other hand, less active members should not be permitted to fall by the wayside. Notify all members of Joint Committee meetings by post card or telephone. Larger groups may send out a simple newsletter, to copies of the

meeting's minutes to all its members. But every effort should be made to keep in close personal contact with all the members, by visits or phone call.

Be on the lookout for more organizations to participate in the Joint Committee. You should draw leadership to share in the planning and carrying out of the work from as many organizations as possible. As new members join the group, plan some job that they can perform. Encourage them to assume responsibility, and to use their own methods and ideas.

SUGGESTED LINES OF ACTION

Some of the following suggestions can be used by the informal beginning group as well as by the Joint Committee.

Get the Facts

A good first step for your committee is to get the facts on schools in your community. Visit classrooms, talk with teachers, students and parents about sanitation, heating and fire protection. Find out how large the classes are and whether school buses are overcrowded. Present these facts to your city or county officials and to members of your board of education. Give comparative figures between white and Negro schools. Explain how both white and Negro children suffer because of segregation. Point out the costliness of a dual system in terms of quality of education as well as size of school budget and ask the school board to consider the psychological disadvantages of segregation to all children.

Understand the Board of Education

Who are its members? What are the factions? Who are the most sympathetic members and to what degree? What is the relationship between the board and the superintendent? Find and use the means available for contact with the board in order to keep informed and to let them know that citizens are interested. Attend board meetings. Find out what the rules are about citizens speaking at board meetings and consider how you may effectively use the privilege. Make repeated personal visits and contacts with board members. Make oral presentations and write letters to the board.

Work for A Better Board of Education

If your board members are elected, organize a slate of candidates whom you feel can do the best job. If the board is appointed, work with the appointing agent and bring public pressure to bear. You need people of integrity who are interested in school problems. It is very important to have Negro representation if you are to plan intelligently for the integration of races. Active citizen support at the polls is essential if you are to have good school board officials.

WHAT TO SAY TO SCHOOL BOARD

Make some or all of the following suggestions to your school board. Be flexible and ready to change your emphasis as the situation develops.

Submit to the board, for its adoption, a statement of basic policies which should govern desegregation plans. The statement should specify that both pupil assignment and all personnel management should be carried out without regard to race. (Highlander workshop statement available).

Gather information on the mechanics of successful desegregation in other areas and share your findings with the board members.

Present facts on teacher loads, number of shifts, travel time and distances to show that some children are being discriminated against.

Arrange workshops or seminars for public school teachers where they may work together in seeing the role of teachers in an integrated school system and the responsibility of the teacher in affecting attitudes. Work this out with school officials and secure their cooperation. Assistance can be secured from human relations agencies and from colleges and universities.

In some communities lay groups, or citizens' advisory committees, are being appointed by the board of education. We recommend that such committees be interracial and that they include no one who is a "yes-man", or whose job or financial security might be placed in jeopardy as a result of the committee's actions. All members should be committed to accomplishing desegregation in as prompt and orderly a manner as possible. Citizens' advisory committees meet

should be open to the public and interested people and organizations should be invited to participate. A citizens' committee can help to take pressure off the school board and permit it to act more constructively. It may help in gaining public understanding and acceptance of the desegregation plan.

Cooperate with agencies such as NAACP when the school board is being petitioned by parents to admit Negro children or when legal action is necessary.

Work with non-administrative organizations concerned with school policy and educational excellence. PTA's should be urged to meet together interracially even if immediate organizational merging is impossible. State and local color bars should be removed and PTA organizations integrated all the way up. Promote integration of teachers' activities and professional associations. (Future Teachers of America, National Education Association, etc.)

BUILDING PUBLIC SUPPORT

Some suggested ideas to stress are:

"We have a responsibility to implement the Supreme Court decision."

"We can have a better school system after we integrate."

"Experience shows that desegregation is a feasible and constructive experience."

"We cannot solve these severe problems without desegregation."

"Desegregation is more effectively accomplished in a single step than in a series of steps with delays in between."

Be willing to change the emphasis of your message as developments occur. Work with the press. Encourage emphasis on school news. Get to know the reporters who will have the most to do with school news. You can often give them leads to information which will help them to get good stories. Talk with editors and editorial writers. Issue press releases on action you have agreed upon.

Radio and TV stations will give some free time for programs in the public interest. Interpretations of the meaning of court decision, the story of local school conditions, reports on the experience of desegregation, discussions by students themselves—these and other ideas which you will have make excellent programs. Discussions of integration can be included in programs on human relations, mental health, child development.

Help other groups find speakers and materials. Offer to come to their meetings to make a report on what you are doing.

Build a mailing list of interested persons including leaders of organizations, ministers, and other active people. You can send out reports of projects, facts about the schools, and announcements of any meetings to which the public is invited. You may want to send out a regular bulletin or newsletter or distribute important printed material.

Select projects which you are able to do. Do not expect if you can do all of these things at once or that all will be equally effective. Use the talent you have and the changes available to you.

In anticipation of the 1954 Supreme Court ruling on Public Schools, Highlander planned early in 1953 a series of workshops to develop plans for an orderly transition from segregated to integrated schools.

A "Guide To Action" was first drafted by parents, teachers, clergymen, industrial workers and farmers who gathered at Highlander for a five weeks workshop during the summer of 1953. Experiences reported at similar workshops in 1954 and 1955 have been incorporated in this revised edition of a "Guide To Action." Each suggestion is based on methods that have demonstrated their value in one or more Southern communities.

These workshops have been made possible by individual contributions and by grants from the Field Foundation, Inc.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

October 1, 1955

HIGHLANDER

Highlander Folk School, chartered in 1932 for "adult education, the training of rural and industrial leaders and general academic education", keeps open house in the Tennessee mountains for people and ideas. Adults, without reference to color, religion, schooling or economic status gather here throughout the year. Students and teachers live informally in half a dozen houses around a lake. Here they study, discuss and plan how best to meet the challenging social, educational and economic problems confronting individuals and communities in the South.



PUBLIC SPEAKING

Everyone is a "Public Speaker."

Public Speaking is just a big name for getting up on your feet and telling people what you think. Most of us feel at home when we sit around a table and talk to our friends and try to convince them. But when we stand up, we get nervous or scared. Everyone feels the same when he gives a speech, even the high-powered orators who seem so sure of themselves. Just ask one of them and see what he says.

There are 4 good ways to get rid of that "scared" feeling:

1. Know what you want to say.
2. Be sincere.
3. Remember that the people you're talking
to are your friends - good union people -
so just relax.
4. Practice.

A. Presentation of Speech

The best way to learn to speak well is to speak often. There's no substitute for practice. But there are a few principles that should be kept in mind because they'll help you to improve your speech and get your point across.

1. Look at everyone.

Unless you look at everyone, some people are going to lose interest - they'll feel that you're not talking to them. You've seen speakers who fasten their eyes on poor Joe in the front row. This just makes Joe uncomfortable, and makes the rest of the people feel that they've been forgotten and shouldn't really be there, that the speaker is having a private conversation with Joe.

And then there are speakers who will talk to the ceiling or the floor, or to the trees and buildings outside, or to one section of the audience. You've seen speakers like that. And do you remember what your reaction was? You started thinking of something else and didn't hear what the speaker was saying. Or, if the speaker became interested in some noise, or passing car, you did too - and forgot what he was saying.

The same thing will happen to your audience unless you look at all of them and make them feel that you have something important to say to each and every one of them.

2. Stand Erect.

You want to make your audience have confidence in you, make them listen to every word you have to say. But they won't do that if you have to lean on something for support, or if you stand like this

or like this



Stand up. Show them that you believe what you're saying and they'll believe you.

3. Don't rush.

Remember to speak slowly enough so that everyone can hear all your words and won't get just a jumble of sounds. The larger a room is, the longer it takes your words to reach all the people - so don't run your words together so that they sound like this:

BrothersandsistersIthinkpoliticalactionisimportant.

Speak slowly, clearly, distinctly.

.. Use variety and emphasis.

Don't speak in a monotone so that you sound like a motor droning on endlessly. Your audience will be bored, and so would you if you could hear yourself.

Don't say: "Brothers and Sisters, we must all vote."

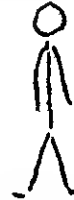
SAY: "Brothers and Sisters, we must all vote!"

Unless you use emphasis, everything in your speech will seem equally important. Stress the points you want your audience to remember.

And don't always speak at the same speed. If you have something to say that you especially want everyone to hear, slow up just before it. Your audience will be curious; they'll be waiting anxiously for your next word.

5. Use your arms.

Your audience didn't come to see a statue - they came to see people and hear people speak. If you stand like this when you say,



"Let's get out and see that everyone votes," people aren't likely to have much enthusiasm. But if you use your arms, like this they'll know you really mean it.



Hands and arms, when used naturally, will add greatly to the effectiveness of your speech. But don't force it. Unless your gestures are natural, they'll look funny. So wait until you have confidence in yourself and can relax. Then you'll find it easy to use your arms and hands.

6. No mannerisms.

If you usually rub your ear, or drum on a table, or play with your watch, or scratch your head, or twist a pencil - DON'T. Your audience will become so interested in your performance that they won't hear what you have to say.

B. Content of Speech

What are you going to say to your audience? How are you going to say it? There are some principles here too that will help you to make an effective speech.

1. Think of your audience.

Suppose your subject is "Political Action and the CIO." Would you give the same speech to the Chamber of Commerce, your own union, the Parent-Teachers Association, a church group, some college professors? If you did, your speech wouldn't be very successful. You must vary your emphasis, words and material for each group.

Always think carefully of who your audience will be before you prepare a speech.

2. Decide on your main idea.

Don't ever have too many ideas in one speech - people just won't remember them. If you're the best of speakers, they're liable to remember two ideas. If you're not, they'll remember one - if your speech is good. So if you have lots of ideas, save them for another time.

And don't be afraid of repeating your main idea too often - say it at the beginning, say it in the middle of your speech, and say it at the end. That way, people will be more likely to remember it.

3. Make an outline.

Now that you've decided what you're going to talk about and the main idea you want to get across, make an outline.

An outline sounds like something unfamiliar - but it isn't. We all make mental outlines every time we talk. It's just getting things we want to say in order, so that they will convince the people we're talking to.

But if you're making a speech and want to make sure that you remember what you're going to say, write the outline on a card or a slip of paper so that you can glance at it.

This leaflet is in outline form. If you wanted to use this leaflet as the basis for a speech - you could write it on a card in this way:

Subject - Public Speaking

Main Idea - Everyone can speak if he remembers
a few simple principles and practices them.

A. Presentation of Speech

1. Look at everyone
2. Stand erect
3. Don't rush
4. Use variety and emphasis
5. Use your arms
6. No mannerisms

B. Content of Speech

1. Think of your audience
2. Decide on your main idea
3. Make an outline
4. Don't memorize your speech
5. Work on opening and closing sentences
6. Use stories, facts and figures
7. Be brief

This same thing can be done with any subject you choose.

4. Don't memorize your speech.

Don't think that you'll forget what you want to say if you don't memorize your speech. You have an outline on a card which will help you remember. Use your outline - don't write the speech out.

There's nothing more likely to put an audience to sleep than a memorized speech. It sounds too mechanical. And you know how foolish a speaker looks when he forgets part of his memorized speech and gets a blank look on his face and stammers.

5. Work on opening and closing sentences.

Your opening and closing sentences are the most important part of your speech.

Your opening sentence should get your audience interested in what you're going to say and should tell them your main idea. Don't talk around your subject. Jump right in. You know how restless you get when a speaker rambles on and on and never seems to get to the point.

Don't say: "Brothers and Sisters, I'm here tonight
to speak on the subject "Political Action
and Local Unions."

SAY: "Brothers and Sisters, Political Action is the
most vital issue facing local unions today."

Your closing sentence should sum up what you've been saying - should repeat your main idea, should make your audience want to get out and do something about what you've been saying.

Your closing sentence is the last thing your audience will hear, the sentence that will stay in their minds when they leave. Make the most of it - make it really a punch line.

Above all DON'T:

1. Say, "Well, I guess I'm through," or
"I guess that's all" - end with
a bang.
2. Sit down or walk off while you're
saying your last sentence - it's
an awful letdown and detracts from
the force of what you're saying.

6. Use stories, facts and figures.

If you want to convince your audience that you really know what you're talking about and aren't just talking through your hat, use some facts and figures. Only don't use too many - they can get very tiresome. Make sure that they fit into your speech and make sure that they are easy to understand. Your audience won't have time to sit down and figure them out with pencil and paper.

Use stories to put your point across. Stories help people to understand what you're trying to say. Stories do the same thing for a speech that a cartoon does for an editorial page of a newspaper - they simplify and give a picture that people will remember long after all your words are forgotten.

Instead of saying, "It can be done," tell about someone who did it.

Make sure, though, that your story fits into your subject and that it describes people and things familiar to your audience.

7. Be brief.

Long speeches weary both the speaker and the audience. Say what you have to say; then sit down. Your audience will really appreciate your speech if it is short. And it will be three times as effective as a long speech. If your speech is well organized, and you know your subject, you can be brief.

If you're tempted to be long-winded, just remember the old saying that an empty wagon makes the most noise.

Now you have the principles of a good speech. But just knowing the principles won't make you a good speaker. It takes the principles plus the practice. It's just like the story of the horse and the water. You've been led to the water; now it's up to you to drink.

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Highlander Reports

PUBLISHED BY HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL • MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE • JULY 1956



" We are here to pay honor to Zilphia Horton whose untimely death we have mourned, but whose values and hopes and enthusiasms and faith we cannot celebrate sadly."

DR. JOHN B. THOMPSON, Dean of Rockefeller Chapel, University of Chicago

SONGS FOR ZILPHIA

ZILPHIA HORTON died in April of 1956. She came to Highlander as a student in 1935, married and stayed on as a staff member for twenty-one years. Zilphia was born and raised in a small Arkansas coal-mining town, attended the College of the Ozarks and taught school for two years before coming to Highlander. Tributes to Zilphia's life on the mountain were paid in many ways by the people here. Her friends and friends of Highlander wrote us from many parts of the country and other parts of the world.

Some of these friends in Chicago met in May for a memorial program, "Songs for Zilphia". Just as we cannot recapture Zilphia's vitality and joy of living, so we cannot recreate with words the life of folk, labor and religious songs that were sung that night. And here is an expression by John Thompson of the rich and full heritage she has left:

"We are here tonight to pay honor to Zilphia Horton, whose untimely death we have mourned, but whose values and hopes and enthusiasms and faith we cannot celebrate sadly.

"For she was one of the most genuine, natural, unspoiled, affirmative persons any of us has ever known, and for twenty-one years she helped make Highlander human and joyful and songful and gay, and thus helped all the countless people Highlander touched to make the dark and dreary places throughout the South more human, more joyful, more songful and gay.

"This is not a time to make a case or to plead for support which we are going to give as long as we truly believe in democracy and its promises, as long as we believe in the people and in their essential goodness—as Myles and Zilphia Horton have always believed.

"This is a time for more mellow and more joyful moods, when we may be excused for indulging in a few memories, in celebrating a friendship and a partnership full of meaning and lasting significance, which even death cannot destroy.

"It is a time for good memories, for good hopes, and for good resolutions. Highlander has always been committed to the struggle for justice and to the extension of democracy and education for all people. But from the first it has also been keenly interested in the cultural values, values which had their roots in these mountains. We talked about this that first winter before any of us had met Zilphia. But until she came onto the scene no one was equipped to do much about this.

"Kermil Eby has worried because the American labor movement does not sing as it used to do, and some of our poets have worried because modern workers do not sing at their work as farmers and sailors and weavers used to sing.

"Throughout the South and in many places beyond the South, unions and workers' groups have been set to singing again about the most important things in life (their work, their loves, their jokes, their faith) by Zilphia, who took them new songs and old songs and gave them the courage to sing. And Myles has helped to give them something to sing about.

"It is good to be a part, even a very small part, of such a new life movement and of such an earthy, healthy, un-weary faith in democracy and its timeless resources. We must find creative and powerful ways to celebrate these values always; and I know no better way than to strengthen Highlander and its program now. This is the only conceivable memorial to offer for Zilphia, and it serves the double joy of fulfilling the moods of thanksgiving and of dedication."

LETTERS

... Her music, her whole life, were a dedication to the people.
—Frances Leber, New Jersey.

... Zilphia was so wonderful, and her philosophy so well-founded that you will always have her in that sense, still making your life more and worth while.—Branson O'Casey, London, England.

... She will live in our hearts and minds as long as we live; that we will hear her singing her songs, that thought of her will always raise the levels of performance we demand for ourselves, and that we shall always feel it a special privilege to have known her.—Morris Lasker, New York.

... All of our lives have been enriched from having, knowing and being with her, catching a spark of her joyous spirit which became a part of our lives. — Howard Frazier, Burlingame, California.

... An achievement in finer human relations and in understanding and love — and Zilphia had such a large part in it; such a spirit cannot be destroyed.—Stuart Chapin, Wiscasset, Maine.

... I think of Zilphia — so alive and full of energy. I am sure all the little angels are singing and square dancing and organizing today.—Alice Mitchell, Atlanta, Georgia.

This is a bitter loss for you and the school; but it is a marvelous thing that you have built together. Rarely have two people worked so constructively, so persistently and with such imagination as you and she to illuminate the lives and thinking of others. Zilphia's work and spirit will always be part of Highlander and of everyone whom the school has touched. — Margaret Lamont, New York.

She lived so fully and so helpfully that it is not difficult to believe that she is working on, only through the influence of the many lives and causes she has benefitted. She is surely doing that, and her devotion to democracy and personality will continue to be an inspiration to those who knew her and were touched by her life.—Ted Shultz, Norris, Tennessee.

... Hers is the most beautiful and meaningful immortality I can conceive of. With the beauty and truthfulness of her life, with her warmth and great gifts, she has left an unforgettable enriching experience with all who worked with her — and there must be thousands! She has given people direction for growth and greater love and understanding than they had before meeting her.—Lene Kaplan, Chicago, Illinois.

I wish to express my deep sympathy for you at the passing of Zilphia . . . a great loss to you and the labor movement. Her spirit and love for the common peoples shall live on in the hearts of all of us who knew her and loved her.—Bill Marlowe, Peoria, Illinois.

WE WILL EDUCATE FOR INTEGRATION IN OUR RESIDENCE SESSIONS, IN OUR FIELD PROGRAM, IN OUR COMMUNITY!

HIGHLANDER EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SAYS INTEGRATION IS IMMEDIATE GOAL FOR DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH

The immediate and challenging barrier to democracy in the South is segregation.

The immediate and challenging task confronting those who desire a democratic South is integration.

The two sentences above sum up the thinking of Highlander's Executive Council, a policy-making group of outstanding Southern rural, labor and community leaders, whose names are listed on page four of this issue.

From such a simple statement of facts came an entire programming by the Highlander staff for future leadership training until integration is achieved in the South. Plans by staff members and supporters envision the following:

12 WORKSHOPS EACH YEAR

Highlander Folk School will train leaders for work in their community, union or civic organization in one workshop each month of the year, summer and winter. Forty students at each workshop, or a total of 480 resident students per year, from as many communities as possible in the ten southern states, can decidedly make an impact upon the integration movement in the South.

In addition to the 12 workshops, there will be two integrated children's camps each summer. (One is in progress as this is being written. See story on page 4.)

.... IN RESIDENCE



"... It is hardly necessary to labor this point: living together produces a relaxation of barriers which makes adult education ten times easier."—Royce S. Pitkin, President, Goddard College.

24 WEEKS OF EXTENSION EACH YEAR

The 12 workshops are not enough: People learn in a classroom, and they learn vividly; they also learn at home. Students who return to their communities and make a beginning for integration shall be assisted by the field director. Wherever students begin—in the schools, the churches, the labor unions, the social club or on the police force—there they shall find the Highlander Extension Service.

The work schedule of the Field Director will be full at 24 weeks a year on the road.

.... IN THE FIELD



Highlander field workers follow the students where they live, because work in their community is an extension of the classroom process. It is continuous learning by doing.

52 WEEKS IN OUR COMMUNITY

Highlander lives in its own community 52 weeks a year. We do not believe that teaching exists in a vacuum. We believe that we must educate in our own community if we are going to be the least successful in getting other people to work in their communities for integration. So we have already started. Our youth leader, presently an Antioch College co-op student, has organized a community club of youngsters who are quite active in various recreational activities. We notice already that many of them are swimming in Highlander Lake at the same time as the integrated campers are swimming.

But swimming together by the youngsters is only a step, and Southerners know what a step it is. Adults also are being encouraged to attend sessions when Negroes or colored foreign representatives are here.

We are proud of our local taxi drivers, delivery men and other help, in that they have given courteous service to these visitors.

We shall train leaders for integration in the South; but our concentration on this single goal for the time being does not mean that we are drawing away from 24 years of concentration on leadership training for people in labor unions. For example, our next three workshops, announced elsewhere in this publication, will draw from labor union members.

.... IN OUR COMMUNITY



The program of education in Highlander's own community is essential... otherwise, how can we teach others to work in their community if we ourselves do not know how to do it? The art of teaching must also be a constant process of the teacher's learning.



SCHOOL BOARD DISMISSES MRS. CLARK

On June 8, we learned from Mrs. Septima Clark, now Integration Workshop Director, that the Superintendent of Education of Charleston, S. C., had notified her that her contract, along with those of five other Negroes and five white school teachers, would not be renewed for the coming school year.

Mrs. Clark holds an M. A. degree, was rated first-class Permanent Professional status in the 1944 National Teachers Examination; she has been a successful teacher in the South Carolina system for 25 years. No reason was given for her dismissal. South Carolina law allows chairmen of boards of trustees, presidents of colleges and principals of schools to give no reason for a dismissal. Also, one man may act for the entire board.

The 1956 legislature also decreed that all city and state employees who are members of the NAACP would be fired.

Mrs. Clark has been active in Charleston civic affairs, is at present first vice-president of the city NAACP, and has been associated with Highlander for three years.

She reports that the National Education Association has been notified of this action, and will look into the case.



INTERRACIAL CHILDREN'S CAMP

An interracial children's camp, with nine counselors and operation at Highlander for eight weeks. It was a cooperative community in Americus, Ga. The camp was prevented from being held at the cooperative farm in Georgia by a last-minute court injunction.

Telephone and telegraph communication to all parents, counselors and others resulted in opening the camp at Highlander only two days behind the original plans.

WORKSHOPS

- JULY 12-21—Integration Workshop I
- JULY 22-26—Reading Week I
- AUGUST 5-11—Integration Workshop II
- AUGUST 11-16—Reading Week II
- AUGUST 19-25—Integration Workshop III
- AUGUST 25-SEPTEMBER 1—Reading Week III

Items In Brief

- After two years of work, Betty and Henry Shipherd resigned from the Highlander Staff, April 30, 1956; they returned to their Philadelphia home. The Executive Council commended them on their competence, devotion and self-sacrifice.
- Present staff members now include Myles Horton, Director; Mrs. Septima Clark, Integration Workshop Director; May Justus, Community Director; James Hargis, Farm Manager; Mrs. Julie Mabree; Mikil Fowlkes Marlowe; Betsy Freiheit; Anne Lockwood, Office Staff, and Hildreth Smith, Community Worker.
- J. D. and Mikil Fowlkes Marlowe were married in May and have set up house in the Dombrowski Cabin at the end of the lake.
- Fifteen members of the Summerfield 4-H club meet at Highlander each Tuesday night for square dancing and general recreation and come in twice a day for swimming classes.
- To improve swimming and fishing, community members contributed labor and time to extend the rock wall 225 feet further around the lake. Last Sunday we counted 25 anglers and at least 20 swimmers from the community.
- An 8-man Community Action Team representing six European countries ended a two-months visit in this country at Highlander June 20-21st. The team is sponsored by the International Cooperation Administration and their purpose was to study and observe community and regional efforts in economic self-betterment.
- Sandy (A. A.) Liveright of the Center for the Study of Liberal Education for Adults, Chicago, reported in a telephone interview that preliminary plans are underway for the 25th Highlander Anniversary Celebration in 1957. The major highlight will be a week-long institute for the school's alumni, sponsors and general supporters at Highlander.
- P. M. Horton, who came to the school in the early days, passed away this spring. "Dad" Horton, father of Myles, is sorely missed by his family and all the rest of us.

Highlander's present Executive Council and Board of Directors are:

- R. BRAZEL, Dean, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.
- MRS. GRACE HAMILTON, Atlanta Urban League, Atlanta, Ga.
- G. R. HATHAWAY, Sec.-Treas. *United Public Workers of America*, UPWA-CIO, Chicago, Ill.
- J. LEWIS ANDERSON, Gulfport, Miss.
- JOHN HOPE II, Industrial Relations Consultant, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
- DR. LEWIS JONES, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
- DR. GEORGE MITCHELL, Executive Director Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia.
- REV. EUGENE SMATHERS, Calvary Presbyterian Church, Big Lick, Tenn.
- DR. P. A. STEPHENS, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- JORDAN STOKES III, Attorney-At-Law, Nashville, Tenn.
- LUCILLE THORNBURGH, Associate Editor, East Tennessee Labor News, Knoxville, Tenn.
- TOM WHITE, Secretary, Tennessee State Legislative Board, Brotherhood of RR Trainmen, Lexington, Tenn.
- AUBREY WILLIAMS, Publisher, Southern Farm and Home, Montgomery, Alabama.
- CHARLES WILSON, Tennessee Representative International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Columbia, Tenn.
- MYLES HORTON, Director, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

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HIGHLANDER LIBRARY

GEORGE MITCHELL, Southern Regional Council, writes:

"A German word, *Conjunctur*, hard to put into English, means the way several streams of accidental happenings meet, and what they make out of their coming together at that time and spot. Here's an interesting "*Conjunctur*" at Highlander. And it is there to benefit people from this part of the world. There, in good order, and with a warm welcome.

Here's what happened into one spot: For thirty years people who had collected good books on Southern History, on the Labor Movement, on ways to get farmers better off, have been sending books to Highlander Folk School. Some codger bought the books, read them, made a thin living out of pushing what the books taught him, and up and died. And his wife sent the books to Highlander. It happened time and again. And in a goodish while of it they got a flock of books. Not trash. The standard volumes and the ones that are hard to find: the cherished books from thoughtful people's homes.

Next thing: an eager young graduate of the University of North Carolina came to Highlander and got asked to work on Highlander's staff. Those guys didn't (and don't) get pay; they just work for the joy of organizing people to get what they need. This young man's name was Harry M. Lasker. Came to Highlander in 1941. It wasn't long before the war came along, and Harry gets himself into the Air Corps. And it wasn't long before his plane hit the ground, and he was in it. His people saw that their son's brief life had in it just a few months of fulfillment — his joyous work at Highlander. And they gave Highlander a building to put the books in. A comfortable, lightsome building, with a fireplace for the winter and for the summer great glass windows looking onto the lake. This stream is Highlander itself. This is a spot where everyone is welcome and at ease, with a staff of knowledgeable people ready to steer a body's reading, with good beds, luscious cornbread and laughing companionship. Besides, a pretty and cool piece of countryside.

These three things all came together, and made the Library at Highlander. There's a way for people to get scholarships to come and sit by the fire, or out by the lake, and read the books and eat the cornbread and sleep in the beds and listen to the cowbells tinkling. Stretch your mind while you ease your body. That's what I call a lucky break and those will be wise and lucky people who take advantage of it."



READING WEEK HIGHLANDER LIBRARY

JULY 22-28

AUGUST 12-18

AUGUST 26-SEPT. 1

The thousands of books, pamphlets and other resource materials in the HIGHLANDER LIBRARY are available for a week's uninterrupted reading and study.

COST: \$40 PER WEEK

Scholarships available to Public School Workshop participants.

For additional information write:

**HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MOTTEALE, TENNESSEE**

HIGHLANDER

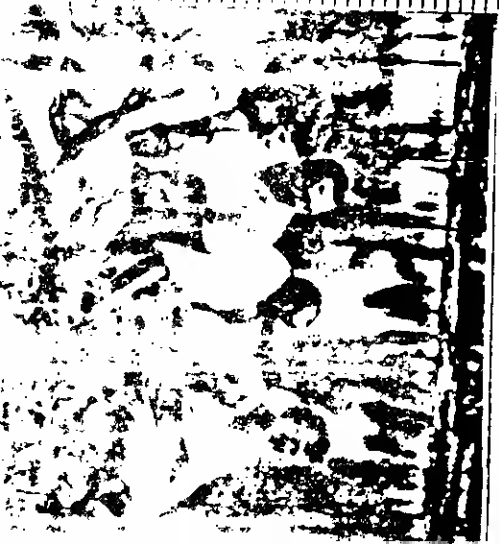
WORKSHOPS ON PUBLIC SCHOOL INTEGRATION

JULY 15-21

AUGUST 5-11

AUGUST 19-25

1956



HIGHLANDER WORKSHOPS

"are designed to meet the needs of adult citizens who have a genuine interest in implementing the Supreme Court's decision, and who are seeking help in knowing how best they can work. The workshop sessions rely on group discussion in which the common problems of different areas are used as the material for discussion. Staff persons and invited consultants take part in the total process lending help when needed, but not dominating the discussions and not converting the sessions into an academic routine. Participants learn, and learn a remarkable amount, in a short time, because they are doing it themselves and because the work stays close to the needs they feel." — IRENE OSBORNE, American Friends Service Committee.

WORKSHOP TOPICS

PASSIVE RESISTANCE. Study of the emerging passive resistance movement in the South as a current technique for administering justice and as it relates historically to concepts of Thoreau, Gandhi and leaders of the great religions.

REGISTERING AND VOTING. Importance and possible methods of attaining full-fledged citizenship.

VOLUNTARY CITIZENS ACTIVITIES.

Existing activities studied and plans for community action developed.

STATES PLANS. Analysis of legislative plans for dealing with integration and human relations in the South.

WHO CAN ATTEND

Anyone desiring to provide community leadership for an orderly transition from a segregated to an unsegregated public school system.



WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

MORNING AND AFTERNOON

General meetings and small group discussions.

EVENING SCHEDULE

Evening programs are built around the problems and ideas expressed during the day. A combination of music, films, role-playing and dancing are used to present these ideas in dramatic form.

A WEEK IN THE HIGHLANDER LIBRARY

Those interested may spend an additional week following each workshop in study and reading in the Highlander Library.

COST

\$48 covers the full cost of room, board and tuition for one week; \$8 per day for shorter periods. Scholarships covering all or part of the cost are available.

Address letters of application to:

MRS. SEPTIMA CLARK, Workshop Director
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGUE, TENNESSEE

WORKSHOP CONSULTANTS

DR. HERMAN LONG, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
JOHN D. CULBERTSON, Attorney at Law, Nashville, Tenn.
MRS. ROSA PARKS, Montgomery Improvement Association, Montgomery, Ala.
DR. CHARLES C. GILLILAN, Tuskegee Institute, Atlanta, Ga.
DEAN B. R. BRAYZEL, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.
E. B. ALEXANDER, Montgomery Improvement Association, Montgomery, Ala.
FRED ROUTH, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia.
TOM DUNIGAN, Principal, Oak Ridge High School, Oak Ridge, Tenn.
ROBERT WENEFEE, Berea College, Kentucky.
C. H. PARKER, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.
REV. ROBERT GRAETZ, National Baptist Council, Montgomery, Ala.
WILSON LINDSEY, Oak Ridge School, Oak Ridge, Tenn.
REV. WILLIAM DENNIS, Orchard Baptist Church, Chattanooga, Tenn.
REV. ROBERT C. PALMER, First Baptist Church, Nashville, Tenn.
L. E. DUBROW, Alabama State University, Montgomery, Alabama.
IRENE OSBORNE, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa.
DR. F. D. PATTERSON, Phelps Pulpit, New York, N. Y.
MRS. VIVIAN CARTER MASON, National Council of Negro Women, Washington, D. C.

LIFE AT HIGHLANDER

Life at Highlander is extremely small. Classes are often held outdoors in quarters are simple — teaching students live at the school, sharing quarters in the main building cabins.

There is room for reading, berry, talking with visitors and singing in the evening, swimming, fishing in the school lake, playing volleyball. Bring comfortable shoes.

Section No. 69C
Original and copy
Yellow file copy

SAC, Mobile

September 20, 1956

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI (61-7511)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS

61-7511-176

DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/CA
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RECORDED - 71
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING
IS - C

Classified by SP8 BTG/CA
Declassify on: OADR 3/1/84
245532

EX - 120

Reurlet 9/12/56 captioned as above.

For your information, the Highlander Folk School is an institution located near Monteagle, Tennessee, which is supported primarily by donations from individuals and labor unions in the form of payments for the students who attend its courses. It offers courses of instruction in labor organization, social economics, parliamentary procedure, and the general field of labor education. This school has had Communist Party members on its staff and as instructors, and has followed the practice of welcoming communists as students. However, the school has never offered courses of instruction in communism nor has the Communist Party, USA, ever gained complete control of the institution.] X u

By teletype dated February 27, 1951, the Knoxville office was instructed that no contacts whatsoever should be made at the Highlander Folk School and that no discussion, either pro or con, should be held with any individual concerning this school.

COMM - FBI
2 1956
MAILED 24

Enclosures (3)

NOTE:

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____

7 OCT 3 - 1956

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-197

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August 6, 1957

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

The Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, was organized around 1932 by Myles Horton and Don West. (See testimony of Paul Crouch, May 5, 1949, Subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities, page 193.) In his testimony, Mr. Crouch said: "I would like to mention in this connection that the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, was a school organized by Myles Horton and Don West, and which Mr. [James] Dombrowski shortly thereafter joined."

Paul Crouch, who gave the foregoing testimony concerning the Highlander Folk School, was the top Communist Party functionary in the South.

Speaking of James Dombrowski, Mr. Crouch testified as follows: "I have met officially with him a number of occasions as head of the Communist District Bureau of Tennessee. At this conference Mr. Dombrowski gave me the impression of being completely pro-Communist and anxious to collaborate with the Communist Party and follow its leadership, without taking the risk of actual Party membership."

A three-page tabulation of James Dombrowski's Communist affiliations is attached to this report.

In March 1954, the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security held hearings in New Orleans on the subject of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., of which James Dombrowski was and is the executive director. Among the

61-7511-197
ENCLOSURE

witnesses who testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security in New Orleans was one John Butler who had formerly been a functionary of the Communist Party in Alabama.

In the course of his testimony, Mr. Butler stated that he attended a meeting of Communist Party leaders in July of 1942, in the Thomas Jefferson Hotel in Birmingham, Alabama. Mr.

Butler stated that Alton Lawrence introduced James Dombrowski to him on that occasion as a Communist Party member. (See

Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security Hearings, March 18, 1954, page 45.) According to Mr. Butler, this meeting of

Communist Party leaders was held in Dombrowski's own hotel room. In November, 1956, Alton Lawrence was indicted on a charge of conspiring to file a false non-Communist affidavit

with the National Labor Relations Board, which non-Communist affidavit is required of trade union officials by the Taft-

Hartley Act. (See New York Times, November 17, 1956.) Alton

Lawrence is currently an official of the Communist-controlled International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

In the early period of the Highlander Folk School, Alton Lawrence was a member of its faculty. On August 13, 1938,

John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the AFL, testified before the Dies Committee on Un-American

Activities, and named Elizabeth Hawes, Alton Lawrence, and Myles Horton as persons who attended a secret convention in

North Carolina, at which time plans were made for spreading the revolutionary theories throughout the South. Mr. Frey

also testified: "In connection with this I might mention

that the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, was mixed up in this secret convention, in which these three C.I.O. organizers took a very prominent part." (See Dies Committee Hearings, Volume 1, page 126.)

Paul Crouch testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, as follows: "The Highlander Folk School is a school operated at Monteagle, Tennessee, ostensibly as an independent labor school, but actually working in close cooperation with the Communist Party." (See Hearings, page 47.)

Dombrowski was an instructor at the Highlander Folk School for a number of years.

The following colloquy took place between Senator Eastland, Committee Counsel Arens, and Mr. Crouch during the latter's testimony:

SENATOR EASTLAND. Mr. Crouch, did you ever visit Dr. Dombrowski's home?

MR. CROUCH. I visited the Highlander Folk School where he was working. I didn't visit at his home, but we spent a night at the same home together, Caroline Stevenson's, and he and Leo Sheiner discussed in my presence the actual hideout of Communist leaders the night we were traveling to Winter Haven.

MR. ARENS. He and Sheiner discussed in your presence the hideouts for Communist leaders, top flight leaders; is that correct?

MR. CROUCH. That is correct, sir.

(See hearings, page 52.)

Don West, who has already been mentioned as connected with the Highlander Folk School, was district director of the Communist Party of North Carolina. (See House Committee Hearings, May 6, 1949, page 191.)

At the New Orleans hearings of the Senate Committee, on March 20, 1952, Myles Horton was ejected by the United States Marshal from the witness stand and the hearing room.

August 6, 1957

James A. Dombrowski

(1) American Committee for Indonesian Independence --
signer of letter -- Indonesian Review, 1946

(2) American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born --
signer of birthday greeting to Sabath -- Lamp, May 1946, page 3

(3) American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born --
sponsor of 15th anniversary national conference -- program,
December 11-12, 1948

(4) American Continental Congress for Peace, Mexico City --
United States sponsor -- leaflet, September 5-10, 1949

(5) American Peace Crusade -- signer of call to peace
pilgrimage to Washington, D. C. -- leaflet, March 1, 1951

(6) American Peace Crusade -- sponsor -- letterhead,
May 26, 1951

(7) American Peace Crusade -- signer of appeal --
Daily Worker, January 20, 1954, page 4

(8) Appeal for Amnesty for the Jailed Leaders of the
Communist Party Convicted Under the Smith Act -- signer --
Daily Worker, December 10, 1952, page 4

(9) Bachrach Open Letter -- signer -- letter, September
19, 1955

(10) Brief Amici Curiae for the Communist Party --
signer -- U. S. Supreme Court, October 1955

(11) Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor, an
auxiliary of International Labor Defense -- sponsor --
booklet, August 1945

(12) Committee for Medical Freedom -- signer of statement
opposing questioning of professional people by Un-American
Activities Committee -- leaflet, June 1952

(13) Communist Party -- identified as a member of by John
Butler in sworn testimony before Senate Committee on Internal
Security -- Committee Hearings, March 18, 1954

(14) Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America --
speaker -- program, June 7-9, 1940

(15) Continuations Committee of the Conference on Peaceful
Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact -- signer of open letter to
Congress -- letter, August 21, 1949

(16) International Workers Order -- defender of --
Fraternal Outlook, November 1948, page 6

(17) International Workers Order -- defender of --
Daily Worker, June 18, 1951, page 8

(18) Methodist Federation for Social Action -- nominated
member-at-large by national membership meeting, December
27-29, 1947 -- 1947 ballot, page 2

(19) Methodist Federation for Social Action -- nominee --
official ballot, September 2, 1953

(20) Methodist Federation for Social Service -- nominated
for national committee -- 1945 ballot, page 4

(21) National Citizens Political Action Committee --
member -- official list, August 28, 1944

(22) National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act --
signer of open letter to members of Congress -- letter,
January 19, 1951

(23) National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Acts --
signer of open letter to Senator Hennings -- dated November
14, 1955

(24) National Committee to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act
Victims -- sponsor -- letterhead, May 22, 1953

(25) National Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights --
sponsor -- leaflet, December 2-3, 1950

(26) National Federation for Constitutional Liberties --
signer of statement opposing renewal of the Dies Committee --
pamphlet, January 1943

(27) National Negro Congress -- sponsor -- 10th convention
program, May 30, 1946

(28) People's Institute of Applied Religion -- sponsor --
letterhead, April 9, 1942

(29) People's Institute of Applied Religion -- member of
Southern Committee -- letterhead, January 1, 1948

(30) People's Institute of Applied Religion -- member of
Southern Committee -- letterhead, April 16, 1953

(31) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- endorser of
declaration -- folder, November 20, 1948

(32) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- director --
program of conference, April 8, 1950

(33) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- director --
letterhead, January 1951

(34) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- director --
letterhead, July 1954

(35) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- director --
letterhead, April 1955

(36) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- coordinator of
Southwestern Regional Conference on Integration -- folder,
May 17, 1955

(37) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- director --
Southern Patriot, December 1956, page 4

(38) Southern Conference for Human Welfare -- executive
secretary -- official report, 1942

(39) Southern Conference for Human Welfare -- executive
secretary -- Daily Worker, January 29, 1946, page 4

(40) Southern Conference for Human Welfare -- administrator --
letterhead, June 1, 1947

(41) Southern Conference for Human Welfare -- signer of
manifesto -- Southern Patriot, June 1947, pages 4-5

(42) Southern Resident Labor Colleges -- member of finance
campaign committee -- letterhead, February 10, 1937

(43) Statement Defending the Communist Party -- signer --
Daily Worker, March 5, 1941, page 2

(44) Win-the-Peace Conference -- sponsor -- call, April 5-7,
1946

(45) World Peace Appeal -- signer -- leaflet, August 31,
1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: August 30, 1957

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS *SPW* *Vmr*SUBJECT: *0* HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MOUNT EAGLE, TENNESSEE

78199

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont *3* _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
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END [REDACTED] 8-29-57 to advise that from everything he could hear the Highlander Folk School was beginning to become more active and that they were having a conference from August 30 to September 2 celebrating the 25th anniversary of the School, that among those attending would be Aubrey Williams; Ralph Hillstein (phonetic), president of the Packing House Workers; C. K. Steele, who headed the bus strike at Tallahassee, Florida; Dr. Alonzo Moron; and Martin Luther King. He further stated that from what he could learn the Highlander Folk School was becoming a center for teaching civil disobedience and that the details of the conference and seminar were announced by Miles Horton and appeared in a "New York Times" news story on July 7, 1957.

He thought that if we had not heard of this we might want to check on it.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTG/01a
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cc-Mr. Boardman
 Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Rosen

LBN:jmr *SPW*
 (5)

EX-120

RECORDED-84
 INDEXED-84

14 SEP 5 1957

SEP 16 1957

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SAC, Knoxville

September 4, 1957

Director, FBI (100-135-24)

**RACIAL SITUATION
STATE OF TENNESSEE**

Information has been received at the Bureau indicating that the Highlander Folk School (HFS) at Mount Eagle, Tennessee, is becoming a center for teaching civil disobedience. The reliability of this information is not known inasmuch as the individual who furnished this information to the Bureau did not identify his sources. Nevertheless, you are instructed to be alert for information indicating that the HFS might be engaged in such activities. Any such information received should be furnished the Bureau and interested offices expeditiously.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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NOTE ON YELLOW:

The source of this information is [REDACTED]

1 - Bufile 61-7511 (Highlander Folk School)

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Parsons _____
Rosen _____
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Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____

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SEP 13 1957

Mail Room _____



The attached was sent to the Director from Hearst Magazines, 57th Street at [redacted] Avenue, New York 19, New York. No reference is made to the Director or FBI.

SEP 3 1957
INDEXED-91
CIR I ✓

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

Tenn.

Over the Labor Day weekend, Martin Luther King, Negro leader of the militantly pro-integration forces, was the featured speaker at the Highlander Folk School. The Rev. Mr. King's association with this radical educational institution in the South calls for a look at the school's activities and personnel.

The Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, was organized around 1932 by Myles Horton and Don West. (See testimony of Paul Crouch, May 6, 1949, Subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities, page 193.) In his testimony, Mr. Crouch said: "I would like to mention in this connection that the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, was a school organized by Myles Horton and Don West, and which Mr. [James] Dombrowski shortly thereafter joined."

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A three-page tabulation of James Dombrowski's Communist affiliations is attached to this report.

In March 1954, the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security held hearings in New Orleans on the subject of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., of which James Dombrowski was and

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is the executive director. Among the witnesses who testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security in New Orleans was one John Butler who had formerly been a functionary of the Communist Party in Alabama. In the course of his testimony, Mr. Butler stated that he attended a meeting of Communist Party leaders in July of 1942, in the Thomas Jefferson Hotel in Birmingham, Alabama. Mr. Butler stated that Alton Lawrence introduced James Dombrowski to him on that occasion as a Communist Party member. (See Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security Hearings, March 18, 1954, page 45.) According to Mr. Butler, this meeting of Communist Party leaders was held in Dombrowski's own hotel room. In November, 1956, Alton Lawrence was indicted on a charge of conspiring to file a false non-Communist affidavit with the National Labor Relations Board, which non-Communist affidavit is required of trade union officials by the Taft-Hartley Act. (See New York Times, November 17, 1956.) Alton Lawrence is currently an official of the Communist-controlled International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

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MR. ARENS. He and Sheiner discussed in your presence the hideouts for Communist leaders, top flight leaders; is that correct?

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At the New Orleans hearings of the Senate Committee, on March 20, 1954, Myles Horton was ejected by the United States Marshal from the witness stand and the hearing room.

Another speaker who joined with the Rev. Martin Luther King on the program of the Highlander Folk School, during the Labor Day weekend, was Aubrey Williams. A tabulation of Aubrey Williams' Communist connections during the past 20 years is attached to this report.

Tenn.

CP member

- (1) American Committee for Indonesian Independence -- signer of letter -- Indonesian Review, 1946
- (2) American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born -- signer of birthday greeting to Sabath -- Lamp, May 1946, page 3
- (3) American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born -- sponsor of 15th anniversary national conference -- program, December 11-12, 1948
- (4) American Continental Congress for Peace, Mexico City -- United States sponsor -- leaflet, September 5-10, 1949
- (5) American Peace Crusade -- signer of call to peace pilgrimage to Washington, D. C. -- leaflet, March 1, 1951
- (6) American Peace Crusade -- sponsor -- letterhead, May 26, 1951
- (7) American Peace Crusade -- signer of appeal -- Daily Worker, January 20, 1954, page 4
- (8) Appeal for Amnesty for the Jailed Leaders of the Communist Party Convicted Under the Smith Act -- signer -- Daily Worker, December 10, 1952, page 4
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- (11) Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor, an auxiliary of International Labor Defense -- sponsor -- booklet, Aug. 1945
- (12) Committee for Medical Freedom -- signer of statement opposing questioning of professional people by Un-American Activities Committee -- leaflet, June 1952
- (13) Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America -- speaker -- program, June 7-9, 1940
- (14) Continuations Committee of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact -- signer of open letter to Congress -- letter, August 21, 1949
- (15) International Workers Order -- defender of -- Fraternal Outlook, November 1948, page 6
- (16) International Workers Order -- defender of -- Daily Worker, June 18, 1951, page 8
- (17) Methodist Federation for Social Action -- nominated member-at-large by national membership meeting, December 27-29, 1947 -- 1947 ballot, page 2
- (18) Methodist Federation for Social Action -- nominee -- official ballot, September 2, 1953

(19) Methodist Federation for Social Action -- anniversary committee member -- letterhead, March 11, 1957

(20) Methodist Federation for Social Service -- nominated for national committee -- 1945 ballot, page 4

(21) National Citizens Political Action Committee -- member -- official list, August 28, 1944

(22) National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act -- signer of open letter to members of Congress -- letter, January 19, 1951

(23) National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Acts -- signer of open letter to Senator Hennings -- dated November 14, 1955

(24) National Committee to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims -- sponsor -- letterhead, May 22, 1953

(25) National Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights -- sponsor -- leaflet, December 2-3, 1950

(26) National Federation for Constitutional Liberties -- signer of statement opposing renewal of the Dies Committee -- pamphlet, January 1943

(27) National Negro Congress -- sponsor -- 10th convention program, May 30, 1946

(28) People's Institute of Applied Religion -- sponsor -- letterhead, April 9, 1942

(29) People's Institute of Applied Religion -- member of Southern Committee -- letterhead, January 1, 1948

(30) People's Institute of Applied Religion -- member of Southern Committee -- letterhead, April 16, 1953

(31) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- endorser of declaration -- folder, November 20, 1948

(32) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- director -- program of conference, April 8, 1950

(33) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- director -- letterhead, January 1951

(34) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- director -- letterhead, July 1954

(35) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- director -- letterhead, April 1955

(36) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- coordinator of Southwestern Regional Conference on Integration -- folder, May 17, 1955

(37) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- director -- Southern Patriot, December 1956, page 4

(38) Southern Conference for Human Welfare -- executive secretary -- official report, 1942

(39) Southern Conference for Human Welfare -- executive secretary -- Daily Worker, January 29, 1946, page 4

(40) Southern Conference for Human Welfare -- administrator -- letterhead, June 1, 1947

(41) Southern Conference for Human Welfare -- signer of manifesto -- Southern Patriot, June 1947, pages 4-5

(42) Southern Resident Labor Colleges -- member of finance campaign committee -- letterhead, February 10, 1937

(43) Statement Defending the Communist Party -- signer -- Daily Worker, March 5, 1941, page 2

(44) Win-the-Peace Conference -- sponsor -- call, April 5-7, 1946

(45) World Peace Appeal -- signer -- leaflet, August 31, 1950

(46) Communist Party -- identified as a member of by John Butler in sworn testimony before Senate Committee on Internal Security -- Committee Hearings, March 18, 1954

(1) American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born -- sponsor of conference -- program and call, October 25-27, 1949

(2) American Crusade to End Lynching -- signer of call to pilgrimage to Washington -- call, September 23, 1946

(3) American Youth Congress -- speaker at 2 or 3 of their annual meetings -- Williams' testimony before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, March 19, 1954, page 109

(4) Appeal to Guard Civil Rights -- signer -- Daily Worker, August 28, 1950, page 3

(5) Association of Internes and Medical Students -- speaker at annual convention -- official program, December 27-30, 1950

(6) Brief Amici Curiae for the Communist Party -- signer -- U. S. Supreme Court, October 1955

(7) Civil Rights Congress -- speaker at rally, September 11, 1947 -- Williams' testimony before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, March 19, 1954, page 107

(8) Committee to End Sedition Laws -- signer of statement -- press release, November 19, 1955

(9) Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact -- member of executive board -- letterhead, September 16, 1950

(10) Commonwealth College -- served on committee and contributed to -- Massachusetts investigation of Communists, 1938

(11) Continuations Committee of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact -- signer of open letter to Congress -- letter, August 21, 1949; Daily Worker, August 22, 1949, page 3

(12) Daily Worker -- petitions U. S. Senate -- Daily Worker, January 26, 1946, page 9

(13) W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee -- sponsor -- program, February 23, 1951

(14) Highlander Folk School -- member of board or in some way affiliated with from about 1944 to 1954 -- Williams' testimony before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, March 19, 1954, p. 103

(15) Mainstream -- sponsor -- New Masses, October 28, 1947, page 2

(16) Mid-Century Conference for Peace -- sponsor -- call, May 29-30, 1950

(17) Mother Bloor Celebration Committee -- sponsor -- booklet

(18) National Citizens Emergency Relief Committee to Aid Strikers Families -- member of national board -- Worker, March 17, 1946, page 5

(19) National Citizens Political Action Committee -- member -- official list, August 1944

(20) National Citizens Political Action Committee -- vice-chairman of dinner committee -- official program, April 12, 1946

(21) National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives -- member of executive board -- pamphlet, December 1950

(22) National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Acts -- signer of open letter to Senator Hennings -- press release, November 14, 1955

(23) Peace Information Center -- endorser of World Peace Appeal -- leaflet, August 31, 1950

(24) New York City Council of the American Youth Congress -- speaker at New York State model legislature of youth -- call and program, January 28-30, 1938

(25) Petition to Reconsider Prosecutions Under the Smith Act -- signer -- New York Times, August 8, 1955, page 9; Daily Worker, August 8, 1955, page 8

(26) Progressive Citizens of America -- speaker at rally, 1947 -- Williams' testimony before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, March 19, 1954, page 112

(27) Progressive Citizens of America -- elected to board of directors -- Daily Worker, May 1947

(28) Protest Meeting for Howard Fast -- sponsor -- New Masses, October 14, 1947, page 24

(29) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- president; endorser of declaration -- folder, November 20, 1948

(30) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- president; sponsor and speaker at first southwide conference on discrimination in higher education -- program, April 8, 1950

(31) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- president -- letterhead, January 1951

(32) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- president and member of board of directors -- letterhead, July 1954

(33) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- president and member of board of directors -- letterhead, April 1955

(34) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- signer of petition to Senator Hennings -- petition, November 7, 1955

(35) Southern Conference Educational Fund -- president --
Southern Patriot, December 1956, page 4

(36) Southern Conference for Human Welfare -- speaker at
conference -- program, November 20-23, 1938

(37) Southern Conference for Human Welfare -- speaker at
conference -- program and call, April 14-16, 1940

(38) Southern Conference for Human Welfare -- signer of petition
to U. S. Senate -- Daily Worker, January 26, 1946, page 11

(39) Southern Conference for Human Welfare -- chairman of
nominating committee, 1946 -- Williams' testimony before Senate
Internal Security Subcommittee, March 19, 1954, page 103

(40) Southern Conference for Human Welfare -- signer of
manifesto -- Southern Patriot, June 1947, pages 4-5

(41) Southern Conference for Human Welfare -- member of board of
representatives -- letterhead, July 25, 1947

(42) Washington Committee for Democratic Action -- member --
membership list, 1939

(43) Workers Alliance -- paid tribute to -- Appendix IX, page
1749

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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HIGHLANDER

Communist Training School

THE FOUNDERS OF HIGHLANDER SCHOOL

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL:
was founded by Myles Horton and Don West; James Dombrowski joined them shortly thereafter. Don West, presently operating in Georgia, was district director of the Communist Party of North Carolina.

Paul Crouch, the top Communist Party functionary in the South testified before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities that Dombrowski "gave me the impression of being completely in the Communist and anxious to collaborate with the Communist Party and follow its leadership without taking the risk of actual Party membership."

John Butler, another former Communist Party functionary testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security that Dombrowski at a meeting of Communist Party leaders in Dombrowski's room in the Thomas Jefferson Hotel in Birmingham, Alabama was introduced to him by Myles Horton as a Communist Party member.

Myles Horton was identified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a person who had been in attendance in North Carolina, at which time plans were made for spreading the revolutionary theories throughout the South.

Paul Crouch testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security that "The Highlander Folk School is a school operated at Monteagle, Tennessee, ostensibly a labor school, but actually working in close cooperation with the Communist Party."



FOLK SCHOOL

ool, Monteagle, Tenn.

Communist Front Records Of Leadership of Highlander Inter-racial Seminar, 1957

Printed below is a consolidated listing of the Communist Affiliations of persons in attendance at the Labor Day Weekend, 1957 Seminar at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee.

Abraham Lincoln School
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
American Committee for Yugoslav Relief
American Continental Congress for World Peace
American Crusade to End Lynching
American Folksay Group
American Peace Mobilization
American-Soviet Music Society
American Youth Congress
American Youth for Democracy
Association of Internes and Medical Students
Bill of Rights Conference
Boston Freedom of the Press Committee
Brooklyn Professional Committee for Democratic China
Brownsville Freedom of the Press Committee (Brooklyn)
Camp Kinderland
Chicago Ad Hoc Committee of Welcome for the Dean of Canterbury
Chicago Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill
Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenburg Case
Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity
Citizens Emergency Defense Conference
Civil Rights Congress
Committee for a Cultural Salute to Paul Robeson

Continuations Committee of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact
Council on African Affairs
Daily Worker
Dinner for Pearl Hart
W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee
Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
Emergency Peace Mobilization
First Line of Defense
Frederick Douglass School
Harlem Employment Committee
Highlander Folk School
Interfaith Committee for Peace Action
Jefferson School of Social Science
League of Struggle for Negro Rights
League of Young Southerners
Main Stream
Masses & Mainstream
Methodist Federation for Social Action
Metropolitan Music School
Michigan Herald
Mid-Century Conference for Peace
Mother Bloor Celebration Committee
Nation Associates
National Citizens Emergency Relief Committee to Aid Strikers Families
National Citizens Political Action Committee
National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax
National Committee for Peaceful

New York Youth Council
Open Letter on Military Aid to Spain
Open Letter Protesting Deportation of Harry Bridges
Peace Information Center
People's Artists
People's Daily World
People's Drama Theatre
People's Institute of Applied Religion
People's Songs
Petition to Reconsider Prosecutions Under the Smith Act
Political Affairs
Progressive Citizens of America
Progressive Party of Massachusetts
Protest Meeting for Howard Fast
Protestant Digest Associates
Protest against Verdict of Guilty in Case of 11 Communist Leaders
School for Political Action Technique
Schroon Crest Camp
Sing Out
Southern Conference Educational Fund
Southern Conference for Human Welfare
Southern Negro Youth Congress
Stop Rankin Meeting
Swapping Song Fair
Teachers Union, Local 555
Testimonial Concert "Bound for Glory" for Woodie Guthrie
United Office and Professional Workers of America, Local 16
United Packinghouse Workers of America
United States Arrangements Committee, World Youth Congress
Sponsoring Committee for

This meeting was directed by Reverend John B. Thompson, chaplain, University of Chicago. Reverend Thompson has a lengthy record of Communist affiliations which appears elsewhere in this folder. The direction of the entire school was under the leadership, as usual, of Myles Horton.

There were representative leaders of the TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA BOYCOTT, the TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA BUS INCIDENT, the MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA BUS BOYCOTT, the SOUTH CAROLINA - NAACP SCHOOL TEACHERS INCIDENT, the KOINONIA INTER-RACIAL FARM - AMERICUS, GEORGIA, and CLINTON, TENNESSEE SCHOOL INCIDENT among others.

They met at this workshop and discussed methods and tactics of precipitating racial strife and disturbance.

The meeting of such a large group of specialists in inter-racial strife under the auspices of a Communist Training School, and in the company of many known Communists is the typical method whereby leadership training and tactics are furnished to the agitators. This was a general workshop and would be the most common method of developing a long range program.

In specific emergency situations, they could be sent into the communities to assist.

Good examples of the infusion of leadership was the appearance of Bayard Rustin, who appeared in the Daily Worker, as secretary of Rev. Martin Luther King. The appearance of Don West, prominent Communist functionary, at Koinonia Farm disturbances and the preliminary surveys conducted by John Hope, II, preparatory to the Tallahassee Bus Incident.

HIGHLANDER EXECUTIVES

The following is a listing of the executives of Highlander Folk School as it appeared in their 24th annual report of October 30, 1956.

R. P. BRAZEFAL, Dean, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.
 SERTIMA CLARK, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.
 GRACE HAMILTON, Atlanta Urban League, Atlanta, Georgia.
 G. R. HATHAWAY, Secy.-Treas., UPWA-CIO, Chicago, Ill.
 JOHN HOPE, II, Industrial Relations Consultant, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
 M. HORTON, Director, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

(Continued on page 4)

MYLES HORTON the director of Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, is shown speaking. Reverend John B. Thompson, chaplain University of Chicago directed the Labor Day Weekend 1957

Seminar. Both Horton and Thompson were useful aids to the Communist organization.



FRED ROUTH, a headquarters official of Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, is pictured above leading a workshop. In at least one of these sessions, the tactics of including women and children in racial demonstrations and incidents was propounded on the basis that police are reluctant to shoot women and children.

Southern Regional Council is the recipient of Ford, Fund for the Republic grants of \$497,000.00. Fund for the Republic grants originated with the Ford Motor Company. Southern Regional Council is the parent organization of 12 statewide Councils on Human Relations operated only in the Southern States.

Southern Regional Council has been able to exploit the facilities of religion and education because of a quasi-religious status afforded by occupancy of space in a building owned by a huge church. The leadership of few units of the Communist apparatus have records of Communist affiliations which exceed those of present and past directors of Southern Regional Council.

The Daily Worker, official organ of the foundation of Southern Regional Council, Negro Communist, presently head of the Communist Party. Jackson, member of Southern Conference Educational Fund for Human Welfare, reports of the Communist opposition to the Southern Regional Council.

The American Legion Firing Line, incorporating papers says "This Court of Fulton County, State of Georgia, incorporated the Council as for McGill, and Bishop Arthur J. A. Charles S. Johnson, of Nashville, Dr. Howard W. Odum, Chapel Hill, of the Incorporation, Book 062 New York Times", 10-17-57.)

ve long been regarded as



Communist Party, credits Council to Jim Jackson, Southern Affairs Commission credited with the establish- Fund; and Southern Con- organizations are recognized have interlocking director-

15, 1957, referring to the ment, filed in the Superior ia, listed the names of five Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Ralph of Atlanta, Georgia; Dr. essee (now deceased); and th Carolina. (See Petition 64-67, 1-6-44; and "The

Committee for Democratic Eastern Policy
Committee to End Sedition Laws
Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor, an auxiliary of International Labor Defense
Committee for the First Amendment
Committee for the Negro in the Arts
Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact
Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
Commonwealth College
Communist Party
Consumers Union

McCarran Act
National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
National Negro Congress
National Negro Labor Council
Nature Friends of America
New Drama
New Masses
New York City Council of the American Youth Congress
New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
New York Community Divisions of the Committee to Free Earl Browder

of the Peoples for Peace
Veterans against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York
Veterans Fighting Fund for Eugene Dennis
Voice of Freedom Committee
Washington Committee for Democratic Action
Westchester Peekskill Committee
Wingdale Lodge
Win-the-Peace Conference
Wire to President Truman to Veto the McCarran Bill
Workers Alliance
Young People's Record Club
Young Progressives

House Committee Citations

A few of the Communist Fronts listed above are defined so that the readers may more fully understand their activities. All definitions are taken from "GUIDE TO SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS" published January 2, 1957 by the U. S. House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

"To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the . . . American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a hulwark of protection."

AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS

"It originated in 1934 and . . . has been controlled by Communists and manipulated by them to influence the thought of American youth."

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

Cited as an organization formed at a Congress on Civil Rights held in Detroit in April 1946 as a merger of two other Communist-front organizations (International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties); It was "dedicated not to the broader issues of civil liberties, but specifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Communist Party" and "controlled by individuals who are either members of the Communist Party or openly loyal to it."

COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE

A "Communist enterprise" cited as subversive by an investigating Committee of the Arkansas Legislature. It received money from the Garland Fund.

EMERGENCY PEACE MOBILIZATION

Cited as a Communist front which came forth, after Stalin signed his pact with Hitler, to oppose the national defense program, lend-lease, conscription, and other American "war-mongering" efforts. It immediately preceded the American Peace Mobilization in 1940.

LEAGUE OF STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO RIGHTS

"The Communist-front movement in the United States among Negroes is known as the National Negro Congress. Practically the same group of leaders directing this directed the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, which was, until 2 years ago, the name of the Communists front for Negroes. The name was later changed . . . in 1936 to the National Negro Congress."

METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL ACTION

"With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the Methodist Federation for Social Action . . ."

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO REPEAL THE McCARRAN ACT

"To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the . . . National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a hulwark of protection."

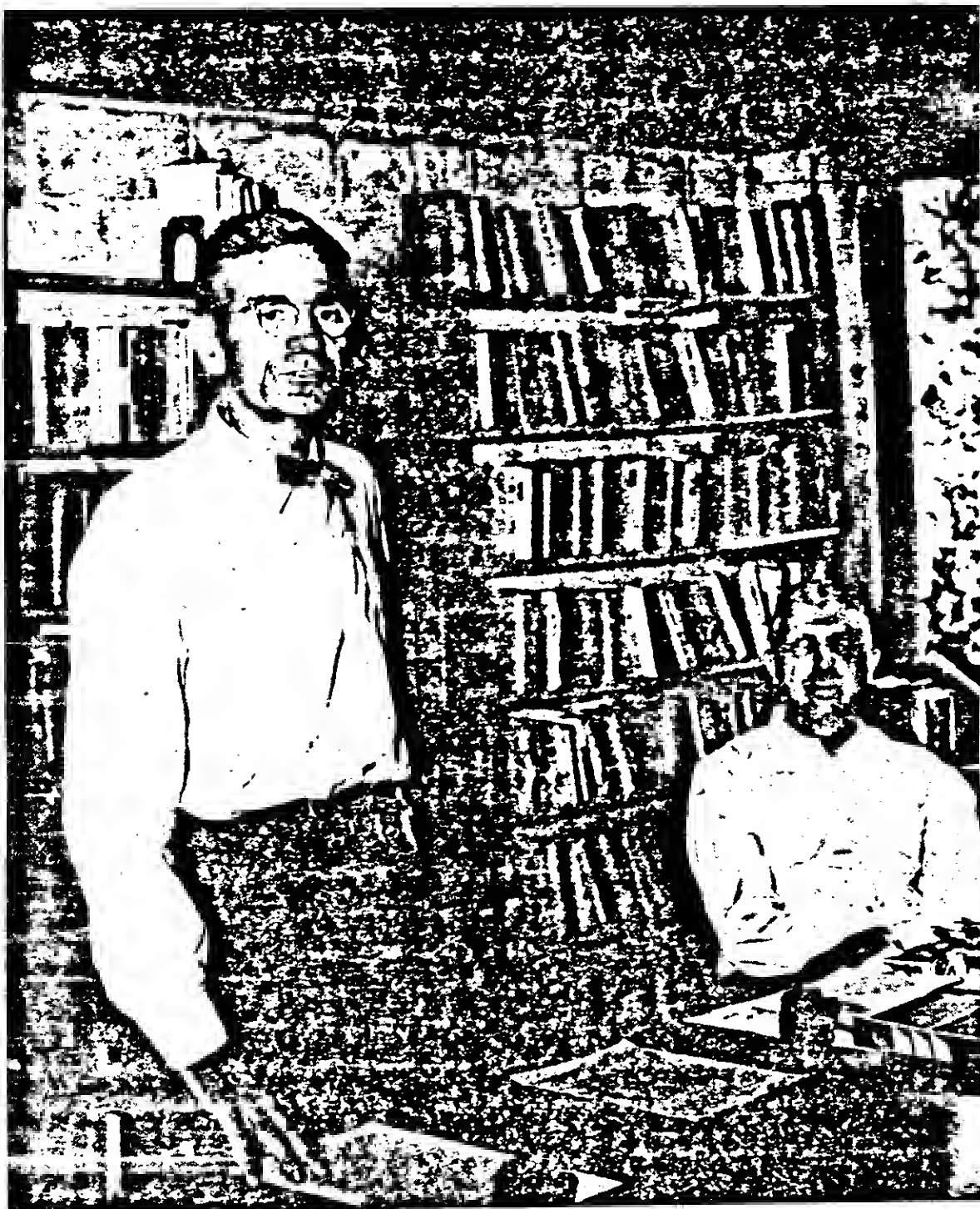
NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

"The Communist-front movement in the United States among Negroes is known as the National Negro Congress. . . . The officers of the National Negro Congress are outspoken Communist sympathisers, and a majority of those on the executive board are outright Communists."

NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

"One of the Communist fronts currently active in seeking to deceive American Negroes into serving the Communist cause is the National Negro Labor Council . . . The organization was formally founded at a conference held in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27 and 28, 1951, under the direction of leading Negro Communists in the United States, such as Ahner Berry, Sam W. Parks, and Coleman A. Young. According to the latest available information, Young is the present National executive secretary of the organization, from which post he controls and directs NNLC activities . . . A study of the operation of the council shows that, rather than helping the Negro (Continued on page 4)

Lab



LISTED ELSEWHERE in this folder are the Communist related records of Reverend John B. Thompson (seated), chaplain University of Chicago and chairman of this four day seminar and Aubrey Williams, Montgomery, Alabama, president Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc. and publisher, *Southern Farm and Home Magazine*.

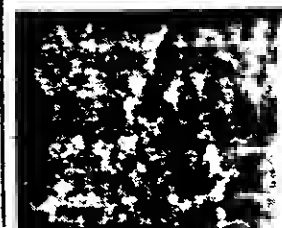
Experts on Communism observe the record of Aubrey Williams to reflect anti-US foreign policy and anti-US domestic policy. As early as 1944 a report of the Committee of which Congressman Dies was chairman named Aubrey Williams as a member of the National Citizens Political Action Committee and cited that organization as "the supreme bid of the Communist Party for power in the United States through a front."

Few people if any have aided the Communist Party more in its conspiracy against peace between the races in the southern part of the United States than did Aubrey Williams.

It is incredible that any man with a record of Communist affiliation like that of John B. Thompson



HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN
Communist Training School
Schneiderman is formerly of





ALONZO G. MORON, President of Hampton Institute; Septima Clark, integration workshop director at Highlander Folk School; C. N. Parrish, Wilmo D. Stakely, a writer of Newport, Tennessee, and Allen McSwain a leader of the Clinton, Tennessee, incident discuss the impact of integration.



ROSA PARKS, MARTIN LUTHER KING AND REVEREND ABERNATHY:

Three outstanding leadership people of the infamous Montgomery, Alabama, bus incident. The development, precipitation and financing of this inflammatory project called for behind the scenes planning and direction beyond the ability or capacity of local people. The relationship between Communist leadership and racial strife is evident from coast to coast and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes.

SWIMMING
BOTH THE DAY AND NIGHT
grated in all respects.



CONRAD BROWNE (with
treme right), Clinton, Tenn.
Browne was a resident leader
arising at this socialistic
Highlander Folk School was
Folk School jointly operated
Allen McSwain is credited
Reverend Maurice McCray
St. Barnabas Church and
ganization, 901 Findlay St.
of Kalonia Farm.

er Day Weekend at Co 19



Mr. and Mrs. S. Bleckstone, Chicago, Illinois, attended the Com-
over the Labor Day 1957 Weekend. The wife of Harry Schnei-
er.



Communist Training School

7



C. N. PARRISH (on left) who was panel moderator on the question "Can the People?" is shown with Rosa Parks (3rd from left) and others.

Rosa Parks was one of the original leaders of the Montgomery Bus Boycott, which resulted in strife and violence in the Alabama capital and continues to this day. Maurice McCracken is affiliated with Neighborhood House, 901 F.

ool



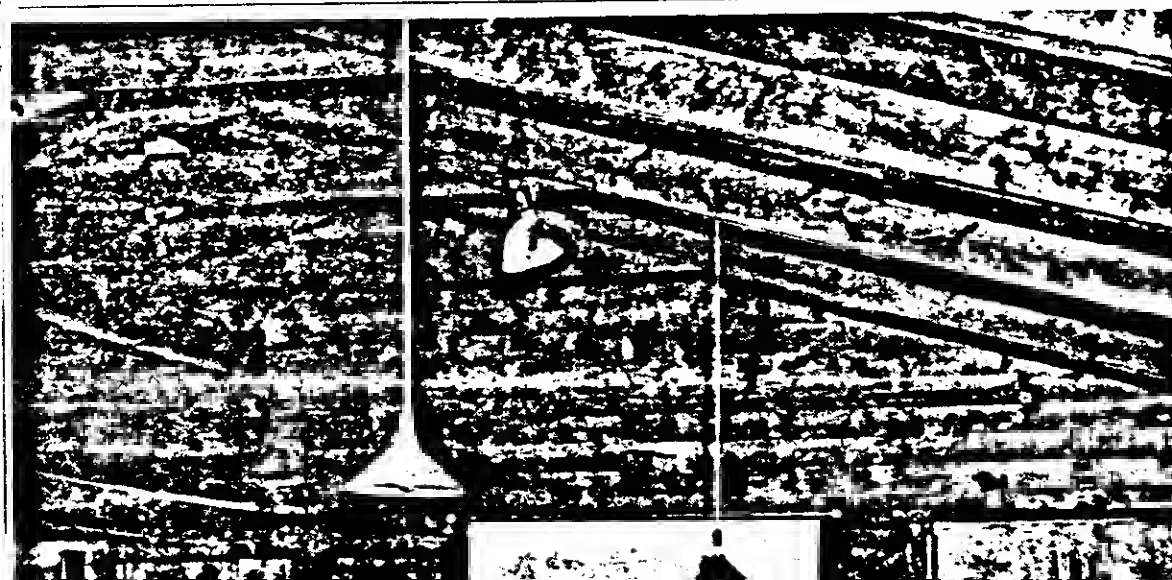
THIS PICTURE of a station wagon lettered FINDLAY STREET, NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, is included for the purpose of illustrating how many units of the Communist apparatus are assisted by organizations purportedly charitable or religious in nature.

Reverend Maurice McCracken of Neighborhood House, Cincinnati, who is pictured elsewhere attended this Communist Training School. Apparently he used this station wagon as transportation. Neighborhood House is located at 901 Findlay Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and is supported by the Community Chest. This same address is also the address of Friends of Kainania Farms.



the Impact of Integra-
McCracken (4th from

this agitation has re-
tension and disquiet.
Cincinnati, Ohio.





at Highlander Folk School Labor Day Weekend Seminar were inte-



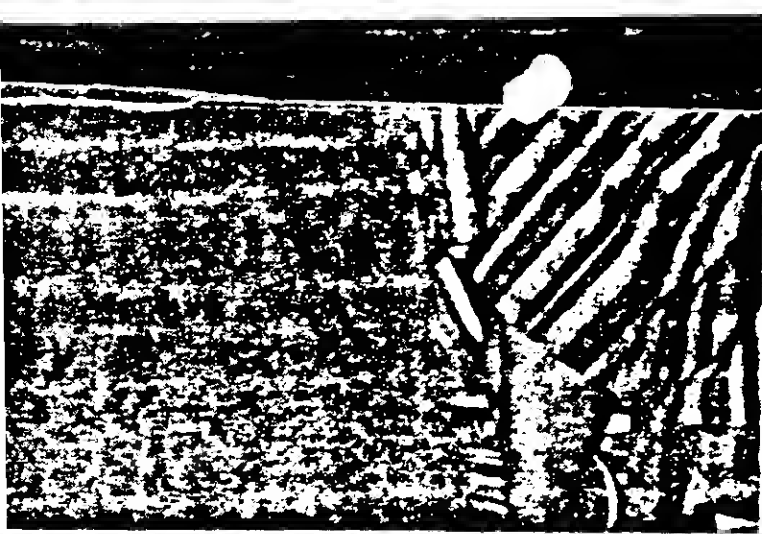
Koinonia Farm Leader, Americus, Georgia, Allen McSwain (ex-Reverend Maurice McCracken (2nd from right), Cincinnati, Ohio. Koinonia Farm during the violence, boycotts and other incidents in the community. Don West, the identified Communist co-founder of Koinonia, is a frequent visitor to Koinonia. Koinonia and Highlander Folk School are often called "summer camp."

During the Clinton, Tennessee, public school incident, connected with racial unrest in Cincinnati, Ohio, is pastor of the church with Neighborhood House, a community chest supported organization, Ohio. 901 Findlay Street is also the address of Friends of the People.



PETE SEEGER is typical of the entertainer who gives his time and talent to the support of the Communist apparatus. He is a talented musician who is in attendance at many meetings such as this Communist Training School at Highlander.

The Daily Worker of February 22, 1949, lists Pete Seeger as a participant in the New York State Youth Board of the Communist Party.



ROSA PARKS, who precipitated the Montgomery Alabama Bus Boycott, York's Henry Street Settlement listen to group training under the watch of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Berry reported the meeting of this Communist Training School in his September 10, 1957.



REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING addresses the assemblage. Reverend King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is best known for his activities in the Montgomery Boycott, Montgomery Improvement Association and the March on Washington which he conducted with Bayard Rustin. The Daily Worker lists King and Rustin as one who attended the 1957 convention of the Communist Party USA. Bayard Rustin is identified in the Daily Worker as secretary to Reverend Martin Luther King.

The activities of Reverend Martin Luther King represent the state in "civil disobedience." It is doubtful that Reverend King could have carried on such a program without outside leadership financing; Bayard Rustin is perhaps the leading expert on "disobedience" in this country.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is a new organization founded by Reverend King for region-wide agitation of violence and strife.



CHARLES GOMILLION, Dean of Students at Tuskegee Institute, was Alabama, Boycott; his agitation is in large part responsible for this. Gomillion has been most vehement in his defense of Communists and principal areas of agitation and infiltration have been among education.



...a newspaper photo taken of New
...ul eye of Abner Berry of the
...umn in the Daily Worker of



PICTURED HERE are leaders of five recent scenes of racial disturbance and violence.
Septima Clark, presently director of Highlander integration workshop was associated with the South Carolino-NAACP School Teachers Incident.
Conrad Browne is a leader of inter-racial Koinonia Farms, Americus, Georgia, the scene of boycotts, disturbances and violence.
David H. Brooks was a leader of the Tallahassee Bus Boycott. This incident was commenced only after a psychological survey of the area had been made to determine the outcome.
Raso Parks was the central figure in the agitation which resulted in the Montgomery Bus Boycott.
Charles Gomillion, Dean of Students at Tuskegee institute, was the leader of the Tuskegee Boycott.



...the leader of the Tuskegee,
...disturbance.
...the Communist Party. His
...Negroes and youth groups.



PICTURED HERE (foreground) is Abner W. Berry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.
On the first row are Reverend Martin Luther King (2nd from right) of the Montgomery Boycott,
Aubrey Williams (3rd from right) president of the Southern Conference Education Fund Inc. and
Myles Horton (4th from Right) the director of Highlander Folk School.
These "four horsemen" of racial agitation have brought tension, disturbance, strife and violence in
their advancement of the Communist doctrine of "racial nationalism".

Every American Has the Right to Know the Truth

EDITORIAL COMMENT

On the preceding pages you have seen pictures of the leaders of every major race incident in the South from May 1954 until the time of this meeting, Labor Day, 1957 Weekend (August 30, 31 and September 1, 2). You have seen executives and leaders of many organizations active in the southeastern region of the United States. All of the pictures contained in this folder were taken during this one weekend at this Communist training school, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee.

Names of the national figures are easily identified with their pictures. Other names of lesser figures are those given to the photographer in introductions and self identifications.

It has been our purpose, as rapidly as possible, to identify the leaders and participants of this Communist training school and disseminate this information to the general public. This Commission would appreciate your furnishing us as any further identifications you can make.

It behooves each of us to learn more of Communist infiltration and the direction of Communist movements. Only through information and knowledge can we combat this anti-meritocracy to Constitutional government.

All or any part of this folder may be reproduced by any person or organization with or without credit being given to this Commission.

Georgia Commission on Education
Governor Marvin Griffin, Chairman

T. V. Williams, Jr., Executive Secretary
220 Agriculture Bldg.
19 Hunter St., S.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Records of Don West, John B. Thompson, James Dombrowski, Aubrey Williams

These four are the records of Communist Affiliations of the leaders of Highlander Folk School.

JAMES DOMBROWSKI
JOHN B. THOMPSON
DON WEST
AUBREY WILLIAMS

Each of these four men was prominent in the establishment of Highlander Folk School or in its subsequent operation.

Questions Bulletin, June 1950, page 1.

(21) Mid-Century Conference for Peace—initiating sponsor—Worker, April 30, 1950, page 15.

(22) National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax—sponsor—letterhead, March 8, 1946.

(23) National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives—co-chairman—folder, December 1950.

(24) National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act—initiator—letterhead, January 19, 1951.

(25) National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Acts—signer of open letter to Senator Hennings—letter, November 14, 1955.

(26) National Council of American-Soviet Friendship—member to welcome the Dean of Canterbury—booklet, November 1948.

(27) National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions—signer of ad—St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 20, 1951.

(28) Open Letter on Military Aid to Spain—signer—Daily Worker, May 17, 1951, page 9.

(29) Open Letter Protesting Deportation of Harry Bridges—signer—letter, April 22, 1943.

(30) Protest against Verdict of Guilty in Case of 11 Communist Leaders—spoke out against verdict—Worker, October 30, 1949, p. 3.

(31) People's Institute of Applied Religion—sponsor—letterhead, April 16, 1953.

(32) Protestant Digest Associates—signer of call to dinner-forum—call, February 25, 1941.

(33) Southern Conference Educational Fund—member of board of directors—letterhead, January 1951.

(34) Southern Conference for Human Welfare—vice president—letterhead, July 25, 1947.

(35) U. S. Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Congress of the Peoples for Peace—

(18) National Citizens Emergency Relief Committee to Aid ers Families—member of board—Worker, March 17, page 5.

(19) National Citizens Political Action Committee—member—official list, August 1944.

(20) National Citizens Political Action Committee—vice executive board—pamphlet, December 1944.

(22) National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Acts—signer of open letter to Senator Hennings—press release, November 14, 1955.

(23) Peace Information Council—endorser of World Peace A—leaflet, August 31, 1950.

(24) New York City Council—the American Youth Congress—speaker at New York State legislature of youth—call and gram, January 28-30, 1938.

(25) Petition to Record Prosecutions Under the Smith Act—signer—New York Times, August 8, 1955, page 9; Daily Worker, August 8, 1955, page 8.

(26) Progressive Citizens America—speaker at rally, 1941; Williams' testimony before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee March 19, 1954, page 112.

(27) Progressive Citizens America—elected to board of directors—Daily Worker, May 1947.

(28) Protest Meeting for Howard Fast—sponsor—New Masses, October 14, 1947, page 24.

(29) Southern Conference Educational Fund—president; endorser of declaration—folder, November 20, 1948.

(30) Southern Conference Educational Fund—president; sponsor and speaker at first southwide conference on discrimination in higher education—program, April 8, 1947.

(31) Southern Conference Educational Fund—president—letterhead, January 1951.

(32) Southern Conference Educational Fund—

School.

DONALD L. WEST

- (1) American Peace Mobilization—endorser—call to American People's Meeting, April 5-6, 1941.
- (2) Book Union—contributor—New Masses, October 1, 1935, back cover.
- (3) Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor, an auxiliary of International Labor Defense—member of committee of sponsors—booklet, August 1945.
- (4) Communist Party—member—House Committee Report on Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 1947, page 5.
- (5) Educators for Wallace—member—pamphlet, October 1948.
- (6) Mother Bloor Celebration Committee—sent greetings—booklet, undated.
- (7) National Council of the Arts, sponsor of conference—report of conference, October 9-10, 1948.
- (8) National Federation for Constitutional Liberties—signer of open letter asking the President to rescind Biddle decision on Harry Bridges—booklet, July 11, 1942.
- (9) National Wallace for President Committee—member—press release, March 23, 1948.
- (10) New Masses—contributor—New Masses, April 10, June 5, and June 26, 1934; August 27, 1935; May 28, 1946.
- (11) Open Letter on Harry Bridges—signer—Daily Worker, July 19, 1942, page 4.
- (12) People's Institute of Applied Religion—state director for Georgia—letterhead, December 11, 1940.
- (13) People's Institute of Applied Religion—sponsor and state director for Georgia—letterhead, February 12, 1941.
- (14) People's Institute of Applied Religion—field leader—letterhead, April 9, 1942.
- (15) People's Institute of Applied Religion—member of Southern Committee—letterhead, January 1, 1948.
- (16) People's Institute of Applied Religion—member of Southern Committee—letterhead, April 16, 1952.
- (17) Pilot (Communist-controlled weekly, of National Maritime Union)—writer for—Pilot, May 11, 1945, page 17.
- (18) Southern Conference for Human Welfare—signer of manifesto—Southern Patriot, June 1947, pages 4-5.

JOHN B. THOMPSON

- (1) American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born—sign

er of open letter for—Daily Worker, March 31, 1955, page 8.

- (2) American Continental Congress for World Peace—sponsor—Daily Worker, July 29, 1949, page 5.

(3) American Crusade to End Lynching—signer of call to pilgrimage to Washington, D. C.—call September 23, 1945.

(4) American Peace Mobilization—chairman—Daily Worker, September 3, 1940, page 4.

(5) Appeal to Guard Civil Rights—signer—Daily Worker, August 28, 1950, page 3.

(5) Bill of Rights Conference—sponsor—program and call, July 16, 1949.

(7) Chicago Ad Hoc Committee of Welcome for the Dean of Canterbury—member—folder, November 1948.

(8) Chicago Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill—signer of statement—Daily Worker, September 15, 1950, page 9.

(9) Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case—signer of open letter—Daily Worker, December 25, 1952, page 8.

(10) Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity—delegate—booklet, September 25, 1943.

(11) Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War—chairman—letterhead, August 10, 1940.

(12) Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor, an auxiliary of International Labor Defense—sponsor—booklet, August 1945.

(13) Committee for Peaceful Alternatives—vice-chairman—letterhead, March 30, 1950.

(14) Continuations Committee of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact—initiator—Daily Worker, August 22, 1949, page 8.

(15) Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case—signer of open letter—Hyde Park Herald, 1952.

(15) Dinner for Pearl Hart—sponsor—Daily Worker, April 6, 1950, page 4.

(17) Emergency Peace Mobilization—sponsor—call and program, August 31-September 2, 1940.

(18) Interfaith Committee for Peace Action—sponsor—leaflet, October 7, 1951.

(19) League of Young Southerners—sponsor—letterhead, August 13, 1940.

(20) Methodist Federation for Social Action—speaker—Social

sponsor—press release, December 9, 1952.

(36) Wire to President Truman to Veto the McCarran Bill—initiator—Worker, September 17, 1950, page 8.

AUBREY WILLIAMS

(1) American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born—sponsor of conference—program and call, October 25-27, 1949.

(2) American Crusade to End Lynching—signer of call to pilgrimage to Washington—call, September 23, 1945.

(3) American Youth Congress—speaker at 2 or 3 of their annual meetings—Williams' testimony before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, March 19, 1954, p. 109.

(4) Appeal to Guard Civil Rights—signer—Daily Worker, August 28, 1950, page 3.

(5) Association of Internes and Medical Students—speaker at annual convention—official program, December 27-30, 1950.

(5) Brief Amici Curiae for the Communist Party—signer—U. S. Supreme Court, October 1955.

(7) Civil Rights Congress—speaker at rally, September 11, 1947—Williams' testimony before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, March 19, 1954, page 107.

(8) Committee to End Sedition Laws—signer of statement—press release, November 19, 1955.

(9) Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact—member of executive board—letterhead, September 15, 1950.

(10) Commonwealth College—served on committee and contributed to—Massachusetts investigation of Communists, 1938.

(11) Continuations Committee of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact—signer of open letter to Congress—letter, August 21, 1949; Daily Worker, August 22, 1949, page 3.

(12) Daily Worker—petitions U. S. Senate—Daily Worker, January 25, 1946, page 9.

(13) W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee—sponsor—program, February 23, 1951.

(14) Highlander Folk School—member of board or in some way affiliated with from about 1944 to 1954—Williams' testimony before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, March 19, 1954, p. 103.

(15) Mainstream—sponsor New Masses, October 28, 1947, page 2.

(15) Mid-Century Conference for Peace—sponsor—call, May 29-30, 1950.

(17) Mother Bloor Celebration Committee—sponsor—booklet

ational Fund—president and member board of directors—letterhead, July 1954.

(33) Southern Conference Educational Fund—president and member of board of directors—letterhead, April 1955.

(34) Southern Conference Educational Fund—signer of petition to Senator Hennings—petition, November 7, 1955.

(85) Southern Conference Educational Fund—president—Southern Patriot, December 1956, page 4.

(36) Southern Conference for Human Welfare—speaker at conference—program, November 23, 1938.

(87) Southern Conference for Human Welfare—speaker at conference—program and call, April 14-16, 1940.

(88) Southern Conference for Human Welfare—signer of petition to U. S. Senate—Daily Worker, January 28, 1946, page 11.

(39) Southern Conference for Human Welfare—chairman of nominating committee, 1946—Williams' testimony before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, March 19, 1954, page 103.

(40) Southern Conference for Human Welfare—signer of manifesto—Southern Patriot, July 1947, pages 4-5.

(41) Southern Conference for Human Welfare—member of board of representatives—letterhead, July 25, 1947.

(42) Washington Committee for Democratic Action—member membership list, 1939.

(43) Workers Alliance—tribute to—Appendix IX, page 1749.

JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI

(1) American Committee for Indonesian Independence—signer of letter—Indonesian Review, 1949.

(2) American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born—signer of birthday greeting to Sabat—Lamp, May 1945, page 3.

(3) American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born—sponsor of 15th anniversary national conference—program, December 11-12, 1948.

(4) American Continental Congress for Peace, Mexico City United States sponsor—leaflet, September 5-10, 1949.

(5) American Peace Crusade—signer of call to peace pilgrimage to Washington, D. C.—leaflet, March 1, 1951.

(6) American Peace Crusade—sponsor—letterhead, May 26, 1951.

(7) American Peace Crusade



H. HELSTEIN, (2nd L) President of United Packing House Workers of America-CIO, is pictured here with Abner W. Berry of the National Central Committee of the Communist Party. Helstein is representative of a small group of Labor extremists who serve the Communist Party by affiliation with the Communist Party and by the utilization of their own organization to

further aims of the Communist Party.

Abner Berry is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and is a columnist for the *Daily Worker*. Berry is one of the top ranking Negro Communists in America. His presence at a meeting such as this seminar insures the Communist Party against deviations from the Party principles.

of appeal—*Daily Worker*, 20, 1954, page 4.
Appeal for Amnesty for the Leaders of the Communist Party—*Daily Worker*, December 10, 1952, page 4.
Address: Open Letter—*Daily Worker*, September 19, 1955.
Brief Against Curfew for the 1st Party—signer—U. S. Court, October 1955.
Committee for Equal Justice—*Daily Worker*, an auxiliary of the National Labor Defense—booklet, August 1955.
Committee for Medical—signer of statement opposing of professional in American Activities

(34) Southern Conference Educational Fund—director—letterhead, July 1954.

(35) Southern Conference Educational Fund—director—letterhead, April 1955.

(36) Southern Conference Educational Fund—coordinator of Southwestern Regional Conference on Integration—folder, May 17, 1955.

(37) Southern Conference Educational Fund—director—*Southern Patriot*, December 1956, p. 4.

(38) Southern Conference for Human Welfare—executive secretary—official report, 1942.

(39) Southern Conference for Human Welfare—executive secretary—*Daily Worker*, January 29, 1946, page 4.

rated on March 1955) is no less a Communist project than its predecessor, Camp Unity."

WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

Cited as a Communist conference held in the summer of 1938 at Vassar College.

DAILY WORKER

"The chief journalistic mouthpiece of the Communist Party . . . founded in response to direct instructions from the Communist International in Moscow. . . . The first issue of the *Daily Worker* appeared on January 13, 1924. . . . No other paper or publication of any kind in all American history has ever been loaded with such a volume of subversive, seditious.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS

Cited as a Communist front which is "used to appeal to special occupational groups . . ."

VETERANS AGAINST DISCRIMINATIONS OF CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS OF NEW YORK

Cited as a subversive affiliate of the subversive Civil Rights Congress.

MASSSES AND MAINSTREAM

Cited as the successor to *New Masses*, "a Communist magazine."

NEW MASSES

"Nationally circulated weekly journal of the . . ."

Conference on Constitutional Liberties in America—program, June 7-9, 1940.
Continuations Committee of Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact—sign-
-open letter to Congress—let-
-terhead, August 21, 1949.

International Workers Or-
-ganizer of—Fraternal Out-
-look, November 1948, page 6.

International Workers Or-
-ganizer of—Daily Worker,
-1951, page 8.

Methodist Federation for
-Action—nominated member-
-ship by national membership
-g, December 27-29, 1947—
-ballot, page 2.

Methodist Federation for
-Action—nominee—official
-September 2, 1953.

Methodist Federation for
-Service—nominated for na-
-tional committee—1945 ballot, p. 4.
National Citizens Political
-Committee—member—of-
-t, August 28, 1944.

National Committee to Re-
-peal McCarran Act—signer of
-letter to members of Con-
-gress—letter, January 19, 1951.

National Committee to Re-
-peal McCarran Act—signer of
-letter to Senator Hennings
-d November 14, 1955.

National Committee to Win
-ty for the Smith Act Vic-
-sponsoring—letterhead, May
-1953.

National Conference to De-
-bate Bill of Rights—sponsoring
-et, December 2-3, 1950.

National Federation for
-Constitutional Liberties—signer of
-ent opposing renewal of the
-Committee—pamphlet, Janu-
-ary 1943.

National Negro Congress—
-10th convention program,
-1946.

People's Institute of Ap-
-proach to Religion—sponsoring—letter-
-head, April 9, 1942.

People's Institute of Ap-
-proach to Religion—member of South-
-ern Committee—letterhead, Janu-
-ary 1948.

People's Institute of Ap-
-proach to Religion—member of South-
-ern Committee—letterhead, April
-1953.

Southern Conference Edu-
-cational Fund—endorser of declar-
-ation, November 20, 1948.

Southern Conference Edu-
-cational Fund—director—program
-conference, April 8, 1950.

Southern Conference Edu-
-cational Fund—director—letter
-head, January 1951.

(42) Southern Resident Labor
-Colleges—member of finance cam-
-paign committee—letterhead, Feb-
-ruary 10, 1937.

(43) Statement Defending the
-Communist Party—signer—Daily
-Worker, March 5, 1941, page 2.

(44) Win-the-Peace Conference
—sponsoring—call, April 5-7, 1946.

(45) World Peace Appeal—sign-
-ing—leaflet, August 31, 1950.

HIGHLANDER EXECUTIVES

(Continued from page 1)

DR. LEWIS JONES, Rural Life
-Council, Tuskegee Institute,
-Alabama.

MAY JUSTUS, Tracy City, Tenn.

DR. GEORGE MITCHELL, Execu-
-tive Director, Southern Re-
-gional Council, Atlanta, Ga.

REV. EUGENE SMATHERS, Cal-
-vary Presbyterian Church, Big
-Lick, Tenn.

DR. P. A. STEPHENS, Chatta-
-nooga, Tenn.

JORDON STOKES, III, Attorney
-at Law, Nashville, Tenn.

LUCILLE THORNBROUGH, As-
-sociate Editor, East Tennes-
-see Labor News, Knoxville,
-Tenn.

TOM WHITE, Sec., Tennessee
-State Legislative Board, Broth-
-erhood of Railroad Trainmen,
-Lexington, Tenn.

AUBREY WILLIAMS, Publisher,
-Southern Farm and Home,
-Montgomery, Ala.

CHARLES WILSON, Tennessee
-Representative, International
-Union of Mine, Mill and Smelt-
-er Workers, Columbia, Tenn.

MRS. GEORGE WOLFE, Takoma
-Park, Maryland.

CITATIONS

(Continued from page 1)

gro worker, it has been a deterrent
-to him."

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

Cited as a Communist-front or-
-ganization "which seeks to attract
-southern liberals on the basis of
-its seeming interest in the prob-
-lems of the South" although its
-"professed interest in southern
-welfare is simply an expedient for
-larger aims serving the Soviet Un-
-ion and its subservient Communist
-Party in the United States."

WINGDALE LODGE

"The Committee is convinced
-that Wingdale Lodge (incorpo-

been devised making special ap-
-peals in behalf of civil liberties
-and reaching out far beyond the
-confines of the Communist Party
-itself. Among these organizations
-are the . . . Emergency Civil Lib-
-erties Committee. When the Com-
-munist Party itself is under fire
-these fronts offer a bulwark of
-protection."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN SCHOOL

"Schools under patriotic and be-
-nevolent titles indoctrinate Com-
-munist and outsiders in the the-
-ory and practice of communism,
-train organizers and operatives,
-recruit new party members and
-sympathizers . . . A school of
-this type has been the Abraham
-Lincoln School, Chicago . . ."

AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION

Cited as "one of the most sediti-
-ous organizations which ever op-
-erated in the United States" and
-"instrument of the Communist
-Party line prior to Hitler's attack
-on Russia."

AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY

Cited as the new name under
-which the Young Communist
-League operates and which also
-largely absorbed the American
-Youth Congress.

COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES TO THE ATLANTIC PACT

"As part of Soviet psychological
-warfare against the United States,
-Communist fronts seek to paralyze
-America's will to resist Communist
-aggression by idealizing Russia's
-aims and methods, discrediting the
-United States, spreading defeat-
-ism and demoralization . . . Spe-
-cializing in this field . . . have
-been such organizations as . . . the
-Committee for Peaceful Alterna-
-tives to the Atlantic Pact . . ."

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Cited as a Communist front
-"formed to provoke racial fric-
-tion."

JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

"Schools under patriotic and be-
-nevolent titles indoctrinate Com-
-munist and outsiders in the the-
-ory and practice of communism,
-train organizers and operatives,
-recruit new party members and sym-
-pathizers . . . Schools of these
-type have been . . . Jefferson
-School of Social Science, New
-York . . ."

"Political Affairs, formerly
-known as The Communist, 'a maga-
-zine of the theory and practice of
-Marxism-Leninism' published month-
-ly by the Communist Party of the
-United States of America,' now
-calls itself 'a magazine devoted to
-the theory and practice of Marx-
-ism-Leninism.' Its chief editor is
-Eugene Dennis, executive secretary
-of the party."

NAACP Approval, Support, Participation

Reverend Martin Luther King,
-Rosa Parks, Charles C. Gommilion,
-Reverend David Brooks, Allen Mc-
-Swain, Conrad Browne and others
-who attended this session at High-
-lander Folk School provided major
-leadership in the following inci-
-dents of interracial strife: (1) the
-Montgomery Bus Boycott; (2) the
-Tuskegee Boycott; (3) the Talla-
-hassee Bus Boycott; (4) the Clin-
-ton School Incident; (5) Kononia
-Farms Inter-racial Violence and
-the March on Washington.

Each of the above-listed persons
-and incidents has received the na-
-tional acclaim and complete sup-
-port of the National Association
-for Advancement of Colored Peo-
-ple. In fact, these incidents and the
-operation of these individuals have
-provided a major portion of the
-active program of the NAACP.

Those who conducted this Labor
-Day session at Highlander inter-
-persed their lectures and discus-
-sions with appeals to those present
-to secure new memberships for the
-NAACP and especially urged that
-teachers join and support the
-NAACP.

The unqualified support by the
-NAACP of the above-named indi-
-viduals and incidents must be view-
-ed in light of the fact that ten of
-the directors including Benjamin
-E. Mays, President, Morehouse
-College, Atlanta, Georgia, have
-amassed the surprising total of
-over 400 instances of Communist
-Front Affiliation; more than half
-the directors have public records
-of Communist Affiliation. The di-
-rectors of the NAACP both pres-
-ent and past have continually dem-
-onstrated an amazing propensity
-for affiliating themselves with
-pro-Communist causes.

The Honorary Chairman of the
-Directors of the NAACP, W. E. B.
-DuBois has amassed a longer pub-
-lic record of Communist affilia-
-tions than any other person in the
-United States with the staggering
-total of literally hundreds of such
-affiliations.

4-11 (Rev. 9-8-57)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO:

— Director
— Mr. Tolson, 5744
— Mr. Boardman, 5736
— Mr. Belmont, 1742
— Mr. Mohr, 5517
— Mr. Parsons, 7621
— Mr. Rosen, 5706
— Mr. Tamm, 5256
— Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB
— Mr. Sizoo, 1742

— Mr. Nichols, 5640
— Mr. McGuire, 5642
— Mr. Wick, 5634
— Mr. DeLoach, 5636
— Mr. Morgan, 5625

— Mr. Jones, 4236
— Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB
— Mr. Waikart, 7204
— Mr. Eames, 7206
— Mr. Wherry, 5537

— See Me
— For Your Info

— For appropriate action

— Mr. Nease
— Miss Gandy
— Mr. Holloman
— Mr. Parsons
— Mr. Rosen
— Mr. Tamm
— Mr. Trotter
— Mr. Nease
— Tele. Room
— Mr. Holloman
— Miss Gandy

— Mechanical, B-110
— Supply Room, B-216
— Tour Room, 5625
— Stop Desk, 771

— Miss Lurz
— Mrs. Faber
— Miss McCord
— Miss Rogers
— Miss Padgett
— Mrs. Dillon

— Note & Return

APPARENTLY Published By
GEORGIA COMMISSION ON EDUCATION
ATLANTA, GA -

Governor MARTIN GRIFFIN, Chairman

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L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 5640

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64 OCT 29 1957

ENCLOSURE

Oct. 14, 1957

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing an article from our paper, and I am wondering if this report is true. If it is true, why is such a school allowed to operate in our nation? It is true that we are supposed to be the "land of the free", but it is my opinion that we are too free in this type of thing. I fail to see why Mrs. Roosevelt should serve on the Civil Rights Panel in view of her activities in every anti-American movement that is in operation in our land today.

I would appreciate some information on this.

ack 10-21-57

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Race Strife And Integration In South Stirred By NAACP And Communists

By CARL ESTES

New and significant evidence that racial strife being stirred up in Arkansas and across the South is inspired and promoted by northern Communists, Communist sympathizers, and various "front" organizations - continues to come to light.

Not all the under-cover meetings or Communist organizers and fomenters of race strife are being held in the North, for many of these party officials and their paid pink agents have now moved into the South and are holding numerous "study" schools and "planning" meetings for new action.

The NAACP announced plan of the NAACP to hold a three-day meeting in November on Nov. 10-12, 1954, was described by the Texas NAACP leader as a "plan of action" meeting with "attempts to bring about the best court cases in segregated Texas schools" - sure of new evidence is enlightening.

The NAACP strife-stirring buzz should never be permitted to light here, much less go to assist for a money raising campaign.

In addition to information and facts which I have been able to

bring to light in Philadelphia and in several other northern and eastern cities, the following article from The Shreveport Times of Oct. 5, written by Raymond McDaniel, Times staff member will bring new light to the subject as it is developing in all its ugliness across the South today.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 4—Organizers of practically every outbreak of racial trouble in the South since 1954 today were revealed to have attended a Communist training school in Tennessee about a month ago. Details were disclosed in a public hearing today by a secret investigator employed by the state of Georgia to infiltrate the school.

Gov. Marvin Griffin, who presided over today's bearing said the investigator has brought back "irrefutable facts" of Communist Party influence in Southern racial strife.

The investigator, engaged in the undercover work up until last night, today produced some 40 photographs taken secretly at the training school and a role of movie film, which was not shown. The pictures, introduced into the records, showed various figures involved in recent outbreaks of racial trouble attending classes and holding discussion at the Tennessee meeting.

The training school, termed a "workshop on integration" was held at the Higblander Folk School near Monteagle, Tenn. according to testimony given at the hearings today. Among those attending, and their records as given in testimony were:

ATTENDANTS LISTED

1. Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery, Ala., a leading Negro figure in various outbreaks of racial trouble during the past two years who was described as a tool of the Communist party in recent hearings in Louisiana.

2. Rosa Parks, Negro, described as the person who precipitated the Montgomery bus boycott.

3. Allen McSwain, Negro who was credited with sparking the Clinton, Tenn. public school incident.

4. Conrad Browne, a leader at Koinonia Farms at Americus, Ga. Koinonia was described as a socialistic interracial community where violence and racial strife recently erupted.

5. Charles Gomillion, Negro, dean of students at Tuskegee Institute. According to testimony today agitation by Gomillion was a major cause of the Tuskegee boycott.

6. Septima Clark, presently a director at the Tennessee school who had a hand in the South Carolina NAACP school teachers incident.

7. David H. Brooks, leader Tallahassee bus boycott.

OTHERS REVEALED

Also attending was Abner W. Berry, a member of the Communist Party's central committee. According to T. B. Williams Jr., executive secretary of the commission holding today's hearings. The presence of Berry, a negro, insured no deviation from the Communist line.

Many other persons, some with 40 incidents of Communist front affiliation, were in attendance and pictures of these persons taken by the investigator were entered in the records.

The investigator was Edwin H. Friend, of Atlanta, who testified that he was employed to "make contact and infiltrate the meeting being held at the school and report back to the Georgia Commission on Education.

The commission on education, formed by the State Legislature in 1953 is headed by Gov. Griffin with the lieutenant governor and attorney general included as members. Representatives from several other southern states were present for the hearing.

Prior to the meeting Gov. Griffin said the bearing was called to receive the report on growing race (See RACE, Page 13-A)

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ENCLOSURE

R C

(Continued From Page 1)
cial unrest in the South. Notice of the meeting was not made until late last night, because, according to Griffin, Friend was still engaged in the undercover work until that time.

WARNS OF ACTIONS

"This evidence shows that tension in the South is being produced by forces which are not interested in the welfare of either the white people or the Negro people," said the governor.

"It behooves each of us to learn more of Communist infiltration and the direction of Communist movements. Only through information and knowledge can we combat this alien menace to constitutional government."

Williams spent the major part of the bearing identifying persons in the pictures and entering the photos in the official records.

Referring to leaders of the racial outbreaks, Williams said they have received "wide acclaim" from the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Because of that he termed an "amazing propensity on the part of the NAACP leaders for affiliating themselves with the Communist Party". Williams also entered as evidence the records of 10 leaders of the NAACP.

REVEALS LEADERS

They are Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board; William Lloyd Imes, vice president; Oscar Hammerstein II, vice president; Algernon D. Black, member of the board; Huber T. Delany, member of the board; Benjamin E. Maya, member of the board; Eleanor Roosevelt, member of the board; Earl B. Dickerson, member of the board and W. J. Walla, vice president.

The Tennessee meeting was described as a four-day discussion of methods and tactics of precipitating racial strife and disturbance. It was held from Aug. 30 to Sept. 2.

"The meeting of such a large group of specialists in interracial strife under the auspices of a Communist training school, and in the company of many known Communists is the typical method whereby leadership training and tactics are furnished to the agitators," said the committee.

"This was a general workshop and would be the most common method of developing a long range program. In specific situations, leadership would be sent into the communities to assist."

According to testimony, the school was headed by Myles Horton, a director of Highlander, and the Rev. John B. Thompson, Chaplain at the University of Chicago. Williams testified Thompson has a record of 36 affiliations with Communist activities and said both Thompson and Horton have long been regarded as useful aids to the Communist party.

PICTURES SHOWN

Pictures introduced as evidence included one showing a building identified by Williams as the South, headquarters of the Southern People's Union.

said that in at least two of these sessions, the W. C. C. including children and an anti-racial demonstrations and incidents was advocated on the basis that police are reluctant to shoot women and children.

Another picture was taken of Ralph Helstein, president of the United Packing House Workers of America - CIO, with Ahner W. Berry, according to an identification by Williams. Williams said Helstein is a representative of a small group of labor extremists who serve the Communist party by affiliation, and by the utilization of their own organization to further the aims of the Communist party. Berry, in addition to holding his membership on the Communist Central committee, is a top writer for the Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist party.

Also included in attendance at the Communist meeting and identified by Williams in pictures introduced today were:

Alonso G. Moron, Negro president of Hampton Institute.

Wilma D. Stokely, a Newport, Tenn., writer.

Aubrey Williams, Montgomery, Ala., president of the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., and publisher of Southern Farm and Home Magazine.

Maurice McCracken, who is affiliated with the Neighborhood House in Cincinnati.

Rev. Maurice McCracken also of Neighborhood House.

Ralph Teffteller, New York's Henry Street settlement.

Rev. Abernathy, another leader in the Montgomery, Ala., bus incident.

LEADERS NAMED

The commission said Highlander Folk school was founded in 1932 by Myles Horton and Don West, former district director of the Communist party of North Carolina.

Paul Crouch, a former top Communist party functionary, serving to the committee, testified before the Congress.

tee on un-American Activities t Highlander is "ostensibly an independent labor school," but actually is working in close cooperation with the Communist party."

James Dombrowski, who helped form the school, also has a record of Communist front activities.

STOP BY MY

Freckles

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October 21, 1957

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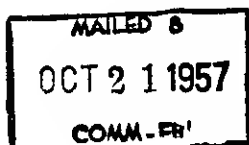
Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your letter dated October 14, 1957,
with enclosure. Your observations and your interest in bringing
this material to my attention are appreciated.

While I would like to be of service, I must point out
that the FBI is strictly a fact-gathering agency, that information in
its files is confidential and available for official use only and that
it is not within our authority to make evaluations or draw conclusions
as to the integrity or character of any organization, publication or
individual.

I know you will understand the reasons for these rules
and will not infer either that we do or do not have the information you
desire.

Sincerely yours,



John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent enclosed clipping from unidentified local newspaper
dealing with racial strife in the South and relates that organizers of
practically every outbreak of racial trouble in the South since 1954 were
revealed to have attended the Highlander Folk School near Monteagle, Tennessee
Correspondent questions why such a school is allowed to operate and why
Mrs. (Eleanor) Roosevelt should serve on a Civil Rights Panel.

amg 7/1/57
20 OCT 1957

NY
DC

OCT 31 1957
FBI
REC'D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 18, 1957

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: GEORGIA COMMISSION ON EDUCATION

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

There is attached a newspaper put out by the Georgia Commission on Education which concerns the "Highlander Folk School," a communist training school at Monteagle, Tennessee. The Americanism Commission of The American Legion thought that we might like to have a copy of this publication.

ACTION:

It is suggested this memorandum be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division.

cc-Mr. Belmont
 Enclosure
 CDD:jmr
 (3)

RECORDED - 19

16 OCT 24 1957

INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTG/ML

64 OCT 29 1957

245532

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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16 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

SAME INFO AS 61-7511-206

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-209

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ For your information: _____

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61-7511-210

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Negro 'Plotting' at Monteagle Charged

By United Press

ATLANTA, Oct. 5—An "undercover agent" told the Georgia Education Commission yesterday that Southern Negro leaders plotted "racial agitation" at a Labor Day weekend meeting in an interracial school in Tennessee.

The education commission, headed by Gov. Marvin Griffin, was formed by the Georgia Legislature to plan Georgia's fight against integration and to publicize the Southern viewpoint in the segregation controversy.

Griffin disclosed before the commission that he had sent state photographer Edwin Friend to "infiltrate" the Labor Day weekend meeting at the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn.

'So People Will Know'

The commission was told the meeting was held to discuss methods and tactics for precipitating racial strife and disturbances.

Griffin said he called the commission into session "so that the people of Georgia will know where some of the South's racial trouble originates and to learn facts that are irrefutable."

Friend testified briefly, identifying pictures on display at the session as being ones he took during his "incognito" visit to the meeting at Highlander from Aug. 30 through Sept. 2.

King Reported There

T. V. Williams Jr., executive secretary of the five-member commission, then gave an oral report about Friend's visit and distributed a four-page mimeographed report of newspaper size containing further reports.

Williams said the meeting at Monteagle was attended by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro bus boycott leader in Montgomery, Ala., and Aubrey Williams, WPA official during the Roosevelt Administration. Williams told the commission that a number of persons whom

State Attorney General Eugene Cook had labeled as having Communist affiliations also were present.

Called Typical Meeting

One of the photographs showed King and Williams seated together at a session of the Monteagle meeting. Another photograph showed an unidentified Negro man dancing with an unidentified white woman.

Williams reported orally in a statement on the mimeographed sheet what he said were Friend's findings about the purpose and activities of the Monteagle meeting. His statement said:

"The meeting of such a large group of specialists in interracial strife under the auspices of the Communist training school and in the company of known Communists is a typical method whereby leadership training and tactics are furnished the agitators."

Williams said the Monteagle meeting was attended by Negro leaders of the bus boycott at Tallahassee, Fla., and of the alleged "merchant boycott" at Tuskegee, Ala.

Alabama Officials Present

An Alabama assistant attorney general who attended the commission meeting disclosed he also had attended the Monteagle meeting "incognito" but this was not announced publicly. The official asked that his identity be withheld.

Several representatives of Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson also were present at the commission meeting.

Other commission members present included Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, Cook, Chairman Robert O. Arnold of the Georgia Board of Regents and Roy V. Harris, a member of the board of regents.

Williams told them the NAACP "has a propensity for affiliating itself with the Communist cause."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24 BY SP8CTA/K

245538

Knoxville News-Sentinel

Sat. 10-5-57

SAC, Knoxville (61-12)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr.
Mr.
1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.

November 14, 1957

Director, FBI (61-7511) - 210

RECORDED - 62

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

1A-C

Classified by SP8 BTG/CK

Declassify on: OADR 3/1/84
245582

Reurlet 11-1-57.

Review of Bufiles fails to reflect any
derogatory information regarding

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/CK

[REDACTED]

It is noted that by letter dated 9-4-57 captioned "Racial Situation, State of Tennessee," you were advised that information had been received indicating that HFS was becoming a center for teaching civil disobedience. You were instructed to be alert for information indicating that HFS might be engaged in such activities. In order that this matter may be more completely resolved at the present time, you are instructed to immediately advise the Bureau as to whether you are in possession of any information indicating that the HFS has in fact been engaged in any activities of this type. Your reply should also include your recommendation along with specific reasons for your recommendation as to whether any action should be taken by the Bureau regarding this institution.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

HFS is reportedly supported primarily by donations from individuals and labor unions in the form of payments for the students who attend its courses. It offers courses of instruction in labor organization, social economics and the general field of labor education. It has had Communist Party members on its staff and has followed practice of welcoming communists as students. It has never offered courses of instruction in communism, however, nor has it

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAILED 4
NOV 14 1957
COMM-FBI

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MAIL ROOM ☐
med

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Knoxville

RE: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

61-7511

CP ever succeeded in gaining control of this institution. Due to its interracial character, it has been the subject of numerous allegations that it represents the headquarters of communism in east Tennessee. These allegations have never been substantiated.

A United Press release, 10-4-57, Atlanta, Georgia, reflected that an "Education Commission undercover agent" told the Georgia "racial agitation" at a Southern Negro leaders meeting at HFS. According to this release, Governor Griffin of Georgia told the commission that he had a photograph to attend this meeting. The commission wanted a photographer to attend this to discuss "methods and tactics" for precipitating racial strife and disturbances."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)

DATE: 11/22/57

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL,
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

IS - C

28193
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTJ/C6
245562

11/14/57.

Re Kx let to Bureau 11/1/57 and Bulet to Kx

In view of prior Bureau instructions, no investigation of the Highlander Folk School has been conducted by this office and no informants have reported any information regarding the activities of this school or its members.

The only information which might tend to indicate this school has been engaged in activities of interest to the Bureau is set forth in Bulet to Knoxville dated 9/4/57, captioned "Racial Situation, State of Tennessee", Bufile 100-135-24, and in literature distributed by Georgia Commission on Education re Highlander Folk School. The only copy of this literature which was received from the Birmingham Office on 11/13/57 is enclosed herewith to the Bureau.

In view of the above and previous instructions received from the Bureau, it is not recommended that any investigation be conducted by this Division regarding this school.

- ② - Bureau (Encl. - 1) (RM)
1 - Knoxville (61-12)

at
(3)

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED-18

DEC 5 11 29 AM '57

EX 105

EX 105

7 2 DEC 6 1957

61-7511-213
2 NOV 26 1957

EX-105

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16 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
SAME INFO AS 61-7511-206

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-213

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

R. L. PETERS, JR.
SENATOR
SULLIVAN AND HAWKINS COUNTIES
1540 FAIRIDGE DRIVE
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Senate Chamber
State of Tennessee

NASHVILLE
November 1, 1957

VICE	Mr. Tolson
COM	Mr. E.A. Tamm
MILITARY AND	Mr. B.
SEC	Mr. S.
CON	Mr. Parsons
CON	Mr. Rosen
MEMBER C	Mr. Tamm
AGE	Mr. Trotter
HIGHWAY	Mr. Clayton
PUBLIC AND	Tele. Room
PUBLIC UTILITIES	Mr. Holloman
	Miss Gandy

[Signature]

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have become increasingly aware and apprehensive of Communism working in our country. In this connection, I have been informed that perhaps in Greeneville, Tennessee, there were several know Communists and that at the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee, there was being carried on a Communist Training School.

I would appreciate any information available to me in regard to communistic activity in Tennessee.

In case this information is not available to me, I would appreciate knowing how I can go about acquiring it.

Sincerely yours,

R. L. Peters, Jr.

R. L. Peters, Jr.

RLP/wkb

cc Honorable Carroll Reece
Johnson City, Tennessee

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTG/245582

*made
and 11/17/57
RFP*

*made
and 11/8/57
DL*

EX - 138

RECORDED - 78

61-7511-212

12 NOV 20 1957

EXP. PROC.

November 12, 1957

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RECORDED - 73
INDEXED - 73

61-7511-212

Honorable R. L. Peters, Jr.
1540 Fairridge Drive
Kingsport, Tennessee

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8BJD/da
245532

My dear Senator:

Your letter of November 1, 1957, has been received, and the interest prompting you to write is appreciated.

It was thoughtful of you to advise me of the alleged subversive or communistic activities in Tennessee, and I would like to suggest if you have any specific data in that regard you might desire to contact my representatives located at 617 Walnut Street, Southwest, Knoxville 2, Tennessee, and make it available to them. We would be grateful for your assistance. I regret that it is not possible for me to furnish you detailed information on this subject in your state; however, I am enclosing some material which may be of some service to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 9
NOV 13 1957
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3)
Communist Threat in U. S.
Don't Be Duped By The Communists!
Where Do We Stand Today With Communism In The US?

- Tolson
- Nichols
- Boardman
- Felt
- Mon.
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- Nease
- Tele. Room
- Holloman

cc - Knoxville, with copy of incoming

(See note next page)

NOV 20 1957
MAIL ROOM

RECEIVED
FBI
NOV 17 3 50 PM '57

REC'D - NOV 13 1957
FBI

Honorable R. L. Peters, Jr.

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no information identifiable with correspondent on basis of data available. It is noted that the enclosure "Communist Threat in U. S." contains a breakdown of party membership by state as of 1951. Information re number of Communist Party members as of January 1, 1957, per 1958 Appropriation report, page 29. The Bureau has known of the Highlander Folk School for years and has investigated numerous allegations concerning its activities. While it permits ~~some~~ communists to attend, there has been no indication that it teaches courses along the communist line or has ever employed any communists on its staff. It is primarily designed to teach economics and related subjects.

Nov. 2, 1957

Mr. Egan Hoover
Dear Sir:-

Enclosed please find pamphlet describing the activities of the Highlander Communist School and lists of Affiliators attending. Am sure you are aware of these shady groups but what is being done to root them from our shores? Enclosed are clipping of public opinion.

With the liberal thoughts that are being planted by these foul organizations, I'm afraid we are heading fast down the Communist trail.

3 Hope I may have the honor of hearing from you, I am, Truly yours,

67

CRIME REC

61-7511-211

13 NOV 18 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTG/CB
248803

RECORDED - 39

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CONFIDENTIAL

SE 50

November 8, 1957

RECORDED - 39

INDEXED - 39

61-7511-211

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8BTJ/C

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of November 2, 1957, with enclosures,
has been received.

The interest and thoughtfulness which prompted your
writing is sincerely appreciated, and I thank you for bringing this
material to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Classified by SP8BTJ/CW
Declassify on: OADR 3/1/84
845532

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

NOTE: Correspondent, not identifiable in Bufiles, enclosed a cartoon critical of the Supreme Court and an editorial dealing with the issue of top defense secrets by communists and fellow travelers, as well as a copy of a 4 page paper circulated by the Georgia Commission on Education of Atlanta, Georgia, distributed by Independence Foundation, Inc., concerning the Highlander Folk School. Correspondent assumes we are aware of the Highlander School and its affiliated groups but inquires as to what action is being taken. Bufiles reflect frequent complaints concerning the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, an institution with classes on a seminar basis supported primarily by donations from individuals, from Labor Unions and to some extent by the Farmers Union. This school has had Communist Party members on its staff and as instructors and has followed the practices of welcoming Communist Party members as students, but [REDACTED] never offered courses in communist matters and was never completely controlled by the communist element. Louis Budenz reportedly described this school as pro-communist in November, 1952.

Room [REDACTED] agp (3)

MAIL ROOM

5 NOV 21 1957

CONFIDENTIAL

29, 1957

61-7511-24 31

ALTERATION DUE



MANHATTAN HAZARDS
Manhattan: Some people still bring dogs into restaurants and food stores, in violation of the public health laws. Now we have the case of the little girl who was bitten by a dog in a Columbus Ave. supermarket. This dog was brought into the store by an unidentified woman. What must happen before the Health Department takes action against these dog owners?

PATRICK WHALEN.

HANDY REMINDER

Bronx: Each time Spntnik speeds by overhead, it should remind us of the spies and traitors still at large within our houndaries. It was the foul acts of these Commie creatures and their fellow travelers which enabled Red Russia to steal our top defense secrets.

CHARLES H. HUTER.

KURT NICKL
COSTLY DISEASE

Brooklyn: The American Medical Association recognizes alcoholism as a disease. In New York City this disease costs millions of dollars in lost man-hours annually; more millions are spent by the Welfare Department in caring for the families of alcoholics. Despite all this, hospitals of the City of New York do not have one bed available for the alcoholic who needs medication to stop drinking. The only alternative is for the alcoholic to continue drinking until overtaken by complete physical collapse, insanity or death. Five days of care and medication would put this sick man on his feet, prepared to return to his work and his family. Billions for overseas relief; not one bed for our unfortunate!

ANON Jr.

61-7511-211

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XXXXXX
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same info as 61-7511-206

☐ For your information: _____

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61-7511-211

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

MONTEAGLE ANNIVERSARY TENNESSEE

November 21, 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTJ/bk
245322

Dear Friend:

My name is Septima Clark. The enclosed leaflet tells about the work that I am doing to give a new chance to people who are victims of racial prejudice in the South. About a year ago, after I had been released as a teacher in the public school system of South Carolina, I accepted an invitation from Myles Horton to join the staff of Highlander Folk School in the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee. There was no question about my competence but my stand on integration was unpopular.

Highlander is one of the few places in the South where southerners, Negro and White, can meet and study together and work out ways to combat prejudice and segregation. My first year as Director of Workshops at Highlander has been filled with achievements. We had the children of Clinton, Tennessee with us for a Christmas holiday in December. Leaders in the Montgomery bus boycott have supplied leadership for some of our Workshops. Thirty children and ten counselors representing thirteen states had happy, vigorous weeks of out-of-door life here at Camp Koinonia-Highlander this summer. These are times of great opportunity.

At Highlander we believe that education, if it is real, is related to problems. People come to Highlander and go away equipped to cope with the problems in their own communities. Highlander has functioned on this principle for a quarter of a century and there has never been any question about it until now. Just this year the Internal Revenue Service has withdrawn tax-exempt status from Highlander. We cannot let this program die. Until the tax exemption question is settled we are in serious difficulty. Over \$47,000 in foundation grants is held up and cannot be touched by us as long as this present ruling stands.

We are doing what we can to cut costs during this emergency. The entire staff at Highlander is foregoing salaries. We are living and working on a subsistence basis. The local storekeepers have been generous in extending credit for the essentials, but we cannot impose on them forever.

RECORDED-45

If you can help us in this time of stress we shall be most grateful. We are not asking anything for ourselves. We can all go out and find other work. We do not have to worry about making a living. What we are fighting for is to preserve an education program that has become a resource and a rallying point for scores of brave people who are leading the fight for justice and better race relations in these crucial days.

INDEXED - 45

Septima Clark
Sincerely yours,

Won't you please make your check payable to The Highlander Folk School and mail it to Mr. Robert Rau in the enclosed envelope.

EX-131

Septima P. Clark
Workshop Director
Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tenn

DEC 3 1957

Postage
Will Be Paid
by
Addressee

No
Postage Stamp
Necessary
If Mailed in the
United States

BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE

First Class Permit No. 14279 Sec. 34.9, P. L. & R., New York, N. Y.

Mr. ROBERT RAU
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

285 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.



I am pleased to enclose my check for \$ _____ as my contribution
to The Highlander Folk School.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

Please make all checks payable to
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

96

RECORDED - 98
INDEXED - 96
EX - 126

61-7571-215
November 22, 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTJ/cw
245382

Dear [REDACTED]

Your communication postmarked November 15, 1957,
has been received.

The interest prompting your contacting this Bureau
is appreciated, and I want to thank you for bringing this material to
our attention. In the event you acquire further data which you believe
to be of concern to the FBI, I hope you will not hesitate to make it
available to representatives of our office located at 1104 Sterick
Building, Memphis 3, Tennessee.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

*active
Bureau
Shaw*

cc - Memphis
ATTENTION SAC: Correspondent forwarded literature concerning the
Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, without cover letter.

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

DCL:ogh
66 DEC 9 1957

MAIL ROOM ☐

MAILED 10
NOV 23 1957
COMM-FBI

REC'D MA 10 01 25 NOV 57
FBI - MEMPHIS

FBI
INTERNAL SECURITY

NOV 23 0 38 PM '57

FBI
SEC. D. B. H. H. H.

NOV 23 11 34 PM '57
FBI
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED

MD

ack

CHAMPIONS of DEMOCRACY



"I HAVE SPENT ALL MY LIFE TEACHING CITIZENSHIP TO
CHILDREN WHO REALLY AREN'T CITIZENS."

Septima Clark



I'm a Negro.

Born black in a white man's land.

My name is Septima Clark.

I am a teacher.

I have spent nearly all my adult life teaching citizenship to children who really aren't citizens.

They have fulfilled all the requirements for citizenship, many of their fathers and brothers have died for their country—bullets and bombs tear black skin as easily as white and all men bleed red.

But this is not enough to qualify them to vote, to receive a decent education, to live in a house unless others have abandoned it as inadequate.

This is the story of the children I have tried to teach good citizenship.

I can no longer aid in their education because I joined in the movement to help them claim their citizenship. I was refused employment for asking for something that rightfully belongs to them.

But, we must never grow bitter, ours is a struggle for a better, more united America.

I am now devoting my full time to the struggle for equal opportunities for Negroes.

At Highlander Folk School, where I am director of workshops, we are emphasizing the problem of integration. More than 400 Negro and white community leaders from the South have attended our workshops in the past three years.

The problems of the people of the South aren't new to Highlander. For the past twenty-four years the leaders of the School have devoted their wisdom and energy to the South.

The formal lectures and informal discussions are planned so that the students can share mutual problems and arrive at answers that can be applied to the home towns of the students. And Highlander is planning an ever-expanding program to help the people of the South solve the problem of integration.

I would like to tell you some stories I have heard during the past summer at the Highlander workshop; stories of people carrying forward our struggle without bitterness or hate, but with courage.

61-7571-214

THE ORANGEBURG STORY

In the county of Orangeburg, South Carolina, the Negroes are writing a new ending to an old story in the South.

In the county seat of Orangeburg, fifty-seven Negroes asked that their children receive more adequate education and be allowed to enter unsegregated public schools. They filed their petition in September, 1955.

One month earlier, thirty-seven persons in nearby Elleree had asked for the same right.

The answer was the same throughout Orangeburg County: threatened economic ruin, intimidation, in an area described as a place having a wonderful racial policy.

In the town of Orangeburg, a mother whose baby had been supplied a special milk formula for more than a year, was denied this service because she asked for her rights. A farmer near Elleree who owned 350 acres, clear of debt, was refused a small loan.

The White Citizens Council cut off all supplies and credit to the small merchants and farmers who signed the petition. Paid informers were posted about the town to report on anyone offering aid.

The school board at Elleree demanded that all school teachers sign a statement that they were not members of the NAACP. The school board also insisted that the teachers sign a statement saying that they are opposed to integration.

This, the twenty-four Negro teachers refused to do and they were fired in May of 1956.

It is an old story in the South, Negroes asking for their rights, white men not only denying them their rights, but adding persecution because they had the courage to ask.



Fred Moore, Student Council President of State College in Orangeburg, S. C.



Displaced Elleree teachers talk with Mrs. Clark at Highlander Workshop

But in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, there is something new—the Negroes refused to knuckle under in this campaign of intolerance and hate.

In Elleree, under the leadership of Mr. L. A. Blackman and school principal Mr. Charles E. Davis, the farmers, the merchant and the teachers stood firm. Mr. Blackman stood before a meeting of the Klan and told them he planned to stay in Elleree despite the Klan leaders' call to "run Blackman out of town."

In the town of Orangeburg, the students at State College, led by Fred Moore, joined the townspeople in circulating the names of all members of the White Citizens Council. More than 2,000 copies of the list were circulated.

The Negroes refused to pay for segregation and they stopped buying from members of the White Citizens Council. A large mail order house shipped in catalogues so that the people could buy from out of town. Car pools were organized to haul in bread and other necessary supplies.

Financial aid for the small farmers and merchants poured in from all parts of the country and when the final count was taken, between forty and fifty thousand dollars were available for loan.

Some stores, once prosperous but managed by members of the White Citizens Council, are now closed. The people refused to buy segregation.

The farmers, teachers and merchants of Orangeburg County, South Carolina, who asked for their rights, will survive—but will it be with the merchants of hate?

THE STORY OF JOHNS ISLAND

School boards listen to voters, sheriffs don't pistol-whip voters, judges don't railroad voters.

The Negroes of Johns Island, South Carolina, are registering to vote.

The Johns Island Citizens Club sent its president, Mr. Essau Jenkins, to Highlander for a workshop, and when he returned to the island he started a registration campaign.

Only two hundred and ten Negroes had ever registered in Johns Island over the period of nearly one hundred years since the Civil War. Now, after an intensive campaign, one hundred and six persons were registered in a two months period.

Every member of the Citizens Club had to be a registered voter and had to pledge to bring in one or more voters at every meeting.

And they made their voting rights count by turning out to vote on election day.

For the first time in the history of the island, large numbers of Negroes turned out for the Democratic Club reorganization and voted in the Democratic primary.

Mr. Jenkins ran for the school board. He lost the election but won a much greater victory, as all but a few of the Negroes eligible to vote cast their ballots for him.

Next time there will be more Negro voters—officials listen to voters.



Mr. Essau Jenkins
and
Mrs. Beatrice Jenkins
of Johns Island
Citizens Club



Mrs. Rosa Parks (right) at Highlander Workshop

THE MONTGOMERY STORY

"Our people are not going to take it any more."

In December, 1955, Mrs. Rosa Parks had been shoved just about as far as she could go. In Montgomery, Alabama, the pretty seamstress had known a lifetime of standing, standing regardless of how long she had worked or how tired she was, standing, even when there were empty seats in the white section of the bus.

After sewing all day long on a heavy winter coat for a society woman, Rosa decided she had stood long enough. She refused to obey the bus driver when he ordered her to give up her seat to a white man.

Forty thousand men and women walk and share rides today because this mild-mannered seamstress refused to pay for segregation.

Yes, the times are with us, as all across the South people are holding firm against hate and intolerance.

And the empty buses rattle by in Montgomery as the people sing:

"Walk together children,

Don't get weary!"

PUBLISHED BY HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL • MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE



INDEXED - 37

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: December 11, 1957

FROM : G. A. NEASE

SUBJECT:

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

_____ in the Attorney General's office called. He stated that the Attorney General had received a letter from _____ who was formerly _____

_____ and who has some connection with the _____. He apparently has been asked by some minister to intercede for funds for the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee. _____ wanted to know what kind of an outfit it was.

I told _____ that while we had never investigated this school it was highly controversial and that there had been both communists attending the school and communists on the staff but that so far as we knew it had never been communist-dominated. He stated that in view of this he intended to stay out of it and was simply going to tell _____ that it had never been investigated by the Department and that he could make no comment concerning it.

cc-Mr. Belmont
 GAN:jmr
 (3)

RECORDED - 37

INDEXED - 37

61-7511-216
 23 DEC 17 1957

CRIME REC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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61 DEC 23 1957

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511) (RM)

DATE: 1/9/58

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE
IS - C

The Knoxville Office recently received two copies of the "Highlander Reports, 25th Annual Report, Oct. 1, '56 - Sept. 30, '57". The envelopes were addressed to this office and bore the return address, "Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee", one bearing date December 19, 1957, and the other bearing date December 21, 1957. A copy of this pamphlet and envelope is being forwarded to the Bureau for its files.

As the Bureau has previously been advised, MYLES HORTON, Director of this school, has in the past sent communications to this office. The enclosed pamphlet, of course, was not solicited by the Knoxville Office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BTG/ch
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EX 105

INDEXED - 33

RECORDED - 33

2 - Bureau (Enclosures 2) (RM)
1 - Knoxville

61-7511-217

18 JAN 13 1958

ENCLOSURE

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Highlander Reports

25th ANNUAL REPORT

Oct. 1, '56 - Sept. 30, '57



Mrs. Septimo Clark, Director of Education, Highlander

PUBLISHED BY HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL • MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

61-7511-217

A person may cause evil to others not only by his actions but by his inaction, and in either case he is justly accountable to them for the injury."

— John Stuart Mill

The "Silent South" now stands indicted on such a charge as suggested by John Stuart Mill. The conviction, in the court of world opinion, will depend upon whether or not the pro-segregation, anti-violence majority has the courage to speak out against the reigns of terror that shook Little Rock, Arkansas, Nashville and Clinton, Tennessee.

The voice of the South has become in too many instances that of irresponsible politicians and their equally misguided followers. Spurred on by some public office holders, a violent small minority is willing to defend segregation at any price.

The Negro and forward-looking white people working for integration (another minority) are unable to cope with the violent mob. Violence which has shaken the South for the past year will continue until and unless the pro-segregation but law-obiding majority clearly understands and speaks out against violence.

Education and community leaders to make the issue clear and to get the majority to speak out for law and order is one of the foremost goals of Highlander.

1957 PROGRAM CULMINATED IN ANNIVERSARY

The 1957 program was largely painted in this direction, climaxed by the 25th anniversary celebrated during the Labor Day week-end.

The Post-Dispatch editorialized the celebration: "The Highlander school is helping remake the South. It has done so in its quiet, modest way. It has much to do. May its second quarter see the fulfillment of the goals of freedom and justice that guide its modern pioneers."

Modern pioneers at the anniversary seminar on "The South: Thinking Ahead" heard Negro and white leaders from throughout the South discuss the progress made in the struggle and the problem still confronting democracy in the South. Two hundred persons attended the three-day program, highlighted by talks by the Rev. Martin Luther King and Aubrey Williams, both of Montgomery, Alabama.

Intensive workshop discussion led by leaders of the integration movement gave the anniversary participants a working plan for the segregation problem in the South as well as a review of Highlander's past twenty-five years of service.

Leaders of the discussion read like a roll call of persons prominent in the integration struggle. Included were Dr. C. Vann Woodward, Morningside Institute, Clinton, Tennessee; Mrs. Rosa Parks, Montgomery, Alabama; and Bishop D. Ward Nichols, Jacksonville, Florida. Louis B. Thompson, Dean of the Rockefeller Memorial Fund, University of Chicago, was the seminar chairman.

Movie

The theme of the anniversary celebration was perhaps best summarized by a new Highlander movie premiered

during the Labor Day week-end. The movie, showing Negro and white people learning and working together at Highlander, concluded with the late Zilphia Horton singing "We Will Overcome."

The spirit of the celebration was phrased by one of the participants: "One has to live, eat, and talk with both Negro and whites to see how the whole problem boils down to the simple problem of how to treat another person like a human being; not like a thing or object for one's private use or need."

There was time for fun and entertainment during the Labor Day week-end as Ralph Teffteller called square dances and as Pete Seeger played the guitar and led group singing.

Participants at the seminar not only shared their knowledge but pledged \$2,500 in financial support to the school. With Highlander's federal tax status still undecided the monies pledged at the program will be a material contribution to continuation of Highlander's program.

The tax-ruling continues to hold up needed funds from foundations which are able to give only to tax-free institutions, but Highlander's program of education for integration gained renewed vigor from its 25th anniversary program.

FIVE WORKSHOPS ATTRACT 217 LEADERS



WORKSHOP IN PROGRESS

While the Labor Day seminar was the climax to the school's expanded program, more than 200 participants in the five workshops this year illustrated the sense of urgency held by Southern whites and Negro people to keep working for integration. More work in North Carolina and

in Florida and more workshops in 1958, advocated by all leaders attending.

January and February workshops had approximately fifty participants from North and South Carolina, Florida and Tennessee.

The school focused its attention on the college students during March as thirty-six students from the University of Ohio, Georgia Tech, Emory, Tuskegee, Fisk, Antioch, Putney Graduate School and Bard attended and turned the spotlight on prejudice.

During April the school opened its doors to informal groups of three and six as guests from Philadelphia, New York City and Copenhagen, Denmark, enjoyed the casual atmosphere of the school. The **Executive Council** also met during the month, rounding out a full program for the staff.

A number of teachers attended the June and July workshops and students from seven Southern states gave a thorough airing to the problems of Negroes' registering and voting in the South.

As director of workshops, Mrs. Septima P. Clark made extended trips during much of the fall and winter of 1956-1957 into the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Tennessee. **Mrs. Clark has been recently named Director of Education at Highlander.** (See cover).

As reported briefly in the last annual report, members of the Highlander staff worked out a program of guidance and assistance to the Negro children at Clinton, Tennessee. A series of morale-boosting parties and special-subject tutoring helped smooth the turmoil in Clinton. The Clinton program, continuing this year, was highlighted when Bobby Coin became the first Negro in the South to graduate from an integrated public high school.

New Books

During the summer, **George Clifton Edwards** of Dallas, Texas, donated an invaluable life-time collection of books primarily on the South to the Highlander library.

The Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., has produced a moving picture, **"The Face of the South,"** which George Mitchell, former chairman of the Highlander Executive Council, originated at Highlander.

INTEGRATED YOUTH CAMP



In addition to the other activities, **Camp Koinonia-Highlander** with an interracial staff of eleven adults and thirty young campers from 12 states explored the mountain top during the latter part of June and early July.



The Community program continued apace with Highlander facilities used regularly all year by the 4-H club and the lake used for swimming and fishing by many of our neighbors.

HIGHLANDER IN THE FIELD

The leadership training program in the field continued to move forward in Johns Island, South Carolina and Sevier County, Tenn. Shortly after the group at Johns Island finished remodeling their building a co-operative store was established and 37 people enrolled in the night school to learn to read and to write in preparation for qualifying to vote. In Sevier County, Tennessee, a series of residential week-end schools developed leadership for a number of rural communities.

Myles Horton took time out from the school's busy workshop schedule to address the 43rd annual meeting of the **National Conference of Catholic Charities** in Kansas City, in September.

Earlier in the year, Mr. Horton represented the Adult Education Association of the United States at the American-European Conference on Residential Adult Education in Bergen, Holland.

FINANCIAL PICTURE

In response to letters regarding the loss of tax exemption, Highlander has received almost twice as many individual contributions as last year. With this encouragement the staff has moved forward with plans for a second 25 years with renewed energy and with confidence. The school is not only gratified with the responses from many friends, some of whom have doubled their contributions, but is also pleased with the efforts of committees throughout the country to raise funds. The New York Committee is carrying on a fund-raising campaign by letter-writing.

At the Labor Day celebration delegates from every Southern state, many poor, some unemployed because of the brave stand they have taken, voted to make monthly pledges to keep Highlander operating. The friends of Highlander in Chicago have responded by a national campaign for what is being called the **Guarantors Fund**. They propose to enlist 200 people who will pledge a minimum of \$10 a month for the next 12 months. This will provide a minimum operating budget, a floor, of \$2,000 a month. Larger and smaller gifts beyond this will enable Highlander to conduct additional workshops and do more extension work in the field.

Contributors will be mailed a Guarantor card supplied by **Mrs. Emily Waldman, 1329 East 50th St., Chicago 15**. Funds will be deposited in a Highlander account in a Chicago bank and once each month an authorized Highlander agent will draw a check remitting to the School the amount of pledges collected for that month.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT SUMMARY

"Highlander Folk School ended the fiscal year September 30, 1957 with an operating fund deficit of \$9,193.86. Receipts for the year were \$39,482.95 and expenses for the year were \$71,273.94 (including \$6,512.75 provision for depreciation)."

(signed) HARRY V. HERRELL
Certified Public Accountant

Financial statement was prepared by Harry V. Herrell, CPA, Knoxville, Tennessee and a detailed copy of some will be mailed on request.

TAX EXEMPTION REVOKED

In February the Internal Revenue Service without warning revoked its previous long-standing ruling that contributions to Highlander were deductible for income-tax purposes on the basis that Highlander does not qualify as an educational organization for tax exempt purposes. The revocation of tax-exempt status is being protested and attorneys feel confident that after a review of Highlander's activities the Internal Revenue Service will restore the tax exempt status.

This action on the part of the federal government has encouraged anti-Highlander statements on the part of segregationist Governor Martin Griffin of Georgia, and on September 7 Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi, who stated, "I am in thorough agreement" with the Internal Revenue Service action making donations to Highlander Folk School no longer deductible.



College Workshop

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Week-long workshops on public school integration; 1 College workshop, same subject; 2 Executive Council meetings; 1 Highlander consultants meeting; 1 Pre-Christmas party for Clinton pupils; Visitors from Atlantic and Putney, Philadelphia, New York, Copenhagen, Den-

mark; Three-day Seminar—"The South Thinking Ahead," August 30-September 2nd, participants present from 21 states, over 200 leaders; Camp Kainonia-Highlander three weeks, June 24-July 12; Adult program for illiterates and young people, January 8, February 27, 37 attended, Johns Island, S. C.

Four residential week-end workshops in Sevier County, Tenn., 75 attended each workshop; sponsored a tutoring school in Knoxville for Clinton Negro pupils; conference with people of Oak Ridge to provide help for the Negroes of Clinton inconvenienced by the dynamite blastings; worked with Negroes in Columbia, Tennessee, Orlando, Florida and Greensboro, N. C.

Conferences Attended

National Adult Education association meeting in Atlantic City, November 12-15, 1956; Alpha Kappa Alpha convention in Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 26-31, 1956; South Carolina Social Workers Conference, Nov. 1, 1956; Southern Conference Educational Fund, Atlanta, Ga., February 2-3, 1957; Southern Mountain Workers Conference, February 21-23, 1957; Council on Christian Faith and Human Relations; Economic Resource and Development Committee of Southern Mountain workers in Berea, Kentucky, May 3, 1957; Phelps-Stokes Conference at Capahosic, Virginia, June 22-23, 1957; American-European Conference on Residential Adult Education, Halland, June 30-July 11, 1957; National Conference of Catholic Charities in Kansas City, Missouri, Sept. 14-18, 1957.

Publicity

Articles about Highlander appearing in 1956-1957—*Independent Call*, February, April; *Southern Patriot*, September; *Caroline Times*, February, April; *Macon Daily Times*, September; *Palmetto Leader*, June; *Atlanta Constitution*, September; *Chattanooga Times*, September; *Birmingham News*, September; *Nashville Tennessean*, September; *Nashville Banner*, August, September; *The Packing House Worker*, September; *New York Times*, July; *Chattanooga Free Press*, September; *Adult Leadership*, June.

HIGHLANDER'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS

Mrs. Helen Bass, Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. Sarah Patten Boyle, Box 3183, University Station, Charlottesville, Va.; Dean B. R. Brazeal, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Septima Clark, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.; Mrs. Harry Gershan, 1590 Harvard Road, N.E., Atlanta 6, Ga.; Dr. Charles Gamillion, Dean, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Mrs. Grace Hamilton, Atlanta Urban League, 239 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; G. R. Hathaway, Secy-Treas., United Packinghouse Workers of America, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5; Mrs. John Etta Hayes, 2519 Heiman St., Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. John Hape II, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Myles Hartan, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.; Mr. Esau Jenkins, 244 Spring St., Charleston, S. C.

Dr. Lewis Jones, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Miss May Justus, Route 1, Tracy City, Tenn.; Mr. Stewart Meacham, Apt. 1704C, 453 Franklin Roosevelt Dr., New York; Mrs. Rosa Parks, Holly Tree Inn, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Rev. Eugene Smothers, Calvary Presbyterian Church, Big Lick, Tenn.; Dr. P. A. Stephens, 1917 Citica Ave., Chattanooga; Jordan Stokes III, Attorney-at-Law, Sudekum Bldg., Nashville; Miss Lucille Tharnburgh, Associate Editor, *East Tennessee Labor News*, 311 Morgan St., Knoxville; Mrs. Arnetta Wallace, 5120 So. Parkway, Chicago; Mr. Tam White, Sec., Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Lexington, Tenn.; Aubrey Williams, Publisher, *Southern Farm & Home*, Montgomery 1, Ala.; Charles Wilson, Tenn. Rep., Int'l Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Wkrs., P.O. Box 51, Columbia, Tenn.; Mrs. George Wolfe, 7901 Carroll Ave., Takoma Park 12, Md.; Professor J. E. Pierce, Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala.

HIGHLANDER POLK SCHOOL
MONTAGLE, TENNESSEE



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
617 Walnut Street S.W.
Knoxville
Tennessee

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-7511) *35517 PH 1-10-58*

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-3448) *11*

SUBJECT: *0* HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
IS - C

DATE: 12/27/57

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/84 BY SP-8 JLB
240532

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Clayton _____
Mr. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Gandy _____

Former Special Agent [REDACTED]

advised SA [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] on 12/15/57 that on 12/14/57 he received in the mail unsolicited a copy of the following publication:
"Highlander Folk School."

The paper, published by the Georgia Commission on Education, 220 Agriculture Building, 19 Hunter Street, Atlanta 3, Ga., consists of four pages and lists the Communist affiliations of persons in attendance at the Labor Day Weekend 1957 Seminar at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn. Pages 3 and 4 of the paper are devoted to pictures of the mixture of the races of persons in attendance at this school.

The editorial comment mentions that in this issue readers have seen pictures of the leaders of every major race incident in the South from May 1954 until the time of the Labor Day 1957 meeting of the Communist Training School, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn. It was also mentioned that names of the national figures are easily identified with their pictures and it is the intention of the publishers to identify all the leaders and participants of this Communist Training School. Therefore, it would be appreciated if readers would identify any individual they know in the photographs. The editorial is signed Governor MARVIN GRIFFIN with Executive Secretary listed as T. V. WILLIAMS, JR., 220 Agriculture Building, 19 Hunter Street, S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Former SA [REDACTED] does not intend to reply to the above request. He added he wished to make it a matter of record that the paper was unsolicited and he does not know how the publishers obtained his name and address.

- 10*
- 2 - Bureau (65-7511) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - 2 - Atlanta (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - 1 - Knoxville (Info) (61-12)
 - 2 - Philadelphia
 - (1 - 100-3448)
 - (1 - 100-20307)

LRB

RECORDED - 19
INDEXED - 19

EX-135

G O JAN 17 1958

PERSONNEL

61-7511-218

1-10-58

SEC. 1

PH 100-3448

b7c On 12/20/57, former SA [REDACTED] made available to SA [REDACTED] a copy of the "Highlander Folk School" which he received unsolicited in the mail.

Inasmuch as these papers were received by two former Special Agents, the possibility exists that former agents are being canvassed regarding their knowledge of CP subjects in an effort to publicize and identify individuals pictured in above-mentioned publication.

Inasmuch as this publication is apparently receiving nation-wide distribution, this copy is being retained in the Philadelphia Office.

Atlanta is requested to advise if the extent of the distribution of this publication is known and if information reflecting the receipt of the publication by others in the Philadelphia area is desired.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.



Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.



Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.



Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.



Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):



For your information: LETTER FROM THIRD PARTY



The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

101-7511-219

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511) (65-7511)

DATE: 1/21/58

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE
IS-CRe Knoxville letter to Cincinnati dated 1/9/58.
Cincinnati letter to Knoxville dated 1/13/58.

Cincinnati by referenced letter furnished the following information to Knoxville:

Attached is a mimeographed circular captioned "Official Statement of Policy, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee," and what appears to be a copy of an article allegedly appearing in the "New York Times", Sunday, 12/22/57, concerning this school. These two items were furnished by mail to the Cincinnati Office by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] which [REDACTED] advised he received through the mails. [REDACTED] said he believed this was probably circulated to all newspapers throughout the United States.

In the future Cincinnati is requested to furnish information directly to the Bureau with a cc for Knoxville.

2-Bureau (Encl-2) (RM)
1-Cincinnati (100-2581) (RM)
1-Knoxville

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100-2581-220
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LEADERS DEFEND SCHOOL IN SOUTH

Condemn Attacks on Adult
Center—Deny It Seeks
to Stir Racial Strife

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Dec. 21

—A statement "strongly condemning" attacks on the Highlander Folk School as a "Communist-training school" to stir racial strife in the South was made public today.

Myles Horton, director of the school, released the statement over the signatures of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Protestant theologian; Msgr. John O'Grady, National Conference of Catholic Charities, and Lloyd K. Garrison, former Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School.

Highlander, situated on a Cumberland mountain plateau about equidistant from Nashville and Chattanooga, is a resident center for adult education "to study and discuss challenging social, educational and economic problems confronting individuals and communities in the South."

Dr. King at Meeting

The school, emphasizing labor organizational techniques, was founded twenty-five years ago. Its sessions are racially non-discriminatory and from time to time it has come under attack from protesting groups.

Last Labor Day week-end, Highlander conducted a twenty-fifth anniversary seminar at which participants discussed "the implications of integration for such groups as churches, schools and trade unions."

Among those attending were Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute; Charles

Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee Institute; Rev. David H. Brooks of Tallahassee, Fla.; Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Negro clergyman who directed the Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott and Dr. John Hope 2d, a professor at Fisk University.

In October, the Georgia Education Commission, headed by Gov. Marvin Griffin, charged that the Labor Day seminar had constituted a "Communist-training school" to promote "methods and tactics for precipitating racial disturbances."

The commission said that it had sent an "agent" to "infiltrate" the seminar. Commission officials held that "there assembled at Highlander were the leaders of every major race incident in the South" since the Supreme Court decision outlaw-

ing public school segregation statutes.

The commission was also told that a number of persons accused by Attorney General Eugene Cook of having Communist sympathies and affiliations had attended the seminar.

The statement released by Mr. Horton noted that a four-page pamphlet, bearing the imprint of the Georgia Education Commission, was "now being distributed" and that it attacked the Highlander School as communistic. The statement charged that 250,000 copies of the pamphlet were being circulated.

Action Is Criticized

The statement quoted Mr. Horton as declaring that "Highlander did not and does not welcome enrollment of anyone with a totalitarian philosophy whether from the extreme right or the extreme left; nothing but more trouble can come from the White Citizens Councils and the Communist party's infiltration into groups seeking a democratic solution to our problems since both are morally bankrupt." The statement went on:

"The attempt of the Georgia Governor's commission to draw from the serious and fruitful deliberations of this gathering sustenance for the efforts of the Southern racists to equate desegregation with communism evokes our strong condemnation."

"This kind of irresponsible demagoguery is obviously designed to intensify the difficulties confronting decent Southerners who might otherwise give leadership in the adjustment necessary for the desegregation which is inevitable."

The statement also held that it was "morally indefensible" to distribute material damaging to the reputation of those attending the Labor Day seminar. It urged that "the vast majority of Americans irrespective of geographical location join us rather than Governor Griffin in subscribing to Highlander's policies of equal opportunity."

New
York
Times

Sunday
December
22
1957

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
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ENCLOSURE

67-7511-22

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
Monteagle, Tennessee

We reaffirm our faith in democracy as a goal that will bring dignity and freedom to all; in democracy as an expanding concept encompassing human relations from the smallest community organization to international structure; and permeating all economic, social and political activities.

Democracy to us means that membership in the human family entitles all to freedom of thought and religion, to equal rights to a livelihood, education and health; to equal opportunity to participate in the cultural life of the community and to equal access to public services.

We hold that democracy is inactive unless workers are given a full voice in industry through unions; or farmers are given a voice in the market place through cooperatives; or when freedom of thought and discussion is limited; that democracy is outlawed by legally entrenched discrimination and segregation; that there must be diversity of approach but each step must be in conformity with the goal, which is dishonored by each undemocratic act.

With a democratic goal, we are in a position to fight anything that gets in the way, whether it be totalitarian communism, or fascism or monopoly dominated capitalism.

The purpose of the Highlander Folk School is to assist in creating leadership for democracy. Our services are available to labor, farm, community, religious, and civic organizations working toward a democratic goal.

The nature of a specific educational program will be determined by the needs of the students.

Use of the services of the School by individual organizations will be in accordance with their own policies so long as these policies do not conflict with the purposes of the School. A staff member will assist in planning and coordinating all programs.

The policies and programs of the School are wholly determined by an Executive Council composed of the staff and recognized Southern leaders.

Highlander Folk School is supported by contributions from individuals, organizations served by the School, foundations and tuition.

The times call for an affirmative program, based on a positive goal. An army of democracy deeply rooted in the lives, struggles and traditions of the American people must be created. By broadening the scope of democracy to include everyone, and deepening the concept to include every relationship, the army of democracy would be so vast and so determined that nothing undemocratic could stand in its path.

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FBI - KNOXVILLE	

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[Redacted]

Jan. 26 - -

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I. Washington D.C.
Dear Mr. Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 RTH/On
[Redacted]

I am writing you about a very serious matter. The high-
lander Tech School in Tennessee -

I am enclosing some old clippings to show how long this school has been in operation. Teaching and training strikes, union organizers and "enemies" of the U.S.

For over these years the American Legion - the DAR. And many citizens have tried in vain to get the F.B.I. the facts in Washington and other keep us close this school -

Let me get no where - are ignored and the school goes on with its ten American pro Communist program

Much much of the labor movement originates in this school - Its influence is bad on both pages - we then reported it times again -

Nothing is done -
65 FEB 13 1958
[Redacted] these recently Washington declared that contributions to this school could be deducted from income tax

ENCLOSURE 6
[Redacted]

JAN 29 1958

JAN 29 1958

Take to the NAACP - many. Look
 tribute to this school not realizing
 that they are helping Communists
 and hurting our country
 What can we do to get you
 and the F.B.I. to investigate & close
 this school?
 State of Georgia has
 + Ind

and the school ²
this school ²
you see the State of Georgia has
freely sent - people here to find
out the truth - I know you do
send men as "spies" to speak
who can get data on what is
true - you see what Georgia
learned - this way -
some that a great deal

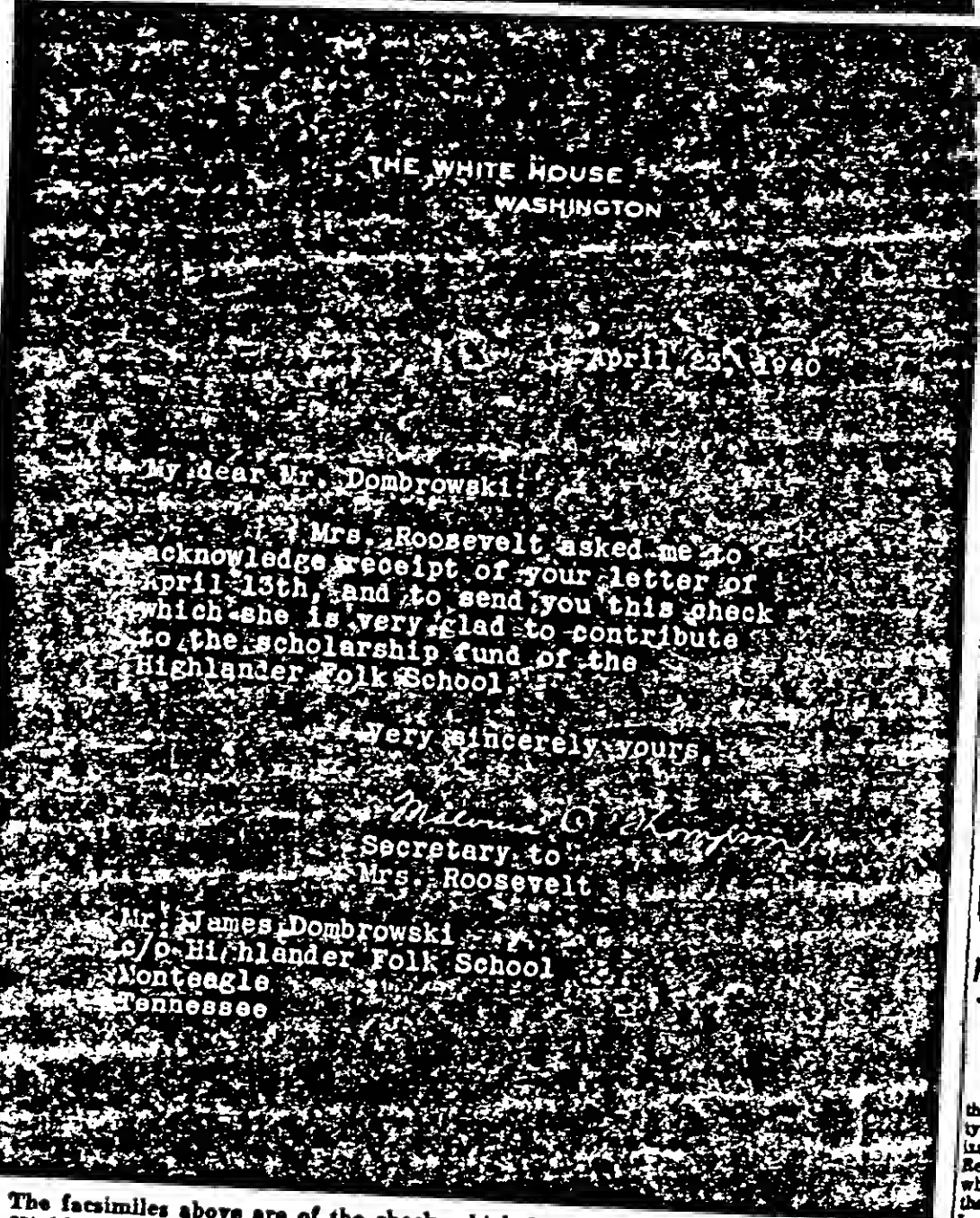
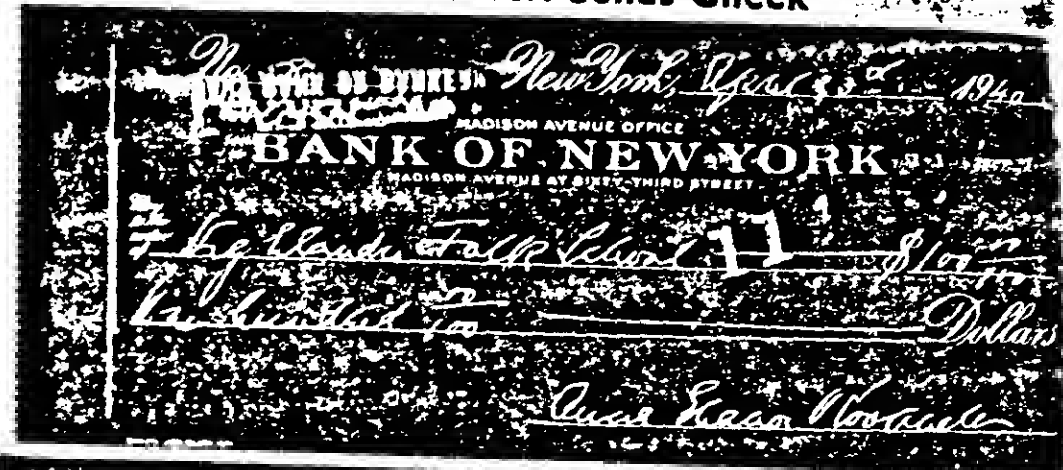
tree - you
learned - this way -
I am sure that a great deal
of labor trouble needs anti-
American propaganda and for
Communist teaching could be made
if the school were closed & why
let a cancer - a nest of termites
exist in our country
won't you please do it

Jones

SECURITY SECT. 1-57

JAN 7

Mrs. Roosevelt Sends Check



The facsimiles above are of the check which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt sent to the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, and the letter which accompanied it. The letter is addressed to one Dubrowski, one of the officials of the school.

G.O.P. OF STATE PLAN BIG RALLY AT KNOXVILLE

Party to Pick Candidates For U. S., State Posts; Kruesi Boomed

The most important meeting in "seven long years" looms for Tennessee Republicans Wednesday, when they will meet in mass convention at Knoxville to name candidates for United States senator, governor and railroad commissioner, and make further plans for the Willkie drive in the state.

With the Willkie boom making great headway, leaders feel the time is opportune to put strong men in line for these important positions. The most vigorous statewide campaign in 30 years is in store, it has been indicated.

Keynote of the convention will be Colorful Dewey Short, only Republican member of Congress from Missouri. Short is known as the "little giant of the Ozarks," and he is a noted speaker.

Republicans attempted to bring forward Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, down for the convention, but the former candidate for the presidential nomination wired that he would be unable to leave New York because of the pressure of business.

BIG GROUP TO GO

A large group of Hamilton Countyans are expected to attend the convention. A Republican leader said Saturday he would not be surprised if at least 50 local leaders are present Wednesday.

Among Chattanoogaans who may attend the meeting are Paul J. Kruesi, member of the Republican National Advisory Committee; Foster Johnson, member of the district Republican committee; Harry C. Carbaugh, chairman of the Hamilton County Willkie Club; Jerome G. Taylor, candidate for Congress; Horace Humphries, chairman of the Hamilton County Republican Executive Committee; John C. Going, alternate delegate to the Chattanooga convention; and a number of others.

Representative B. Carroll Reece, of Johnson City, Republican national committeeman, announced Friday Representative Short had accepted an invitation to be keynote of the convention. Reece, who is expected to attend the convention, said he had invited Representative John J. Jennings, of Knoxville, to introduce Short. Jennings is in Washington and he is expected to introduce Short when he returns to Knoxville.

THEATER SITE OF MEET

The convention has been planned for the Lyric Theater, but it was said the meeting may be moved to a larger building. The meeting is expected to start at 10 a. m.

New York Teacher Helping

Just the way it is in the Republican who do the National Will Harry at a Patten

will open at 100 p.m. and Chairman W. I. Davis, Tazewell, of the state committee, will preside.

Short represents the Seventh District in Missouri. He was formerly a college professor and Baptist minister. He is a ranking member of the Military Affairs Committee of the House, and was a candidate for the Republican vice-presidential nomination. Since Jan. 1, he has spoken for the party in 81 states.

Prominent Republicans mentioned for the gubernatorial nomination are Ralph Tedder, of Rockwood, known as a fluent speaker; C. N. Frazier, of Camden; Bailey Welsh, of Memphis, and John C. Goins, of Chattanooga. Frazier has been mentioned for either the senatorial or gubernatorial nomination, as have Tedder and Ray Jenkins, of Knoxville.

HOOPER FOR KRUESI

The Knoxville Journal yesterday quoted former Gov. Ben Hooper, of Newport, as saying that Mr. Kruesi should be drafted for the Senate, and that Dr. G. V. Dyer, of Nashville, Vanderbilt University professor, would be a formidable candidate for governor.

"name Paul Kruesi or some other man equal to him for United States senator, and you will see a real race in Tennessee in November."

Attempts may again be made to draft Mr. Kruesi at Knoxville, but it is believed he will decline to devote his interests to the Willkie campaign as he did in Nashville about a week ago. A Kruesi draft movement started in Nashville, but the movement as he desired to devote his efforts to Willkie.

Mentioned for the utilities post is Mrs. Anderson of Memphis. No other names have been prominently mentioned for this position.

Chairman Davis announced several days ago he had named Howard H. Baker, of Huntsville, attorney at law, of the Nineteenth Street, as manager for the Republican ticket in the coming campaign. Baker was the party's nominee for governor in the 1938 campaign. He has taken a leading part in state Republican affairs for the past several years.

Public Invited Today By Negro Scout Camp

Eighty-eight Boy Scouts and leaders are assembled at Camp Davis for the annual camp encampment. Among this group are scouts from South Pittsburg and

The scouts are divided into 10 patrols, sleeping under 10 separate tents. A patrol leader is in charge of each patrol. The patrol moves as a unit. Most honors are given to and for unit achievements.

The public is invited to attend the camp program Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

The next week will start Wednesday, Aug. 14. Scouts desiring to attend should register at the camp office at South Pittsburg.

Joe White, miniature airplane expert, will be at the camp here next week for older scouts. Please bring your own airplane.

at Folk School Paid City

Presence of a man named Goethe at the Highlander Folk School, from New York City, paid by a check from the New York City treasurer, created something of a stir about the "liberal" institution near Monteagle, according to information reaching The News-Free Press last night.

The facsimile of the check with which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, paid for a scholarship to be given by the school, was brought in by the same informant, a reliable citizen of Tracy City.

Last Sunday's News-Free Press presented an exclusive story of the disowning of Folk School support by Representative Estes Kefauver. The letter from a Tracy City citizen which brought the answer from the congressman read as follows:

July 30, 1940.

Hon. Estes Kefauver, Member of Congress,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kefauver:

I have noticed with considerable concern the fact that you seem to have received considerable support, either solicited or unsolicited, from the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn. We, locally, feel that this organization is definitely of the fifth column type, and their

action and records lead us to believe that they are closely allied with the Communist organization.

While I understand that you must be sympathetic to the people as a whole, I feel that you, as a statesman, are wholly in favor of our American democratic form of government and having been in close contact with this Highlander Folk School since its organization, I definitely know that they are not friendly to our form of government.

This matter is brought to your attention through friendship for you and my loyalty to our form of government, and trust that on your next visit to our locality you will make a special point of doing some personal investigation of this outfit before you become definitely allied with them, or in lending your influence towards furthering their movement.

May I take this opportunity of thanking you for your interest in securing the replacement of taxes which were seemingly lost through the TVA.

Some toll bridge attendants now use paper bags to prevent a shock of static electricity. Motorists are asked to drop their toll payment into the bag, the paper serving as insulation against the shock.

IN AREA SUNDAY

No Relief From Torrid Weather Expected; High of 85 Looms

Only a few showers, says a weatherman—making no promise that there will be enough rain to chase away the heat wave (nearly a month old).

The official forecast calls for partly cloudy weather with a few local showers today. There will be little change in temperature, with an expected high of 85 degrees thereabouts this afternoon.

August continues to be plain hot, with each day so far averaging well above normal. High reached through Saturday was recorded Aug. 1; when the mercury climbed to 96 degrees. So far, six out of 10 days had temperatures in the nineties. Low for the month was 68 degrees, recorded on the fourth.

Only one day has had a measurable amount of rain through Saturday noon, with a total of 1.05 inch recorded Aug. 7.

Red Cross Shows How NOT to Attempt Rescue of D



Study this picture closely. This is a re-enactment of a tragic scene that took place in the lake. A youth drowned because his friends were powerless to aid him. They knew of life-saving. Seven persons have drowned in the lake since it was formed; others have. Any swimmer of ordinary talent may learn life-saving methods. The Red Cross now teaches life-saving class daily except Saturday and Sunday at McCallie Lake from 10 a.m. to noon; at Warner Park. Learn to combine life-saving with swimming.

School Head Says Capitalism Is Failure; Urges Study of Communism As Solution

This is the second in a series of articles written by John McDougal Burns of The Tennessee staff on the Highlander Folk School, at Monteagle, Tenn. As a result of numerous queries concerning the nature of the institution, Burns studied the school and conditions in Grundy County, and sought the true story as a casual visitor. On his findings he has based this series of articles.

By JOHN McDUGAL BURNS

Copyright, 1935, by T. B. Nashville, Tennessee

"Everyone realizes that capitalism is a failure and that we should examine Communism. That is the best solution for our problem that has been offered so far."

Myles Horton, chairman of the faculty at Highlander Folk School and professor of "labor methods," was expressing his views to me in the reading room of the school. The quick, sharp-featured, nervously energetic leader of the institution spoke swiftly and smiled.

MAJORITY INDORSE OPINION

The opinion he expressed I was to find was the opinion held by all those at the school and apparently by a majority of the people of Grundy County, Tenn., where it is located.

My talk with Horton came during the second day of my visit at Highlander. I had arrived late one Sunday under the guidance of Dillard King, a former organizer for the Workers Alliance in Grundy County, sponsored by the school.

Meeting by chance with the mountain farmer about a

mile from Monteagle, he directed me the remaining mile to the school. He brightened our walk with his observations on Communism, Grundy County politics, the faculty at Highlander, etc., so that I felt like an old friend when we finally reached Highlander.

SCHOOL LOOKS LIKE FARM HOUSE

The school itself is back about a mile from the Monteagle-Tracy City Road. It gives the impressions of being a large, rambling farm house when first viewed. Later I was told that it was used as a farm home at one time, although later it became a cooperative farm project headquarters.

I entered the gate about 50 yards from the front door, walked up and knocked. After I had knocked several times, William Buttrick, professor of economics, came to the door.

"I want to see Myles Horton or whoever is in charge," I said.

"I can attend to what you want," he replied.

I told Buttrick that I was a visitor, that I wanted to see the school and would like to work for my room and board here was such an opportunity.

He told me that there was no work, but that I could be a special guest-student at \$2 a day if I so de-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

How in town article

a desk

to represent
will never let you down on the pro
auction line.

Q. E. D.

It was our intention to give no further publicity to the Highlander Folk School's anniversary celebration Sunday. The less written about this breeder of discord and class hatred, the better. We cannot refrain, however, from calling attention to the asinine keynote address of Dr. Alva W. Taylor with its thinly veiled invitation for strife in the South. Yet, this meeting was called in the interest, allegedly, of unity for victory! We digress from our intended silence merely to remark that the meeting justified the criticism we made of it in advance. The best contribution the Folk School could make to victory and to the south right now would be to suspend for the duration and let its faculty and agitators find places somewhere in the service of the country.

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Plain-Speaking Not Outmoded

Adm. Land, head of the U. S. Mari-
out here with

FOLK SCHOOL DRAWS PRAISE

Was Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt a jump ahead of Martin Dies and his committee investigating Highlander Folk School gathering here last night?

Maybe she was. And maybe she wasn't, but the first thing she said when she got up to speak to the group was that she wanted to find out something about "this Highlander Folk School."

The meeting took place in the dining room of the Ross Hotel and Mrs. Roosevelt sat next to Myles Horton, who is himself a director of the school in the Tennessee mountains out from Monteagle, that has aroused the pre- and attention of Martin Dies.

There were about 20 representatives of the school present. They had traveled by automobile to Chattanooga, bringing their "lunch" with them—sandwiches and apples, the latter grown on their mountain top, and were served coffee by the hotel.

This group had been attracted here by the second Southern Conference for Human Welfare now in session at the Memorial Auditorium, and many conference officials sat in on the "folk school" dinner.

The "Highlanders" were engaged in mass singing when Mrs. Roosevelt came in with Dr. Frank P. Graham, president, University of North Carolina, and chairman of of the conference, with other ranking officials. They kept on singing—"We shall not be moved, just like a tree,"—attractive Mrs. Myles Horton conducting with graceful arm movements—"We shall not be moved—we're fighting for our children—we shall not be moved."

And then there was a calm. Myles Horton sat up one side of Mrs. Roosevelt. He smiled from ear to ear. Myles Horton has attracted well known national figures to his school, but he was smiling over one of his greatest dreams, a dream that Mrs. Roosevelt some day would

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

2 Children Lose Lives When Farm House Burns

STANFORD, K., April 18 (AP).—Two children, a Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren, burned to death yesterday in a fire that destroyed their home in the Cedar Creek vicinity, while the parents were working in a field some distance away.

Moscow radio said that the Russian Black Sea fleet had started maneuvers. The radio added that "the Black Sea fleet is in a state of full preparedness and the skill of the Soviet sailors has reached a new peak."

FOLK SCHOOL DRAWS PRAISE

(Continued From Page 1)

come to Montego. And he was seeing the fulfillment of the next thing to it, she was addressing a group of representatives from this institution.

A lunch fell over the assembly and there was no more eating of apples or singing of songs. For the time had arrived for Mrs. Roosevelt to speak. They had waited long for she was late in arriving.

Mrs. Roosevelt smiled over a broad smile as she looked across her orchid decorated shoulder to the group before her. Dr. James Dombrowski, who is thought dangerous by enemies of the school, was there quietly smoking a pipe. The apple cores and sandwich remains had not been removed from the lunch papers that decorated the table, but Mrs. Roosevelt didn't see these.

"It gives me great pleasure to be here," said the First Lady of the Land. . . . "I have been trying to find out what the Highlander Folk School is. . . . I am much interested in what you are trying to do for it is a much needed work. And it is a great thing to go back home and try to educate the people in the rural mountain sections. . . . you have assumed a heavy responsibility and the task of a much needed job."

Mrs. Roosevelt said that she couldn't stay but a minute, but following her established custom she agreed to answer questions, stating "I'll just have time for two."

Someone asked her opinion about the need for workers' education schools. Mrs. Roosevelt responded that she had been interested for a long time in this movement and a great deal more since Herbert Smith, director of the workers' education service of the WPA became interested in this work.

"I think workers' education is of great value, and almost a necessity," she said, strongly emphasizing the importance of selling communities on the idea. "A great deal of tact is required," in starting these programs, she said. She stressed the point that such programs were of great value to the employer as well as the worker, in that the employer received greater returns in educated workers.

Mrs. Roosevelt found that she didn't have time for another question as the hour was at hand for her arrival at the Memorial Auditorium for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

the full story would be withheld as long as possible in order to confuse Germany strategy.

It had not even been announced up to this morning who commanded the expedition.

FOLK SCHOOL FIGHT STYMIED

Head of Highlander In-
stitution Confers With
Gov. Cooper

TRACY CITY, Tenn., Nov. 14 (UP).—The campaign of the "Grundy County Crusaders" to have the Highlander Folk School, a labor school, moved from the county because of alleged "subversive teachings" apparently was at a standstill today.

However, officials of the group, including Chairman A. L. Henderson, Tracy City banker, said they are studying possible legal maneuvers to force the school to move elsewhere. Yesterday's comparative inactivity followed a conference Tuesday night between officials of the "Crusaders," organized earlier in the evening, and of the school, during which the charges of "subversive teachings" were made and denied.

James Dombrowski, head of Highlander, went to Nashville yesterday to confer with Gov. Prentice Cooper. The governor said later that Dombrowski made no requests of him, but merely outlined the purposes of Highlander. The governor quoted Dombrowski as saying the school is not unpatriotic and that it favors preparedness.

Grundy Official Says King Letter Absurd, Figures Misleading

Fults Says 'Rotten Propaganda Probably Originated' in Highlander Folk School, Whence King Comes

Presence of a number of Highlander Folk School people at the Southern Conference for Human Welfare here make a timely the following from Lewis F. Fults, of Altamont, county. Mr. Fults replies to an article by Dillard King, of Monteagle, in a recent issue of the News-Free Press in which King attacked a previous article by Mr. Fults, defending Grundy County.

Mr. King pictured Grundy as a land of destitution and desolation and Mr. Fults resents vigorously the criticism of his home section, saying that "probably all this rotten propaganda originated" in Highlander Folk School, whence comes Mr. King.

To The Chattanooga News-Free Press:

Mr. King has been called to an article which appeared in a recent issue of the News-Free Press, written by Dillard King, of Monteagle, in answer to an article written by myself two weeks ago regarding Grundy County.

Mr. King, I wish to say he is affiliated with the Highlander Folk School near Monteagle, which has recently been under investigation for its alleged Communist activities, and from which probably all this rotten propaganda originated.

It is bad enough when outsiders come to this county, but when it comes to one of our own citizens trying to advertise our own county to the world as a cesspool of disease, poverty and starvation, it is beyond me. I am not a doctor, but I am

asked me to look over the records of Grundy County. I have found that the figures from so doing are false. He states the death rate for Grundy County in 1937 was 123 against 81 for the state. The correct figures are 115.2 for Grundy County, against 81.1 for the state.

I will ask Mr. King why he selected the year 1937 for his report? Simply because it is the highest death rate for this county since 1917. In the year 1938 when the rate for Grundy County was 80.5 against 78.3 for the state, and only three deaths from this disease in the

haven't had a single death from typhoid, scarlet fever, or smallpox in this county for the past four years, while the rate for the state was 3.8 for typhoid and 0.8 for scarlet fever, during 1938.

Mr. King should see the health parade of the 1,400 grammar school children who have passed every health test of our efficient health department and pronounced in perfect health, and given blue ribbons.

ABSURDITIES EXPOSED

Mr. King asked the very absurd question of why all the coal mined in this county is not bought by Grundy County people, and why it has to be shipped out of the county to be sold. If all the coal mined in Grundy County in one year was equally distributed, every family in the county would get approximately seven carloads (over 200 tons) of coal. I will ask Mr. King what on earth any family would want with seven carloads of coal?

Mr. King tells us sawmills of the county only furnish a living for about 50 people and wants to know

what about the other 9,650. I will ask him who mines all the coal, and does the farming over the county? The Palmer mine alone furnishes employment for over 400 men, to say nothing of the mines in other parts of the county, and the truckmen who haul thousands of truck loads of coal to other counties less fortunate than we.

10,000 PEOPLE — 800 CARS

Mr. King mentions the deplorable condition of the homes throughout the county, and especially along the highway between Monteagle and Beersheba Springs, but he fails to mention the fact that in driving over this 26 miles of good highway he passes two Grundy County banks, both in a sound, thrifty condition, the assets of one of which is over half a million dollars. He also fails to tell us how many Grundy County cars and trucks he saw along this highway. He probably does not know that people of this county own and operate over 800 cars and trucks, which represents an investment of approximately half a million dollars.

If conditions are as bad as he would like for us to believe, I would like for him to tell us how these "starving people" of Grundy County paid into the county court clerk's office last month over \$5,000 in cash for number plates for these cars and trucks.

Mr. King refers to the farms of this county as rock piles and bluffs. I wonder if he has ever been in Pelham Valley, Paynes, Burrows, Fults, Hubbards and Northcuts Coves, or on Collins River when crops are growing on these "rock piles."

I wonder if he knows that the farm of Ernest Stampfli, of Gruettli, was pronounced the best truck farm in the state of Tennessee by the Department of Agriculture. I also wonder if he knows that 20,000 pounds of cabbage has been grown on one acre near Altamont and were sold for \$500 and that \$125 worth of strawberries were sold from one acre of new ground last year.

I would like for Mr. King to drive out the Palmer Road and see the new home along the highway, to visit the farm Mr. Stoker and they look like rock piles. Now I am not

richest county in the state, but I do say it is not the poorest. We have a number of people on relief, and I am not advocating taking a single person off the relief rolls as I realize there would be considerable suffering if it was not for the relief in this county, but everyone knows this is true for most every other county in the state, and every state in the union.

I have heard it hinted that if I am a candidate again for an office in this county I would lose a large number of votes as a result of the stand I have taken in defending Grundy County. I am glad to live in the land of the free and the home of the brave, where every man and woman has the privilege of voting for whom they please, and if I ever run for office again and am defeated I will go down fighting for old Grundy County.

I suppose Mr. King has made his living in Grundy County all his life, and I wonder how he can "see the land that feeds him" and try to picture it to the world as the worst place on earth. If it is as bad as he would have us believe why doesn't he pack up his belongings and take off for Russia?

LEWIS F. FULTS.

Altamont, Tenn.



two small pieces. It adjoins a

Meals were served in the main assembly room, which contained a table large enough to feed the 15 to 25 students who attend the regular courses.

STUDENTS FROM C. I. O.

These students represent C. I. O. unions in the various parts of the South, and attend a regular six-weeks' course. At the last session, just ended, 19 students were present. All of them are expected to return to their organizations and localities to spread the doctrine taught at Highlander and to become active as organizers.

Cleaves, in the most part, are held in this large assembly room as most of the students are taking the same courses. The expenses of the student averages about \$100 and either he or his union must pay. There are a few scholarships available at the school.

According to Horton and others, the Highlander School was started about 20 years ago as a cooperative project for the Summerfield Community in Grundy County, near where it is located.

Dr. Lillian Johnson, a teacher at West Tennessee State Teachers' College, built the school in an attempt to provide the means for bettering conditions for the community residents.

SHARES SOLD AT \$5

I was told by Alf Kilgore, who farms the 40 acres belonging to the Highlander School and who was a member of Dr. Johnson's attempt, that shares in the project were sold to Grundy County residents at \$5 each.

"She had travelled in Europe and wanted us to see a cooperative here like they have in Denmark," Kilgore said. "Her plan didn't work out and in a few years, she gave us our money back. However, Dr. Johnson stayed on and several years later became acquainted with Horton."

Horton told me that he worked for more than a year in Grundy County before he conceived the idea for Highlander School.

"I became friends with as many Grundy County residents as I could so they wouldn't become suspicious of me," he said.

It was on July 31, 1934 that the school was officially incorporated under the laws of the state of Tennessee under those provisions of the statutes that provide for incorporation of "Any literary or scientific undertaking as a college or university, with powers to confer degrees, an academy, debating society, a lyceum, the establishment of a library, the support of a historical society, the organization and support of a battlefield association, the promotion of music, painting and the fine arts; the support of boards of trade or chambers of commerce or other objects of the like nature."

The charter further read that:

PURPOSES CITED,

"The particular purposes for which this charter is sought are the support of the Highlander Folk School for the education of adult workers; the training of rural and industrial leaders and general academic education."

Horton, Elizabeth Hawes, James Dombrowski, Rupert Hampton and

Miss Hawes at present is an over for the textile workers in Carolinas. At the time of the incorporation she was active in Tennessee.

Horton, whose parents before him have studied in Tennessee, was educated at Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., and at the University of Chicago. He also studied in Denmark, from which country he said that he had devised the present system of cooperative farm organization favored by Highlander School.

THREATS RECALLED

Horton told me that several times since the school had been incorporated it had been threatened because of its so-called "leftist" teachings.

"We applied to the FERA for money to purchase a cooperative farm," he said. "The president of the Southern Industrial Council reported that we were Communists and we were refused the grant we sought."

He said that on another occasion a mountain boy came to him and told him he had been hired to kill him (Horton). The Highlander school placed floodlights around the building to prevent an ambush, Horton said.

On another occasion the school leader reported the American Legion, then in session in Monteagle, threatened to march on the school.

"We mounted guard, but they never did show up," Horton said.

James Dombrowski, another of the incorporators, was absent from Highlander School during my visit there. I had wanted to meet him, as I had heard of him on several occasions.

ON FUND CAMPAIGN

He was in New York on leave of absence, seeking to raise money for the support of the school. He sent word that he would have to enter a New York hospital because of some trouble with his back.

Dombrowski was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1931 and he received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Columbia University in 1937. He received the Bachelor of Philosophy degree from Emory University in 1923. He was ordained a minister at a Canadian conference in 1929 but never held a pastorate.

According to the records, he was arrested in Elizabethton, Tenn., and spent 24 hours in jail following an address there before a law and order league. He was released on June 13, 1929.

On December 4, 1931, he was listed as one of seven persons who were attacked when they accompanied the Rev. Elliot White on an expedition to distribute union literature to striking employees of the Brooklyn office of the New York Edison Company. The Rev. White later obtained a warrant charging the company foreman with commanding the attack upon his party.

TROUBLE OVER POSTERS

In 1932, Dombrowski had trouble with the United States customs officials over some posters showing activities of the Soviet Government such as public health work, that he had purchased in Moscow.

At the time Dombrowski's collection was held up, the customs

This transcript shows that Barger made the following mention of the Highlander' sup.

QUESTION ROBERTS
J. O'Connor Roberts, committee counsel, asked: "What, if anything Mr. Barger, did you learn as to the subversive activities in Tennessee in connection with the WPA projects?"

Barger: "In the Southern states that appears to be at a minimum. About all we found to indicate subversive activities was the activity of the Workers Alliance, which seemed to be rather alert down there in taking part in sit-down strikes on WPA projects. In the eastern part of the state in Bradley (Col. Harry S. Berry, state WPA administrator, said Barger meant Grundy) County, there was some trouble and they were rather helped out by an institution known as the Highlander Folk School, which was organized under the Tennessee statutes providing for the incorporation of educational institutions.

"The charter recites as one of the objects of the institution the training of rural and industrial leaders. They got the credit over there for having fomented sit-down strikes, but we did not go into it. The incorporators of the Highlander Folk School were Myles Horton, Elizabeth Hews (Hawes), James Dombrowski, Rupert Hampton and Malcolm Chisholm."

NO WPA CONNECTION

Roberts: "That does not have any connection with the WPA?"

Barger: "No sir, it does not."

Representative Cannon (from Missouri): "It was created under the laws of Tennessee?"

Barger: "Yes sir, I mentioned that simply in connection with the question whether there were any subversive activities."

Cannon: "You have no direct evidence of that, do you?"

Barger: "No sir, except what I understand."

In a later talk with Horton I asked him what his ideals for his school were. He referred me to a book, "The Community School," published by D. Appleton-Century Company, in which he had written a chapter on Highlander School.

I read:

"Social theories such as Communism . . . should be discussed freely. Countries where this theory is being tried should be examined in the light of democratic ideals.

"Capitalism as we know it in America should be studied at length, starting with the local situation. A study should be made of poverty, insecurity, depressions and other such points.

"The reasons behind the denial of the right of free speech to the minority groups such as Communists should be discussed."

I asked Horton what he did with these ideas.

"Well," he said, "take for instance Grundy County. It is poor, broken down—a failure. I am trying to work out my philosophy here. I want the school to help Grundy County."

Reliable furniture repair men, painters, plasterers, etc., are regularly listed in the classified ads. You can depend upon them.

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NEW YORK, Oct. 13—
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OF SCHOOL HEADS

Frey Refers to Horton,
Elizabeth Hawes and
Chisholm

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—(Epl)—The names of three of five of the incorporators of the Highlander Folk School, near Monteagle, Tenn., have been brought before the Dies committee in a minor way, it was shown here today.

John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, referred to Elizabeth Hawes and to Myles Horton.

"They have been active in radical work in the South and a few years ago attended a secret convention in North Carolina, at which time plans were made for spreading the revolutionary theories throughout the South," Frey said in a prepared statement submitted to the Dies committee.

"In connection with this," he continued, "we might mention that the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn., was mixed up in this secret convention in which these three took a prominent part."

The third person to whom Frey referred was Alton Lawrence Lawrence, however, was not an incorporator of the school.

Earlier, Frey said that "these three people have been in the past, and probably now are, paid organizers for the Textile Workers Organization Committee."

Frey is a bitter anti-Communism crusader, and, as a high A. F. of L. official, is ardently opposed to the rival C. I. O. The Textile Workers Organizing Committee is a C. I. O. affiliate.

Malcolm McDonald, Chisholm, another incorporator of the Highlander school, was mentioned in the testimony of Walter S. Steele, who appeared before the Dies group for an organization called the National Republic, and "at the special request of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the R. O. T. C. Association of the United States."

Steele identified Chisholm as a former professor at the Highlander Folk school and a former Works Progress Administration project illustrator of children's books on the New Readings Materials.

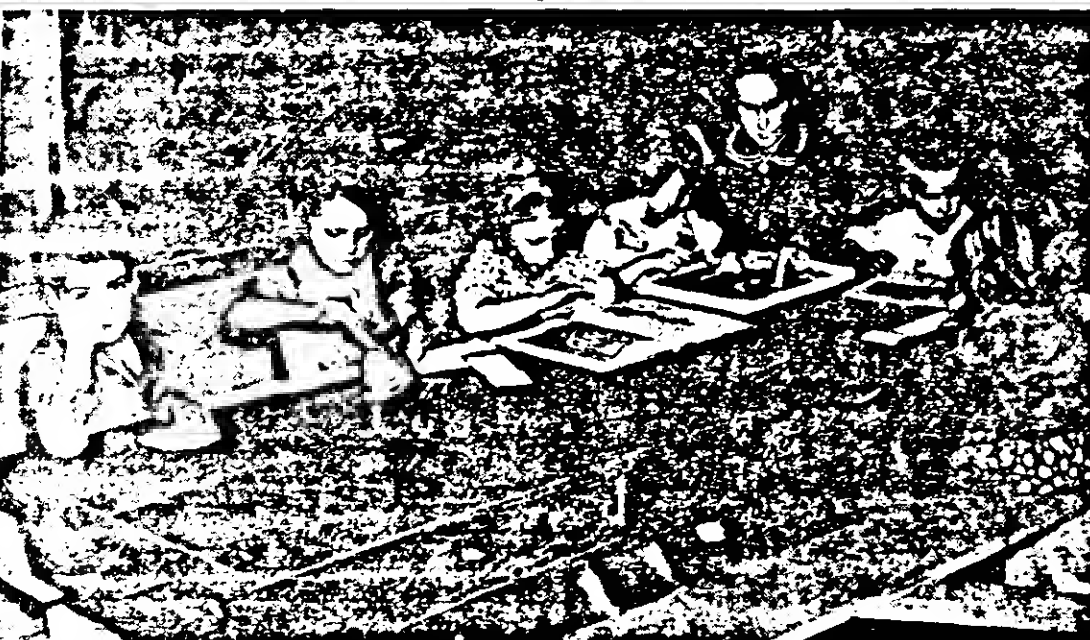
Steele said that Chisholm was one of 153 Works Progress Administration teachers who volunteered in the International Brigade during the Spanish Civil War. The witness called the Loyalist Army with which the International Brigade fought, "the Red Front Army."

He said the scene of his information regarding Chisholm was taken from a pamphlet issued by the Works Progress Administration Teachers Union Chapter of the Firm of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Steele stated that the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, an organization of veterans engaged in the movement in the Communist movement in the United States.



Dinner time at the Highlander Folk School. Left to right are Miss Jane Lawson, Miss Rosanne Walker, Mrs. A. F. Kilgore, wife of the school farmer; Shirley Marlow, pupil at the nursery school; Miss Lawrence, Miss Claudia Lewis, Miss Isa Brandon, and Thomas Sherrard, visitor from Brooklyn, N. Y.



Here's a scene in the nursery school operated by the Highlander Folk School at the Summerfield School near Monteagle. Use of the Summerfield building is a controversy at present, with the Grundy County board opposing. The children are, left to right, Billy Tate, Ethel Dyer, Willie May Thomas, Shirley Marlow, Billy and Carolyn King. Miss Claudia Lewis, teacher, is shown at the corner of the table.

School Head Says Capitalism Fails, Urges Communism Study

(Continued From Page One)

sired. I considered his proposition and told him I would stay for a while.

He called Miss Isa Brandon, whose job is to run the business end of the school, and she assigned me to the

leading room off

two small rooms. I adjoined a

Meals were served in the main assembly room, which contained a

table large enough to feed the 15 to 20 students who attend the reg-

Malcolm Chisholm were listed as incorporators of the school. Miss Hawes at present is an organizer for the textile workers in the Carolinas. At the time of the incorporation she was active in Tennessee.

Horton, whose parents before him have studied in Tennessee

authorities took the stand they might be "seditious."

At the same time as Dombrowski's collection was held up, one belonging to Corliss Lamont, radical son of Thomas W. Lamont, Jr., a J. P. Morgan partner, also was seized by the officials. The Dombrowski collection was released in 16 days and all but three of Lamont's were later released.

Harry A. Barger, investigator, brought the names of the incorporators of the Highlander Folk School before the house appropriations committee investigating the WPA work.

The transcript shows that Barger made the following mention of the Highlander group:

QUESTIONED BY ROBERTS
J. O'Connor Roberts, committee counsel asked:

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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16

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SAME INFO AS 61-7511-206

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60-7511-222

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 4, 1958

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTJ/OK
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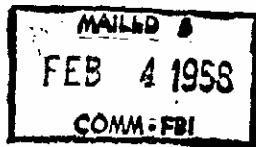
Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter dated January 26, 1958, with its enclosures, has been received.

I would like to point out the FBI is strictly a fact-gathering agency and does not make evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any individual or organization. Also, the matter of prosecution is not within the functions of this Bureau but is a function of the Department of Justice and its representative, the United States attorney.

In the event you secure additional data which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, you may desire to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Knoxville Office located at 617 Walnut Street, Southwest, Knoxville 2, Tennessee.

Sincerely yours,



John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Knoxville (Enclosure)

NOTE SAC, KNOXVILLE: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosed for your information is a copy of correspondent's letter. Bufiles reflect previous cordial correspondence with [REDACTED]

(NOTE TO KNOXVILLE CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

:pw:ers (4)

(See [REDACTED])

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Mail Room _____

MAIL ROOM

NOTES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTE TO SAC, KNOXVILLE CONTINUED:

(62-101087-477)

The correspondent enclosed a 4-page folder printed by the Georgia Commission on Education, Atlanta, Georgia, which related to the Labor Day, 1957, meeting held at the Highlander Folk School (HFS), Monteagle, Tennessee. This folder has been previously made available to the Bureau and to your office. Also enclosed by the correspondent were eleven newspaper clippings pertaining to the HFS from "Nashville Tennessean," the "Chattanooga News-Free Press" and from unidentified newspapers. These were all old clippings and the ones containing dates were dated in 1939 and 1940. All articles were of the same general nature in that they were critical of the school and alleged it taught communism. Correspondent criticizes the HFS and wants to know what can be done to get the FBI to investigate and close the school.

The HFS is well known to your office.
Referenced Knoxville file 61-12. (61-7511)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The HFS is supported primarily by donations from individuals and labor unions in the form of payments for students attending its courses. It offers courses of instruction in labor organization, social economics and the general field of labor education. It has had CP members on its staff and has followed the practice of welcoming communists as students. It has never offered courses of instruction in communism, however, nor has the CP ever succeeded in gaining control of the school. Due to its interracial character, it has been the subject of numerous past allegations that it represents the headquarters for communism in eastern Tennessee. These allegations have never been substantiated. (61-7511-210)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Post
The Cincinnati Enquirer 10/1/57

Met With Communists? McCrackin Doesn't Know

The Rev. Maurice McCrackin said Monday he attended a Tennessee integration meeting but he said he doesn't know if any Communists were there.

Peter Outcall, Republican candidate for Council, says acknowledged Communists attended the session at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee.

Mr. Outcall cited the incident as an argument for a proposed ordinance which would forbid Communist sympathizers from using publicly supported buildings.

"I attended that meeting," said Mr. McCrackin. "I don't know if any Communists were there or not. If any were there, they did not give out the party line."

Mr. McCrackin, pastor of West Cincinnati-St. Barnabas Church, 1111 Dayton street, was asked if he is a Democrat or Republican, and was quick to answer he is neither.

"I'm a Christian following the doctrine of peace and non-violence," he said. "I belong to no political party."

He refused to say if he is a Communist. "I don't say I'm not a Communist," he said. "I don't want to be on the defensive."

He added, however, that

since he isn't a member of any political party, by implication the statement also would include the Communist Party.

Mr. McCrackin said the Labor Day meeting was solely for a discussion of the integration problem, and that for this reason Gov. Marvin Griffin, of Georgia, has opened the Tennessee school.

Asked if he is willing to work with Communists toward the objective of integration and peace, Mr. McCrackin said he would work with Communists. "I believe in free association," he said.

Mr. McCrackin withholds a portion of his federal income taxes each year as a protest against the military budget.



REV. MAURICE MCCRACKIN

He won't say

TODAY
in THE POST



Remember how important
clothesline was for

DOUBLE TAKE

61-7511-224
ENCLOSURE

Integration Is Complicated By Dixie Rift, Bettman Says

By William Collins
Enquirer Reporter

The attack on a recent inter-racial school in Tennessee makes our problems in Cincinnati harder than they might have been," Municipal Judge Gilbert Bettman said last night.

Judge Bettman was a member of a panel of four who discussed legal implications of the attack on the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., before a crowd at St. John's Episcopal Church in Clifton.

The judge referred to material circulated by the Georgia Governor's "private commission on Education. The photographer" took pictures of communists has charged that an integrated workshop at the school is a tool of the Communist Party and "there was a communist Party. The danger in racial alleged communists who this material, said the judge, inevitably got into the picture. That segregation was identified with communists.

The matter became an issue here when a local minister, the Rev. Melvin McCrackin, pastor of the Cincinnati West St. Barnabas Church, came under fire for having attended a Labor Day seminar at the school last year.

The attack on the Rev. Mr. McCrackin has been spearheaded by elements in the American Legion. Several Legionnaires, wearing their caps, were present at last night's meeting.

The principal speaker was Myles Horton, director of the Highlander Folk School, who described the work of the school in adult education.

One of the school's chief projects in recent years has been to help the poor. That was what brought on the attack, Horton said.

Two members of the panel, which was chaired by the Rev. Luther Tucker, pastor of the South Union United Methodist Church, said that Georgia's Gov. Martin Luther King Jr. had said the school was a tool of the Communist Party and "there was a communist Party. The danger in racial alleged communists who this material, said the judge, inevitably got into the picture. That segregation was identified with communists.



MYLES HORTON



REV. LUTHER TUCKER

He said the legal principle that "guilt is personal, not associative" is a personal, not associative principle.

"We are a country of meetings, groups, and associations," he said. "If we begin to fear who might be at a meeting, we will begin to restrict our willingness to associate."

The important thing about a meeting, Horton said, is its purpose and that is done at the meeting.

James Paradise, president of the Cincinnati Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, said the doctrine of guilt by association, which has given rise to an attack on one of our best citizens, the Rev. Mr. McCrackin, is an attack on one of our best citizens, the Rev. Mr. McCrackin.

His an original of Congressional investigating committees.

"Their start in life has been to indulge in character assassination by imputing guilt by association."

The Rev. Mr. McCrackin himself attended the meeting and told a reporter he would have no comment to make.

The chairman became a publicized figure here originally by his refusal to pay income taxes as a protest against conscription.

The meeting was the first in a series sponsored by Fellowship House under the title "Facts For Fellowship Forum."

'Prejudice' Hit In Legion Rap At School Issue

An American Legion spokesman yesterday charged "discrimination and prejudice" to participants in a meeting here on the Highlander Folk School issue.

The charges were made in a meeting here last night. The meeting, sponsored by the American Legion, was held at the Legion's rooming house, 1000 Broadway, and was directed against a meeting at St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, where Myles Horton, director of the school, was to speak.

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Chest Opens McCrackin Inquiry As Church Asks His Removal

A Community Chest investigation of the Rev. Maurice McCrackin, Cincinnati minister who refuses to pay income taxes, will come to a head "in the very near future," Guy Thompson, executive director of the Chest, said yesterday.

Thompson's statement was given on the heels of a disclosure that the Knox Presbyterian Church, Hyde Park, has asked the Cincinnati Presbytery to remove Rev. Mr. McCrackin as pastor of the West Cincinnati St. Barnabas Church.

The minister serves also as executive of the Findlay Street Neighborhood House, a Chest agency.

His refusal to pay income taxes as a protest against armaments and, more recently, his attendance at a Labor Day seminar at a Tennessee school charged with Communist connections has brought him under fire.

"Chest officials are deeply concerned about this problem," said Thompson, citing "very serious allegations" against the minister.

"We are gathering facts," Thompson continued. "These facts will be presented to the board of directors of the Findlay Street Neighborhood House with the request that it, as a



REV. MAURICE MCCRACKIN

responsible body, take whatever action is indicated by the facts.

"Our investigation is not yet completed but the community can be assured that the board of trustees of the chest will see to it that a fair conclusion based on facts will be reached in the very near future."

Rev. Mr. McCrackin had this to say:

"I believe in the right of the

individual to follow his conscience. My conscience tells me that war is wrong. Therefore, I cannot voluntarily give to its support. I do not believe it is anyone's province to stand in judgment of another's conscientious convictions."

The Session, or governing body, of Knox Church detailed charges against Rev. Mr. McCrackin in a letter to Dr. Louis Palmer, executive secretary of the Cincinnati Presbytery.

The allegations included the clergyman's "refusal, since 1942, to pay the tax, and now his refusal to file a return;" his refusal to give the Internal Revenue Service salary information; his request to the church's Vestry Session to instruct the church's bookkeeper to withhold such information, and his stated intention to take the matter to his congregation.

The letter charged that Rev. Mr. McCrackin is setting a bad example and is "no longer a suitable person to serve West Cincinnati St. Barnabas."

The Knox Church also asked that its financial support of West Cincinnati-St. Barnabas be withdrawn.

Dr. Palmer would not comment on the letter. But the Rev. Melvin Campbell, pastor of the Knox Church, said the letter was referred to the Council of the Presbytery for study.

Although West Cincinnati-St. Barnabas is a combined Episcopalian and Presbyterian congregation, Rev. Mr. McCrackin is a Presbyterian minister.

Rev. Mr. Campbell said the matter arose when the Knox Church Session was reviewing its 1958 Benevolence budget.

BIRTHS

Joy Reigns In The Home

ABERT-James and Frances, 2246 Morris Ave., born January 2, 1958.
ALBERT-John and Roberta, 2004 Belmont Ave., born January 11, 1958.
BALDWIN-Dorothy and Paul, 4281 May Ave., born January 8, 1958.
BANKHEAD-Solomon and Pearl, 926 Dye St., born January 8, 1958.
BLANEY-William and Evelyn, 2204 Plaza Ave., born January 2, 1958.
BLYNNE-Donald and Phoebe, 991 Elm St., born January 2, 1958.
HARMON-Ralph and Mary, 2009 Winton St., born January 2, 1958.
HARRIS-Helen and Robert, 220 Seward Ave., born January 9, 1958.
HARRIS-John and Audrey, 2127 Jackson St., born January 2, 1958.
HARRIS-Lyn and Robert, 2718 E. 4th Ave., born January 2, 1958.
HATFIELD-Bernice and Helen, 1242 E. 1st St., born January 2, 1958.
HUBBARD-Dorothy and Ella, 818 W. 12th St., born January 2, 1958.

ENCLOSURE

61-7511-224

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LEGION UNIT

Hits At Pastor

Associated With School Charged With Red Connections

The Hamilton County Council of the American Legion loosed its first official blast yesterday at the Rev. Maurice McCrackin, West End minister under attack for attending a seminar at a Tennessee school charged with Communist connections.

Previously, elements in the Legion ranks had taken pot shots at Rev. Mr. McCrackin. But yesterday's blast was more like a broadside.

The Legion also denounced James C. Paradise, president of the Cincinnati Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, and the Rev. Luther Tucker, pastor of the Indian Hill Episcopal-Presbyterian Church, as supporters of Rev. Mr. McCrackin.

In a statement signed by Neil Wetterman, the Legion council's Hamilton County Americanism chairman, Paradise and Rev. Mr. Tucker were charged with "distorting facts" in a public meeting on charges against Rev. Mr. McCrackin January 16 at St. John's Unitarian Church, Clifton.

As for Rev. Mr. McCrackin himself, the Legion's spokesman declared it "opposes and will continue to oppose" his presentation of his beliefs to youth. The Legion described Rev. Mr. McCrackin's beliefs as "detrimental to the best interests of our country."

UNDER FIRE IN '58

(Rev. Mr. McCrackin first came under public fire in 1952 or refusing to pay income taxes. In recent months, criticism of him has stemmed from his attendance last Labor Day at a seminar held at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn. Several Communist-connection charges have been hurled at the school.)

Wetterman's statement charged Paradise and Rev. Mr. Tucker made public false information about a government witness in a Federal "Communism" case against Myles Horton, director of the Highlander school.

Wetterman said Rev. Mr. Tucker had circulated letters stating the government witness was discharged by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and that the case against Horton had been dropped because of perjured testimony by the witness.

"This is a deliberate untruth, made without substantiation, in addition to being an improper use of the FBI's name," Wetterman said.

The Legion spokesman said Paradise gave out the same information in the January 16 St. John's Church meeting.

Wetterman said the Legion Council "has placed a full report of this matter" in the hands of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

He added that the Legion's stand on Rev. Mr. McCrackin and his supporters has been endorsed unanimously by members of the First District Ohio Amvets.

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER
Cincinnati, Ohio

DATE 2/10/58

PAGE 10

EDITION Morning Final

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245532

61-7511-226
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-7511)

DATE: 2/21/58

FROM : SAC, Atlanta (100-804)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
IS - C
(KNOXVILLE ORIGIN)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/2/84 BY JPS/KTA/OL
245582

Reference is made to Philadelphia letter dated 12/27/57,
captioned as above.

For the information of Philadelphia Office,

[REDACTED] advised
1/29/58 that there were 100,000 copies of the publication
captioned "Highlander Folk School" printed and distributed
by the Georgia Commission on Education 220 Agriculture
Building, 19 Hunter St., Atlanta 3, Ga. [REDACTED] advised he did
not know to whom this publication was being distributed, but
believed that it would be mailed to those individuals who
are in local and State politics, as well as those throughout
the United States politically inclined on a national level.
He advised he did not know if former Special Agents of
the FBI had received copies of this publication unsolicited
in the mail.

On 10/2/57 [REDACTED] a Confidential Source, whose
identity should be protected, [REDACTED]

- 2 - Bureau (65-7511) (1 encl.) RM
1 - New York (info.) (1 encl.) RM
2 - Knoxville (61-12) RM
1 - Philadelphia (100-3448) (info.) RM
1 - Atlanta (100-804)

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EX-135

61 MAR 4 1958

EX-135

INT. SEC.

FEB 26 1958

AT 100-804

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[REDACTED]

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b7D

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and New York are copies of this publication entitled "The Highlander Folk School".

A copy of this letter is furnished to New York for information purposes only, as well as to Philadelphia and Knoxville, Origin. in this case.

RUC.

[REDACTED] b7c

March 5, 1958

cal 5:

J. B. L.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir;
In last week mail, Georgia Commission
on Education, 220 Agriculture Bldg, 19
Hunter St. N.W., Atlanta 3, Ga. The
head lines states; Highlander Folk School SEH
School, Communist Training School,
Monteagle, Tenn.

I just mailed U.S. Congressman Price
H. Preston (Ga) the paper which has
some of its material. You could
contact Congressman Preston for this
paper. If so please use my name.

What kind of investigation may get
under way?

Thanking you for your interest. 61-7511-228

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

EX. REC. 98

MAR 11 1958

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63 MAR 17 1958

b7c

W. J. [unclear]
3/11/58
CRIME

March 24, 1958



CAMPBELL CHAPTER D. A. R.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir;

The members of Campbell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, one hundred strong, wish to call your attention to the Highlander's School located in Mount-eagle, Tennessee and urge you to take steps to revoke it's charter. We are not familiar with the necessary technical procedure for such an act but have confidence in your knowledge and ability.

We feel that this school, though accomplishing some good, is influencing the mountain people of that area toward Communistic ideals.

We do not want such a school anywhere but certainly not in Tennessee.

We would like for you to know we stand firmly back of you in all such efforts.
Very truly,

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b7c
Nashville, 5, Tenn.

REC- 98

MCT-1061-7511-229

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DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTJ/aw
245532

EX-19

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MAR 28 1958

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INT. SEC.

CONFIDENTIAL

April 2, 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CH 2

Classified by SP8 BTJ/CH
Declassify on: OADR 3/2/84

[REDACTED]

98

61-7511-229

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter dated March 24, 1958, has been received, and I appreciate the interest which prompted your communication.

I would like to point out that the FBI is strictly a fact-gathering agency and does not make evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any individual or organization. Also, the revocation of the charter of the school you mentioned is not a matter within the jurisdiction of the FBI but is a responsibility of officials of the State of Tennessee. In view of the comments in your letter, you may desire to discuss this matter with appropriate state officials.

In the event you secure additional data which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, you may desire to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Memphis Office located at 1104 Sterick Building, Memphis 3, Tennessee.

I am indeed grateful for your kind remarks indicating this Bureau has the support of your organization.

Sincerely yours, J. Edgar Hoover

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Nelson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

COMM - FBI
APR - 2 1958
MAILED 25

1 - Knoxville (Enclosure)
1 - Memphis (Enclosure)

SEE NOTE TO SAC, PAGE TWO

64 APR 10 1958

MAIL ROOM

pw:ers (5)

(SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO)

CONFIDENTIAL

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

OK [REDACTED]
~~ATTENTION: DO NOT DISCLOSE TO ANYONE~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosed for your information is a copy of correspondent's letter.

102285

OK [REDACTED]
The activities of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, are well known to you. (61-7560-6254)

The above is furnished for your information only.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Correspondent desires to call the Bureau's attention to the Highlander Folk School. She feels the school is influencing the people of that area toward communistic ideals. She states she is not familiar with the technical procedure to revoke the charter of the school but has confidence in the Director's knowledge and ability. She also states that she and the organization she represents stand firmly back of the Director.

Monteagle, Tenn
The Highlander Folk School is supported primarily by donations from individuals and labor unions in form of payments for students attending its courses. It offers courses of instruction in labor organization, social economy and the general field of labor education. It has had CP members on its staff and has followed the practice of welcoming communists as students. It has never offered courses of instruction in communism, nor has the CP ever succeeded in gaining control of the school. Due to its interracial character, it has been the subject of numerous past allegations that it represents the headquarters for communism in Eastern Tennessee. The allegations have never been substantiated. (61-7511-210)

61-7511-229

CONFIDENTIAL

341

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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STANDARD OPINION

The Inside of Politics



SUITE 1202 — 105 WEST MADISON STREET

CHICAGO 2, ILL., June 13,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CW
24558

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Highlander Folk School
Washville, Tenn

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover.

The enclosure will explain
itself.

Thought you might like to
see it, i.e., if you have not already re-
ceived copies from others.

Kindest regards,

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

REC-43

61-7511-231
23
18 JUN 16 1958

EXP. PROC.
JUN 16 1958

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SAME INFO AS 61-7511-266

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ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

61-7511-231

CONFIDENTIAL

June 19, 1958

REC-43 61-7511-231

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DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/CN

Classified by SP8 BTG/CN
Declassify on: OADR 3/2/84
245532

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of June 13, 1958, with enclosure,
has been received. You may be sure that I deeply appreciate
the interest which prompted you to bring this matter to my
attention.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

He enclosed the publication, "Highlander Folk School," which has
previously been brought to the Bureau's attention on numerous occasions.
This school, which is supported primarily by donations from individuals
and labor unions, offers courses of instruction in labor organization,
social economics and the general field of labor education. It has had
CP members on its staff and has followed the practice of securing
communists as students. It has never offered courses of instruction in
communism nor has the CP ever succeeded in gaining control of this
school. Due to its international character, it has been the subject of
many past allegations that it represents the headquarters for communism
in Eastern Tennessee. These allegations have never been substantiated.
(61-7511-210)

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 9
JUN 19 1958
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____

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CONFIDENTIAL

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[Redacted] b7c

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,

30454

Dear Sir:

You find enclosed some paper that a lot of talk about this school some of the Doctors and Preachers here are going down there with me. I think it ought to be looked into. it the only "proof" of it kind in Tennessee they say and Preachers from other States are telling about it over the Radio and Press and other States. Saying Tennessee has a communist School. I don't know any thing about it. I can tell more when you read this paper.

Yours Truly,

[Redacted] b7c

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EX - 132

REC-14

EX - 132

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61-7511-233

10-3
16 SEP 1958

INT. SEC. 94


11/17/58
[Signature]

TRUE COPY

 b7c
Mr. J. Edger Hoover, J

Dear Sir

You Find inclosed Some Paper. there a lot of talk about this School Some of the Doctors and Preacher here are going down there making talks I think it ought to be look in to. it the only School of it Kind in Tenessie they Say and Preacher From other States are telling about it over the Radio Ark. Texas and other States. Saying Tenessie has a communist School I dont Know any thing about it. You can tell more when you read this paper.
Yours Truly.

 b7c
TRUE COPY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8BTG/K
245502

Communism

and the

NAACP

Just Page 6.

6-7571-253

Preface

The information contained in this publication was presented under oath by Doctor J. B. Matthews at a public hearing of the Florida Legislation Investigation Committee, on Monday, February 10, 1958 at the State Capitol, in Tallahassee, Florida.

The Florida Legislation Investigation Committee is a legislative investigating committee authorized under the Florida law to compel the attendance of witnesses and their testimony under oath.

Georgia Commission on Education
19 Huoter Street, S. W.
220 Agriculture Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Introduction

In the pages which follow, certain propositions will emerge from the evidence submitted. For the most part, original Communist sources have been cited in order to let the Communists speak for themselves. It should be clear that—

- 1) The Communists are at work, with their customary fanatical dedication, in stirring up trouble in the field of public school integration in the South;
- 2) The Communists have been at work for some thirty years in the field of agitation among Negroes;
- 3) The Communists have organized and promoted a succession of united fronts and fronts designed especially for winning Negroes to Communism;
- 4) The tactics of Communist agitation among Negroes are greatly altered from time to time, but the basic objective of violent revolution remains unchanged;
- 5) Whatever the line of the Communist Party on the Negro question may be at a given moment, it is based upon the so-called Marxist-Leninist analysis and is dictated by Moscow in the special interests of the Soviet Union;
- 6) There is a vast Communist literature on the subject of Communism and the American Negro;
- 7) One of the announced goals of the Communist program is the confiscation without compensation of the property of the white capitalists and landowners in the South;
- 8) The Communists favor racial amalgamation and assert that a Communist revolution would speed up the process;
- 9) The Communists have established friendly contacts with the Negro leaders of most of the recent integration incidents in the South;
- 10) The Communists rely chiefly upon the support which they are able to command from misguided Southern liberals;
- 11) This is an era in Communist strategy when the Party has reverted to the united front policy which prevailed immediately prior to and during World War II;
- 12) Communist leaders have asserted that "Negro liberation" is their Number One issue on the domestic front.

Communists, Negroes, and Integration

The Communist Party has long been expert at the business of fishing in troubled waters—the more troubled, the more to its liking.

The Communist Party is at it again today; and, unfortunately, the “Keep Off” signs have been taken down by order of the U. S. Supreme Court, in its decisions of June 17, 1957, affecting the Communist conspiracy.

If any issue in our society today may be properly characterized as troubled waters, it is unquestionably the issue raised by the Supreme Court’s desegregation order of May 17, 1954. And there is no hazard in saying that these waters will be troubled for a long time to come.

The situation is one which the Communists have welcomed eagerly. It offers them an almost unparalleled opportunity to exploit, for their own ulterior and revolutionary purposes, the inevitable social turbulence resulting from the Supreme Court’s order for public school integration. Violent agitation is the meat on which Communism feeds.

The Bait: Negro Liberation

The bait on the Communist book is “Negro liberation,” a phrase which has been reiterated by Communist leaders with such frequency over the years that it has become a cliché. It matters not that liberation at the hands of Communists is demonstrably a cruel euphemism for a slavery worse than that from which Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation freed the Negroes. The Communists still approach the Negro people of the United States with the promise of liberation dangling from their book.

As long ago as 1928, the Communist Party of the United States published a pamphlet written by John Pepper, the representative of the Communist International in the United States, in which Pepper said: “The Communists must participate in all national liberation movements of the Negroes which have a real mass character.” (American Negro Problems, p. 14; emphasis in original)

In a Communist pamphlet entitled “The Road to Negro Liberation,” published in 1934, Harry Haywood said: “Party leadership in the Negro liberation movement.” (p. 62)

In 1937, the Communist Party issued a pamphlet entitled “The Road to Liberation for the Negro People,” by Abner W. Berry and others.

Ten years later, in 1947, Negro Communist leader Benjamin J. Davis published his pamphlet entitled “The Path of Negro Liberation,” in which he wrote:

Consequently the Negro people are moving in the direction of some form of statehood in the Black

Belt. This would mean an adjustment or rectification of the lines demarking 12 states through which runs the Black Belt area where the Negro people are in a majority. (p. 19, 20)

In 1948, Negro Communist leader Harry Haywood published a book entitled *Negro Liberation*.

That “Negro liberation” has priority on the Communist Party’s agenda today is confirmed by the foremost Negro Communist leader in the United States. Writing in *Political Affairs*, the theoretical magazine of the Communist Party, U.S.A., which lays down the Party line, Benjamin J. Davis declares:

The struggle for Negro rights—particularly in the deep South—is the single most crucial and decisive issue in the United States today . . . The massive significance of the national liberation struggles of the Negro and colonial people, here and abroad, envelops this work with additional importance. (p. 13)

Negro Republic in the Black Belt

The Communist slogan of “Negro Liberation” is simply a watered-down version of the Party’s original slogan of “A Negro Republic in the Black Belt.” The propaganda which the Communist Party conducted on the basis of the latter slogan fell flat in its appeal to Negroes and only served to show how far the Kremlin’s agents are removed from the realities of the American scene.

In October, 1930, the Communist International adopted a resolution “on the Negro Question in the United States.” It was published in the United States by Workers Library Publishers, the publishing adjunct of the Communist Party, in a pamphlet entitled *The Communist Position on the Negro Question*.

On the subject of an independent Negro republic in the Black Belt, the Comintern took the position that “as long as capitalism rules in the United States the Communists cannot come out against governmental separation of the Negro zone from the United States.” (p. 51) But, in the event of the establishment of a Soviet government in the whole United States, Communist Negroes would come out against “separation of the Negro Republic from federation with the United States,” while unconditionally giving “the Negro population of the Black Belt freedom of choice even on this question.” (p. 50-51)

The Comintern’s resolution held that there was a “prospective sharpening of the national conflicts in the South, with the advance of the national revolutionary Negro movement,” and that in such a situation the Communist Party must “stand up with all strength and courage for the struggle to win independence and for the establishment of a Negro republic in the Black Belt.” (p. 51-52)

William Z. Foster points out that the *Program of the Communist International* declares for:

The recognition of the right of all nations, irrespective of race, to complete self-determination, that is, self-determination inclusive of the right to State separation. (*Toward Soviet America*, p. 304)

Foster then applies this principle of self-determination and State separation (or secession from the United States) to the Negro population in the Black Belt, in the following statement:

Accordingly, the right of self-determination will apply to Negroes in the American Soviet system. In the so-called Black Belt of the South, where the Negroes are in the majority, they will have the fullest right to govern themselves and also such white minorities as may live in the section. (*ibid*, p. 304)

Confiscation

The program of the Communist Party calls for the confiscation of the property of the white people in the so-called Black Belt. According to William Z. Foster, writing in his book entitled *Toward Soviet America*:

In a Soviet system, the Negro will have the most complete equality—economically, politically, socially. . . . He will have ample land, confiscated from the great white landlords. . . . Socialism will mean the first real freedom for the Negro. He is beginning to realize this, hence his mass turning to the Communist party for leadership, and the consequent deep alarm of the capitalists and big landowners at the growing unity of white and black toilers. (p. 303)

There is no doubt about the Communist program of confiscation. But, after 40 years of Communist agitation, there is no evidence of the "mass turning" of Negroes to the Communist Party—a fact which William Z. Foster knows very well now, and which he knew very well when he wrote about it.

Communist Aim: Racial Amalgamation

In their franker moments, Communist leaders in the United States have stated bluntly that one of their aims is to achieve racial amalgamation. Thus, William Z. Foster, present head of the Communist Party in America, declared in his book entitled *Toward Soviet America*:

The American Soviet will, of course, abolish all restrictions upon racial intermarriage. . . . The revolution will only hasten this process of integration, already proceeding throughout the world with increasing tempo. (p. 305-306)

Kremlin's Guidance and Control

William Z. Foster is frank in asserting that Lenin was the guiding force of the Communist Party's line on

agitation among Negroes. In his book, *The Negro People in American History*, published in 1954, Foster writes:

The American Communist Party got its eventual scientific understanding of the Negro question in the United States from the writings and personal counsel of Lenin. This was one of the many basic services to the American labor movement rendered by the Communist International, but it was not to be realized until 1929. (p. 454)

It has already been shown that the representative of the Communist International, John Pepper, dictated the line of the American Communists on the so-called Negro question.

On Penetrating Non-Communist Organizations

In addition to building their own Party-controlled organizations, the Communist Party has from the beginning pursued a policy of sending its members into non-Communist organizations. Their own word for this type of activity is "penetration." The Communist objectives in penetrating other groups are varied. In some instances, the goal of penetration is outright control. In other instances, the objective is to disseminate and gain support for the views of the Party apparatus outside the immediate circle of Communists or, in other words, to win fellow travelers on specific issues. In yet other and rarer cases, the aim of penetration is to destroy the organization which is penetrated.

At times, the Communist Party directives have frankly set forth the tactics of penetration, without the slightest attempt at secrecy and subtlety. Thus, a report to the Plenum of the Communist Party in 1935 records some successes in penetration. Excerpts from this report were published in the *Party Organizer* of March, 1935, under the title of "How to Penetrate the Negro Organizations." The first excerpt gives an illuminating example of the tactics of Communist penetration. It reads as follows:

We have some excellent experiences in New York. In Queens we have been able, just on one issue, and maybe this is the secret of it, to get together over 60 various organizations of the Negro people on the question of discrimination in the hospital in Queens. We have the Alpha Benevolent Association, the American League Against War and Fascism, the Amity Baptist Church, Arrawat Democratic Club, Bayside City League, N.A.A.C.P., etc., about 70 organizations that have come together and conducted a struggle in Queens for the right of Negroes in the hospitals in the City of New York. (p. 20)

The tactic of concentrating on "one issue" in order to penetrate non-Communist Negro organizations was further illustrated in the second excerpt of the report

to the Plenum of the Communist Party. In this instance, the "one issue" was a forthcoming conference on unemployment in Washington, D. C., a conference engineered and controlled by the Communist Party. With respect to this example of successful penetration of non-Communist Negro organizations, the Plenum report said:

These experiences have shown us that it was possible to get this united front by simply taking up one section, one issue, one grievance of the Negro people and developing a struggle around it. In this case we can see that if we properly approach these organizations there is a possibility of getting into the Negro organizations for a united front. We have had in Harlem in the preparations for the unemployed conference at Washington, a conference of 29 organizations, different organizations than we have had heretofore, into a conference at Abyssinian Baptist Church, the N.A.A.C.P., church organizations, etc. Comrade [Herbert] Benjamin spoke there, and we elected delegates to the congress at Washington. We had also the followers of Father Divine, the Negro "God." (p. 20)

(Again and again, the Communist Party has successfully penetrated the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which Representative Adam Clayton Powell was and is the pastor.)

Still another example of the use of the tactic of "one issue" was the united front which the Communist Party organized around the Italian war against Ethiopia. In an article entitled "The United Front on Ethiopia," published in the *Party Organizer* of July, 1935, James W. Ford wrote as follows:

This time we organized a broad united front on the issue of the struggle for the defense of the Ethiopian people, which ultimately involved at least 60 Negro organizations. (p. 16)

In this campaign of penetration, the Communist Party again had the use of Congressman Powell's Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Wrote James W. Ford in the *Party Organizer*:

The first action was on May 7 (1935) in Harlem at the Abyssinian Church. There were 3,000 Negroes present, most of whom were not Communists. There the Communists spoke from the same platform as these other people. (p. 17)

In the work of penetrating non-Communist organizations, the Communists went prepared for any eventuality. According to Ford, the Communist Party on one occasion sent a number of the followers of Marcus Garvey, whose organization the Party had penetrated, to a meeting of the Party's Italian Workers' Center "where our comrades discussed the Abyssinian ques-

tion." Ford added that these Negro Garveyites "were so afraid of their reception (at the Italian Communist center) that they went there armed with knives." (p. 17) The precautionary arming was, of course, wholly unnecessary; they were received most hospitably. From this particular affair, Ford drew the following conclusion:

It is along these lines that we must work among the Negroes, patiently overcoming their suspicions and hesitations.

This experience in Harlem opens up a perspective of wider actions not only in Harlem, but throughout the country. Committees on Ethiopia should be set up on a nation-wide scale. (p. 17)

If ever two movements possessed antithetical ideologies, they were the Communist Party and Father Divine's group. Notwithstanding this sharp clash of basic views, the Communist Party successfully penetrated the ranks of Father Divine's movement. On this subject, James W. Ford made the following comment:

Another question that is bothering a number of comrades in New York is the Father Divine movement in connection with the united front . . . the comrades in Harlem have taken very seriously the question which was raised at the last plenum—of going into the church organizations, making friends with these people. Through our united front with Father Divine we have been able to effect the penetration of a mass organization of the Negro people. A very important fact to remember in connection with the Father Divine movement is the fact that the followers of Father Divine are workers, toiling people; that is why we are attempting to penetrate into this movement.

The united front with the Father Divine movement has been made on the basis of certain concrete issues. (p. 17, 18)

For more than 20 years, the Communist Party has pursued this tactic of penetration of non-Communist organizations and groups. With the current dwindling of its membership, the Party is pursuing the tactic more assiduously than ever. Recently, it has applied the tactic on a broad scale among scientists on the issue of radioactive fall-out. It hopes to reap vast gains on the issue of integration in the public schools of the South. Communists measure their gains in terms of social turbulence. Wherever they are permitted, they will penetrate non-Communist groups which favor federal intervention by force in the field of integration, hoping thereby to increase turmoil and incite to violence. The indispensable pre-conditions of Communist revolutionary sentiment are chaos and violence.

The Communist Party cared little or nothing about racial discrimination in the Queens hospital, about the fate of the Scottshoro boys or Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, about the Italian war against Ethiopia, or about the unemployed; it cares much about fishing in troubled waters. Only so can it serve its Kremlin master.

Negro College Presidents

The Communist-front apparatus has gained support, in one degree or another, among 60 percent of Negro college and and university presidents. The following heads of Negro institutions of higher learning were affiliated with the National Negro Congress:

- Rufus B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.
 John M. Ellison, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.
 David D. Jones, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.
 R. O'Hara Lanier, Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas.
 Frederick D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Jacob L. Reddix, Jackson State College, Jackson, Miss.
 The following were affiliated with the now defunct Southern Conference for Human Welfare:
 Rufus B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.
 William H. Bell, Alcorn A. & M. College, Alcorn, Miss.
 Horace Mann Bond, Lincoln University, Pa.
 Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
 Albert W. Dent, Dillard University, New Orleans, La.
 Edgar H. Goold, St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.
 Arthur Howe, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
 Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
 Mordecai Johnson, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
 David D. Jones, Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.
 J. R. E. Lee, Florida A. & M. University, Tallahassee, Fla.
 Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.
 Frederick D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.
 E. C. Peters, Paine College, Augusta, Ga.
 James E. Shepard, North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.
 H. C. Trenholm, Alabama State College for Negroes, Montgomery, Ala.
 John Brown Watson, Arkansas State A. & M. and Normal College, Pine Bluff, Ark.
 M. F. Whittaker, South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C.

The following have been affiliated with the currently functioning Southern Conference Educational Fund:
 Rufus B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.

William Augustus Bell, Miles College, Birmingham, Ala.

Miller W. Boyd, Morristown College, Morristown, Tenn.

James P. Brawley, Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.

Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Tandy W. Coggs, Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, Ark.

James A. Colston, Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.

John W. Davis, West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.

Albert W. Dent, Dillard University, New Orleans, La.

John M. Ellison, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.

M. LaFayette Harris, Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.

Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.

Richard I. McKinney, Storer College, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

Frederick D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

E. C. Peters, Paine College, Augusta, Ga.

Hollis F. Price, LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.

O. R. Reuben, Morris College School of Religion, Sumter, S. C.

Joseph J. Rhoads, Bishop College, Marshall, Texas.

William R. Strassner, Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.

There is no implication in the foregoing listings that any of these heads of Negro institutions are Communists. They represent, however, a high degree of Communist penetration into the ranks of the administrators of Negro education.

Forty-five different heads of Negro institutions of higher learning have had a total of 291 separate affiliations with the Communist-front apparatus. It is apparent that the Communists have established a sizeable beachhead in Negro education.

Many of these affiliations mean that Communists or pro-Communists have made personal contact with the top administrators of Negro education. That is one of the aims of the Communist-front technique. And, of course, the Communists acquire a certain amount of prestige for their projects.

If the so-called Negro masses were as susceptible to Communist-front propaganda as the so-called Negro intellectuals, the situation would be alarming. In his condensation of Gunnar Myrdal's *An American Dilemma*, Arnold Rose makes the following observation:

Still the Communists have not succeeded in getting any appreciable following among Negroes in America, especially among the masses. During the depression and again since the war, a number of

leaders and intellectuals have become Communists or "fellow travelers." . . . To begin with, poor, uneducated, and socially disadvantaged groups have never been particularly susceptible to radical propaganda. It is usually the intellectuals and higher strata of the working class that have been reached first. (*The Negro in America*, p. 166)

National Council of Churches Penetrated

Remembering James W. Ford's statement about the Communist Party's policy "of going into the church organizations," some statistical data with respect to this question are enlightening.

The Communist Party has been strikingly successful in its efforts at infiltrating the Federal and the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. during the past 20-odd years.

In view of the fact that the philosophical bases of Communism and Christianity are as antithetical as two philosophies could possibly be, the success of the Communists in penetrating the ranks of the Protestant clergy is hard for some to understand. Nevertheless, the cold statistical facts are a matter of public record. It is not necessary to rely upon anybody's opinions.

The National Council of Churches was officially constituted on November 29, 1950, in Cleveland, Ohio. It was, in fact, nothing more than a reorganization of the Federal Council of Churches.

In the formal constituting of the National Council of Churches in Cleveland, one representative from each of the participating communions signed the official book which became the Document of Record. Eleven of these 29 signers of the official book have public records of affiliation with pro-Communist enterprises. Their names and respective denominations are as follows:

Bishop S. L. Greene—*African Methodist Episcopal*
Bishop W. J. Walls—*African Methodist Episcopal Zion*
Dr. E. H. Pruden—*American Baptist Convention*
Dr. Desmond W. Bittinger—*Church of the Brethren*
Bishop Bertram W. Doyle—*Colored Methodist Episcopal*

Dr. Vere V. Loper—*Congregational Christian*
Rev. Josef A. Barton—*Czech Moravian*
Bishop J. Ralph Magee—*Methodist*
Dr. W. H. Jernagin—*National Baptist Convention USA, Inc.*

Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill—*Protestant Episcopal*
Dr. Henry A. Vruwink—*Reformed Church in America*

It will be noted that 4 of the 11 signers of the Document of Record—Greene, Walls, Doyle, and Jernagin—were representatives of all-Negro denominations. This is a disproportionately large number of Negro clergymen. Whatever the reasons may be, it is a fact that Negro professional groups have been more

susceptible to Communist penetration than their white counterparts.

There were 358 clergymen who were voting delegates to the constituting convention of the National Council of Churches in Cleveland. Of these clergymen, 123 (or 34 percent) have had affiliations with Communist projects and enterprises. That represents a high degree of penetration.

These 123 voting delegates were divided as follows: 84 white and 39 Negroes. The total number of their public pro-Communist affiliations is 659, of which 359 are affiliations of the white clergymen and 300 are affiliations of the Negro clergymen. Again, these figures indicate a disproportionately large number of Negro clergymen with Communist affiliations, and a higher degree of susceptibility to the appeals of Communist causes. The average number of affiliations for the Negro delegates is 7.7, while that of the whites is 4.2.

The greater Communist penetration of the higher ranks of Negro church dignitaries is evidenced by the fact that 57 percent of the total number of currently active Negro bishops of four Protestant denominations have records of affiliation with Communist-front organizations and enterprises. The following Negro bishops fall into this category:

African Methodist Episcopal Church—

George W. Barber, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank Madisoo Reid, Kittrell, N. C.
Joseph Gomez, Cleveland, O.
Frederick D. Jordan, Hollywood, Calif.
R. R. Wright, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Carey A. Gibbs, Birmingham, Ala.
D. Ward Nichols, Jacksonville, Fla.
Sherman L. Greene, Atlanta, Ga.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church—

William Jacob Walls, Chicago, Ill.
Raymond Luther Jones, Salisbury, N. C.
Hampton Thomas Medford, Washington, D. C.
Herbert Bell Shaw, Wilmington, N. C.
Stephen Gill Spottswood, Washington, D. C.
Charles Ewbank Tucker, Louisville, Ky.
Charles Cecil Coleman, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Christian Methodist Episcopal Church—

J. A. Hamlett, Kansas City, Kan.
W. Y. Bell, South Boston, Va.
F. L. Lewis, Shreveport, La.
Bertram W. Doyle, Nashville, Tenn.
A. W. Womack, Indianapolis, Ind.
B. Julian Smith, Chicago, Ill.

Methodist Church—

J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta, Ga.
Matthew W. Clair, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
Edgar A. Lowe, Baltimore, Md.

Eight of the above-named, currently active, Negro bishops are officially connected with the Southern Conference Educational Fund. They are Bishop S. L. Greene, Bishop F. L. Lewis, Bishop Edgar A. Love, Bishop Herbert Bell Shaw, Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood, Bishop Charles Ewbank Tucker, Bishop Charles Cecil Coleman, and Bishop Frank Madison Reid.

The aim of the Communist penetration of non-Communist organizations is not necessarily to recruit members of the Party, but rather to create a favorable climate of opinion for certain limited objectives of the Communist program. In this way, the stain of Communism is removed from these objectives, and thus they appear to be the objectives of men of goodwill.

Highlander Folk School Seminar

Over the Labor Day weekend (August 30-September 2, 1957), Highlander Folk School, at Monteagle, Tennessee, staged its 25th anniversary seminar on "the human aspects of the integration struggle." Notorious Communists, veteran Communist fellow travelers, and Negro leaders in all the recent major incidents attending integration were present at the seminar (The incident of Little Rock had not yet occurred.)

Before taking up the records of the prominent integrationists who were present, it is necessary to take a look at the Highlander Folk School and its ideological orientation.

The Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, was organized around 1932 by Myles Horton and Don West. (See testimony of Paul Crouch, May 6, 1949, Subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities, page 193.) In his testimony, Mr. Crouch said: "I would like to mention in this connection that the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, was a school organized by Myles Horton and Don West, and which Mr. (James) Dombrowski shortly thereafter joined."

Paul Crouch, who gave the foregoing testimony concerning the Highlander Folk School, was the top Communist Party functionary in the South. His Communist record given in a Senate committee by Crouch himself attests his importance:

The major positions I held in the Communist Party were the head of the Communist Party's department for infiltration of the Armed Forces of the United States, a representative of the Communist Party of the United States to the executive committee of the Communist International in Moscow, a member of a commission in Moscow to draft plans to infiltrate and subvert all the armed forces of the world, and operate as honorary regimental commander of the Red Army, a special student at the Frunze Military Academy in Moscow; I was a member of the editorial staff of the Daily Worker, official organ of

the Communist Party, a member of the various commissions of the central and national committee of the party, State or district organizer for Florida, for Utah, for North and South Carolina, and Tennessee, editor of the Communist magazine, *The New South*, the official organ for the Southern States, member of the district bureau of the Communist Party for Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia, and chairman of the control commission of the Communist Party for that area, a member of the district bureau of the Communist Party for California, for Nevada, and Hawaii, national secretary of the Anti Imperialist League, and many other minor positions.

Speaking of James Dombrowski, Mr. Crouch testified as follows: "I have met officially with him on a number of occasions as head of the Communist District Bureau of Tennessee . . . at this conference Mr. Dombrowski gave me the impression of being completely pro-Communist and anxious to collaborate with the Communist Party and follow its leadership, without taking the risk of actual Party membership."

In March 1954, the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security held hearings in New Orleans on the subject of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., of which James Dombrowski was and is the executive director. Among the witnesses who testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security in New Orleans was one John Butler who had formerly been a functionary of the Communist Party in Alabama.

In the course of his testimony, Mr. Butler stated that he attended a meeting of Communist Party leaders in July of 1942, in the Thomas Jefferson Hotel in Birmingham, Alabama. Mr. Butler stated that Alton Lawrence introduced James Dombrowski to him on that occasion as a Communist Party member. (See Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security Hearings, March 18, 1954, page 45.) According to Mr. Butler, this meeting of Communist Party leaders was held in Dombrowski's own hotel room. In November, 1956, Alton Lawrence was indicted on a charge of conspiring to file a false non-Communist affidavit with the National Labor Relations Board, which non-Communist affidavit is required of trade union officials by the Taft-Hartley Act. (See *New York Times*, November 17, 1956.) Alton Lawrence is currently an official of the Communist-controlled International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

In the early period of the Highlander Folk School, Alton Lawrence was a member of its faculty. On August 13, 1938, Mr. John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the AFL, testified before the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities, and named Elizabeth Hawes, Alton Lawrence, and Myles Horton as persons who "attended a secret convention in North Carolina, at which time plans were

made for spreading the revolutionary theories throughout the South." Mr. Frey further testified: "In connection with this I might mention that the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, was mixed up in this secret convention, in which these three C.I.O. organizers took a very prominent part." (See Dies Committee Hearings, Volume 1, page 126.)

Paul Crouch testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, as follows: "The Highlander Folk School is a school operated at Monteagle, Tennessee, ostensibly as an independent labor school, but actually working in close cooperation with the Communist Party." (See Hearings, page 47.) Domhrowski an instructor at the Highlander Folk School for a number of years.

The following colloquy took place between Senator Eastland, Committee Counsel Arens, and Mr. Crouch during the latter's testimony:

SENATOR EASTLAND. Mr. Crouch, did you ever visit Dr. Domhrowski's home?

MR. CROUCH. I visited the Highlander Folk School where he was working. I didn't visit at his home, but we spent a night at the same home together, Caroline Stevenson's and he and Leo Sheiner discussed in my presence the actual hideout of Communist leaders the night we were traveling to Winter Haven.

MR. ARENS. He and Sheiner discussed in your presence the hideouts for Communist leaders, top flight leaders; is that correct?

MR. CROUCH. That is correct, sir. (See hearings, p. 52.)

Don West, who has already been mentioned as connected with the Highlander Folk School, was district director of the Communist Party of North Carolina. (See House Committee Hearings, May 6, 1949, page 191.)

At the New Orleans hearings of the Senate Committee, on March 20, 1954, Myles Horton was ejected by the United States Marshal from the witness stand and the hearing room, for disorderly conduct.

James Domhrowski's record of pro-Communist activities and connections will be discussed under the section on the Southern Conference Educational Fund, an organization which is playing a key role in the drive for integration in the South.

Abner W. Berry

The presence of a prominent Communist Party Negro leader at the Highlander Folk School seminar is of major significance. Through Abner W. Berry, the Communist Party established personal contacts with the Southern leaders of the fight for integration. The Party, in its present-day strategy, sets the highest value on

such personal contacts. It is the current strategy of penetration.

Abner W. Berry is a veteran Communist Party leader. More than 25 years ago, he was a member of the national council of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, a Communist *sputnik* which will be discussed later. For 20 years, Berry has been a member of the national committee of the Communist Party. He has also been a member of the smaller central committee of the Party (*Daily Worker*, May 23, 1938, p. 5). In 1946, he was educational director of the Communist Party of Michigan (*Daily Worker*, Jan. 21, 1946, p. 5). He was an instructor at the Communist Party's Jefferson School of Social Science for several years before the school closed in December, 1956.

Abner W. Berry is, and has been for years, a feature writer for the *Daily Worker*. In this newspaper of the Communist Party, Berry made a lengthy report on his visit to the Highlander Folk School. In his report, Berry said:

Here for four days Negro and white leaders of the South representing millions of southerners, had the precious communications established with each other that had been disconnected during the past few years. (*Daily Worker*, Sept. 10, 1957, p. 5)

Berry has been a writer for other Communist publications: *Masses & Mainstream*, *Michigan Herald*, *New Masses*, *People's Daily World*, and *Political Affairs*. He served for a number of years on the editorial board of *Political Affairs*, the theoretical organ of the Communist Party.

It is apparent that Abner W. Berry is a high ranking leader of the Communist Party. It goes without saying that the Party sent him to the Highlander Folk School seminar. Such leaders receive their assignments from the highest command of the Communist Party; they do not go anywhere on their own. The cordial reception which Berry was accorded at the Highlander Folk School is convincing evidence of the school's ideological orientation.

Berry states that "two southern NAACP branch presidents" attended the Highlander Folk School seminar on integration."

Pete Seeger

Another individual who has a long record of Communist affiliations and activity was also a prominent participant in the Labor Day weekend conference at the Highlander Folk School, namely, Pete Seeger.

Pete Seeger is a nationally known folk singer who has been prominently identified with the Communist movement in this country for many years. He has been named as a member of the Communist Party in sworn testimony.

On August 18, 1955, Pete Seeger was a witness before the house Committee on Un-American Activities. Time and time again, Seeger defiantly refused to answer questions concerning his past or present membership in the Communist Party. He also declined to answer any questions concerning his affiliations with numerous Communist-front organizations. He did not invoke the Fifth Amendment; he simply and contemptuously refused to answer pertinent questions. He was accompanied by Paul L. Ross as counsel. Ross has also been prominent in Communist activity for many years. (See pages 2448-2460 of the Hearings, 1955.)

Among his many Communist connections, Pete Seeger has been publicly affiliated with the following Communist organizations and enterprises which are on the Attorney General's list: American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; American Committee for Yugoslav Relief; American Youth Congress; American Committee for Democracy; Civil Rights Congress; Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy; Committee for the Negro in the Arts; Communist Party; Council on African Affairs; Jefferson School of Social Science; National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; Nature Friends of America; *New Masses*; Voice of Freedom Committee; and Win-the-Peace Conference.

Seeger entertained with his guitar and folk songs at the Highlander Folk School seminar.

John B. Thompson

The Rev. John B. Thompson was killed as seminar director at the Highlander Folk School Labor Day weekend affair. Thompson is dean of the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel at the University of Chicago.

Many clergymen have better claims to qualification as Communist fellow travelers than John B. Thompson. He has served the Communist apparatus long and faithfully in many capacities.

Thompson was national chairman of the American Peace Mobilization (*Daily Worker*, Sept. 3, 1940, p. 4) and national chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War (letterhead, Aug. 10, 1940). These were organizations set up by the Communists during the period of the Stalin-Hitler Pact. On the very day that Hitler invaded the Soviet Union, the American Peace Mobilization dropped its anti-war stand and changed its name to the American People's Mobilization with John B. Thompson still at its head.

Many years before a committee set up by the Illinois Legislative Committee in 1949, John B. Thompson tried to say that the American Peace Mobilization was merely a reflection of the general anti-war sentiment prevailing in the United States in 1939, 1940, and 1941. Such a statement is either dishonest or incredibly stupid. The bona fide anti-war sentiment of the American people prevailed right up until the day of Pearl Harbor. The

phony anti-war stand of the APM and the Communists prevailed right up until June 22, 1941, when Hitler attacked the Soviet Union. The bona fide American peace advocates were ready to go to war only when the United States was attacked; the phony APM and Communist Peace advocates were ready and eager to go to war when their beloved Soviet Union was attacked. The former were America Firsters; the latter were Russia Firsters.

Ten weeks before Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union, the APM, under Thompson's chairmanship, declared: "This is not a war to wipe out the evils of Hitlerism and tyranny . . . It is a war to line the pockets of corporate interests at the expense of the peoples of the World."

In one of its official statements in March, 1941, the APM said: "An English victory will result in the same sort of imperialist, anti-democratic peace as will a Nazi victory."

From 1940 to 1942, John B. Thompson was head of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, a Communist organization which will be discussed later.

Among the many other Communist organizations with which Thompson has been affiliated, the following are on the Attorney General's list: American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; International Labor Defense; Emergency Peace Mobilization; National Council of American-Soviet Friendship; National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; and People's Institute of Applied Religion.

Aubrey Williams

Aubrey Williams and the Rev. Martin Luther King were the two featured speakers at the closing session of the Highlander Folk School seminar.

As president of the highly influential Southern Conference Educational Fund, Aubrey Williams ranks among top leaders of all-out integration.

Williams was director of the National Youth Administration under President Roosevelt. He also held other high positions in the New Deal. In 1945, however, the U. S. Senate rejected his appointment as administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, after his affiliations with the Communist apparatus had been placed in the record. He is at present editor and publisher of the *Southern Farm and Home*, Montgomery, Alabama, which has a circulation of 800,000.

On March 19, 1954, Williams was subpoenaed to testify before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. In the course of his examination by committee counsel Richard Arens, Williams testified that the following passage was a part of a speech which he had delivered in Madison Square Garden, New York City, on September 11, 1947, under the auspices of the Communist-controlled Progressive Citizens of America:

What they demand is that any man who admits to being a member of the Communist Party be fired immediately on the grounds that no man can be loyal to the United States and be a Communist. It is my belief that it is precisely at this point that we take our stand and defend the right of any Communist to maintain his position as an employee of the Government of the United States. To take any less position than this is to throw overboard such primary rights as the freedom to think and to hold whatever beliefs one chooses. (Hearings, p. 107; emphasis added)

Anyone holding Aubrey Williams' views on the employment of admitted Communist Party members in the U. S. Government could be expected to welcome the aid of Communist Party members in the drive for integration.

According to Abner W. Berry's account of the Highlander Folk School seminar in the *Daily Worker* (Sept. 10, 1957, p. 5) Aubrey Williams spoke "prophetically" when he declared that the present situation in the South "is only a short step to general violence" and that the "stuff out of which rebellions are made is definitely being planted."

In the later years of its existence, Aubrey Williams was president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

The name of Aubrey Williams was attached to a brief *amici curiae* on behalf of the Communist Party, at the October 1955 Term of the U. S. Supreme Court. Other red-hot integrationists whose names appear on this defense of the Communist Party include the following: John M. Coe, James A. Dombrowski, W. E. B. DuBois, James W. Ford, W. A. Hunton, and William L. Patterson.

Aubrey Williams is, and has been for many years, a member of the executive committee of the Highlander Folk School.

It would be superfluous to add further details of the many Communist affiliations of Aubrey Williams.

Martin Luther King

The Rev. Martin Luther King, president of the Montgomery (Ala.) Improvement Association and pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, delivered the closing address at the Highlander Folk School seminar.

King is the nationally acclaimed Negro leader of the integration forces in the South. He is scheduled as one of the featured speakers at the forthcoming assembly of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., in December.

It is of great significance that King is in close touch with such Communists and pro-Communists as were assembled at the Highlander Folk School seminar. The Communists would like nothing better than to take him under their wing.

Leading Communists have been writing enthusiastically about King's movement. In the April, 1957, issue of *Political Affairs*, Benjamin J. Davis writes of "the national upsurge of the Negroes in the South, spearheaded by the non-violent integration movement." (p. 13) In his new book entitled *Toward Negro Freedom*, the editor of *Political Affairs*, Herbert Aptheker, writes of King's bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, as follows:

And in Montgomery, Alabama, there is the epic struggle of the entire 50,000 members of its Negro community . . . Here, with women in the lead, is the unparalleled and unbreakable splendor of an entire people speaking out to the world in tones of purity and self-sacrifice and saying: "We will live in freedom, in our own day and here in our own city." (p. 180)

Such rhetoric is calculated to ingratiate the Communists with the Rev. Martin Luther King and his large following. The art of flattery is the current tactic of Communist penetration. The tactical crudities of the Party's early years have given way to subtle refinements in penetrating Negro organizations and movements. The Communist Party, however, does not repudiate its former methods which breathed revolutionary fire and brimstone. Writing in *Political Affairs*, James E. Jackson (one of the top Negro leaders of the Communist Party) says:

It has for three decades been the honorable (sic) task of Communists to set a high standard of devotion to and energetic leadership in the fight for Negro rights. Recognizing the special national character of this question, we have raised our voices among the workers when others stood mute. (Resolution presented to the 16th National Convention of the CPUSA by James E. Jackson, chairman of the Subcommittee on Negro Rights; *Political Affairs*, March, 1957, p. 34)

Jackson thus fondly embraces the Communist Party's record in the African Blood Brotherhood, the American Negro Labor Congress, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the National Negro Congress, and other misadventures in its efforts to kindle revolutionary ardor among American Negroes.

Now, the Party looks upon Martin Luther King's work and movement as a new opportunity to incite racial animosity, and upon King's attendance at the Highlander Folk School seminar as a most desirable contact.

In its present adulation of Martin Luther King and his kind of "liberation" movement, the Communist Party still bows reverently at the altar of Marxist-Leninist Theory. James E. Jackson, quoted above on

the subject of the Party's past, turns to the Communist Party's present and writes:

As the advance guard of the American working class, the Communist Party must continue to make its contributions to the fight for Negro rights, under the changed conditions of today, as effectively, as honorably, as it did in previous periods of struggle. The fight for Negro rights needs the contribution which Communists, guided by Marxist-Leninist theory, are in a position to make. (p. 34)

On February 21, 1956, after the bus boycott in Montgomery had run for 11 weeks, the Negro leaders of the boycott were arrested and charged with violation of Alabama's anti-boycott statute. The Rev. Martin Luther King was among those arrested. On March 22, he was found guilty and fined \$500. The case is on appeal.

It is interesting to note that the proponents of public school integration in the South make a great to-do about the U. S. Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954, by claiming with unparalleled vehemence that the decision is "the law of the land." On the other hand, they ignore with complete unanimity the U. S. Supreme Court's decision of 1908 declaring the organized boycott of the Danbury Hatters to be in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the principle of which decision is reflected in Alabama's anti-boycott statute.

Mrs. Rosa Parks

It goes almost without saying that Mrs. Rosa Parks was in attendance at the Highlander Folk School seminar.

It was Mrs. Parks who started the Montgomery bus boycott. On December 1, 1955, when she refused to sit in a seat in the rear of a bus, she was arrested and fined \$14. Shortly prior to her dramatic defiance of the segregation ordinance, Mrs. Parks had taken a course at Highlander Folk School.

Mrs. Parks promptly became a heroine to the Communists. The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, a Communist front, arranged meetings for her in New York City, including one at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Corliss Lamont.

Charles G. Gomillion

Charles G. Gomillion, dean of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, was one of the prominent participants in the Day conference at the Highlander Folk School.

As president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, Gomillion received a considerable amount of publicity in the nation's press in the summer of 1957, in connection with his leadership of a Negro boycott against the white merchants of the town of Tuskegee. This was one of the recent militant activities of Southern Negroes. On August 15, 1957, an injunction was issued against the

boycott on the ground that it was a violation of Alabama's anti-boycott statute. (New York Times, Aug. 17, 1957)

Gomillion's organized boycott began on June 26, after a mass meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association in protest against the Alabama legislature's proposed revision of Tuskegee's city limits. Gomillion did not even allege that the white merchants were in any way responsible for the initiation of the revision.

Dean Gomillion's pro-Communist connections have been significant. In testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on July 21, 1947, he was identified as a current member and secretary of the advisory board of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, an outright Communist organization (see below).

In a press release dated April 21, 1947, Gomillion was listed as a signer of a manifesto of Negro leaders against the outlawing of the Communist Party. The manifesto was released from 23 West 26th Street, New York City, which is now the national headquarters of the Communist Party, and which, in 1947, was headquarters of a dozen Communist organizations including the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Co-signers of the manifesto included such Communist stalwarts as Paul Robeson, W. E. B. DuBois, Benjamin J. Davis, and Doxey A. Wilkerson. The signers called upon the President and Congress "to repudiate decisively the fascist-like proposal . . . to legalize the Communist Party," and declared: "We will resist with all our power every step taken in that direction."

The Worker, Communist Party Sunday newspaper, of August 29, 1948, carried a full-page advertisement of an enterprise called *The First Line of Defense*. It was another manifesto in defense of the Communist Party, opening with the following words addressed to the President and the Attorney General: "We, the undersigned Negro Americans, strongly condemn your hysteria-breeding arrests of the Negro leaders of the Communist Party, and call upon you to take positive action to protect civil rights instead of persecuting political minorities." This manifesto, too, was signed by Charles G. Gomillion. Co-signers included the following notorious Communist Party leaders of the Negro race: Louis E. Burnham, Ernest Thompson, Abner W. Berry (one of the participants in the Highlander Folk School conference), James W. Ford, Harry Haywood, W. A. Hunton, Richard B. Moore, S. C. Patterson, and Doxey Wilkerson.

Gomillion sponsored a testimonial dinner for W. E. B. DuBois whose services to the Communist cause have been enormous. The dinner was given at Essex House, New York City, on February 23, 1951. Prominent Communists who co-sponsored this DuBois testimonial dinner included the following: Herbert Aptheker, Mrs. Louise Berman, Howard Fast, Frederick V. Field, Ben

Gold, W. A. Hunton, Albert E. Kahn, William L. Patterson, Melba Phillips, Joseph Selly, Howard Selsam, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred K. Stern (who recently fled behind the Iron Curtain to escape indictments for espionage), and Gene Weltfish.

Charles G. Gomillion is a member of the board of directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, an organization whose ideological orientation toward Communism will be discussed later.

Gomillion and his Tuskegee Civic Association are part of an interlocking apparatus which includes the Highlander Folk School and the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

In his 1956 presidential report to the Tuskegee Civic Association, Dean Gomillion stated that at one of their meetings in February, 1956, a speaker discussed "the role of the Highlander Folk School, and the search for an effective social action program." He also stated that one of the major roles of the Tuskegee Civic Association was cooperation "with the Highlander Folk School in the effort to develop effective personal and group techniques for facilitating racial desegregation."

In view of the fact that Gomillion and his TCA had been cooperating with the Highlander Folk School for at least a year and a half, it may be presumed that his illegal boycott of the white merchants of Tuskegee was one of the group techniques worked out by the two organizations. Furthermore, it may be assumed that Gomillion's close association with the Communist apparatus, as set forth above, was some kind of preparation for his adoption of the militant boycott technique.

The manager of Tuskegee's largest department store was quoted in the *New York Times*, as follows: "The Negro leaders picked the wrong target. The merchants didn't have anything to do with Senator Engelhardt's bill. I think they realize that the boycott is unfair. We've worked closely with the Negroes on charity drives and when they asked for credit we extended it without question." It is, of course, standard Communist tactics to exacerbate existing tensions and to create racial strife where none had existed.

Fred B. Routh

The Southern Regional Council was represented at the Highlander Folk School seminar in the person of Fred B. Routh. Mr. Routh bears the title of assistant director of the Southern Regional Council.

The Southern Regional Council, recipient of a grant of \$245,000 from the Fund for the Republic, is one of the most influential organizations of whites and Negroes in the South. It has been penetrated by the Communist-front apparatus.

The following directors of the Southern Regional Council have been affiliated with Communist organizations:

Rufus B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College
Brailsford R. Brazeal, professor at Morehouse College
Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University
J. M. Ellison, president of Virginia Union University
Charles G. Gomillion, dean of Tuskegee Institute
Charles S. Johnson, late president of Fisk University
R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas Southern University

Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College
Jacob L. Reddix, president of Jackson State College
H. C. Trenholm, president of Alabama State College for Negroes

All of the foregoing directors of the Southern Regional Council are Negroes and all are connected with Negro institutions of higher learning.

Others Present

The Rev. David H. Brooks, Protestant Episcopal high church clergyman (Negro), was a speaker at the Highlander Folk School seminar. He was a leader of the Tallahassee bus boycott which occurred during the last seven months of 1956.

The *Daily Worker*, July 1, 1952, carried a front-page story about a petition drawn up by the noted pro-Communist, W. E. B. DuBois, urging President Truman to adopt a policy of "withdrawal of military forces and installations by the U. S. and all other governments from all foreign territory where their presence is not authorized by agreement of all the major powers." Such a policy would, of course, be a Communist booby trap. Of the alleged 160 Negro signers of this DuBois petition, the names of only four were given in the *Daily Worker*; and one of the four was the name of the Rev. David H. Brooks.

Allen McSwain (Negro) was a speaker who represented the Clinton, Tennessee, school incident.

Bernice Robinson, also a speaker at the Highlander Folk School seminar, discussed the Johns Island, South Carolina, integration incident.

Conrad Browne (white) came to the seminar from Koinonia Farm, an interracial colony near Americus, Georgia. This interracial community has been an incitement to prolonged violence.

Ralph Helstein, president of the United Packing House Workers of America, AFL-CIO, was also a speaker. This union has been heavily infiltrated by known Communists.

A Succession of Sputniks for Negroes

One of the top leaders of the Communist International, Otto Kuusinen, said in a speech before the executive committee of the C.I. that it was the first business of the Communists to launch satellite organizations and committees. In *The Communist* of May, 1931, Kuusinen was quoted on these satellites of the Communist Party, as follows:

The first part of our task is to build up, not only Communist organizations, but other organizations as well, above all mass organizations sympathizing with our aims and able to aid us for special purposes . . . We must create a whole solar system of organizations and smaller committees around the Communist Party, so to speak, smaller organizations working actually under the influence of our Party (not under mechanical leadership). (p. 409-423; emphasis in original)

The satellite or *sputnik* organizations which the Communist Party in the United States has launched especially for Negroes are far too numerous to name all of them. Brief sketches of the principal *sputniks* in this category will, however, serve to illuminate the aims and tactics of the American Communist Party with respect to the Negroes of the United States.

A partial list of the Communist *sputniks* for Negroes follows:

- African Blood Brotherhood
- Alabama Peoples Educational Association
- Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity
- Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor
- League of Struggle for Negro Rights
- Negro Labor Victory Committee
- Southern Negro Youth Congress
- United Negro and Allied Veterans of America
- Abolish Peonage Committee
- American Negro Labor Congress
- American Negro Labor Council
- Committee to Defend Angelo Herndon
- Committee for the Negro in the Arts
- Committee to Aid the Fighting South
- Frederick Douglass Educational Center
- Martinsville Seven Committee
- National Negro Congress
- Negro People's Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy
- Southern Conference for Human Welfare
- Southern Conference Educational Fund

Of these, only the Southern Conference Educational Fund is still in existence.

African Blood Brotherhood

The African Blood Brotherhood was the first *sputnik* in the Communist Party's system of satellites. It was penetrated and captured, not originally launched, by the Communists.

Joseph Zack Kornfeder, then a leading member of the Communist Party, has told the following story of the penetration and capture of the African Blood Brotherhood.

. . . the Communist Party activities amongst the Negroes here in the United States started about 1921, and were prompted by a letter sent to the American Party by Nikolai Lenin . . . Well, so, of course, the

party couldn't ignore a letter from Nikolai Lenin . . . I was then the junior member of the Central Committee . . . Well, when I looked around I found that there was simply no Negro membership in the Communist Party . . . I knew from the Socialist Party that there were some Negroes in Harlem in a branch of the Socialist Party which was mostly Negroes, although there were also whites in the same branch, and I looked up one of them and he advised me to see an individual by the name of Cyril Briggs. Well, I looked up this individual, and he was the editor of a paper called *The Crusader*, which was the official organ of a Negro organization called the African Blood Brotherhood. Well, I put in quite an effort on this fellow Briggs, to see whether I could work him over ideologically, and as I got acquainted with him, I noticed that he was having his financial troubles publishing the paper. I didn't tell him that I represented the Communist Party, of course. I just posed as a liberal uncle, who had his sympathies on the Negro side, and was willing to help him. Whenever he ran into some trouble about paying the printer, well, I always obliged with a few hundred dollars. This way I became friends with this Briggs and I worked him over ideologically, and the cant of the journal changed. And, of course, in due time I got at some of his friends who were on the Board of Directors, and, well, it took only about a year before the controlling influence in that organization upon top was exerted through me, and they pretty nearly would do, although they weren't yet in the party, what I wanted them to do. Well, and later on I signed him up into the Communist Party as a member. So that was the first Negro organization that the party got hold of ideologically, at least—later on organizationally. That's how the thing started. (*Subversion in Racial Unrest*, Baton Rouge, La., March 6-9, 1957, p. 37)

Cyril Briggs went on to become one of the most prominent Negro leaders in the history of the Communist Party in the United States.

American Negro Labor Congress

The American Negro Labor Congress was organized in Chicago in October, 1925. It was a Communist *united front* maneuver and the successor to the African Blood Brotherhood.

In his book entitled *The Negro People in American History*, William Z. Foster writes concerning the ANLC as follows:

The American Negro Labor Congress was organized in Chicago in November 1925, mainly upon the initiative of the Communists . . . The leader of the movement was Lovett Fort-Whiteman, and its journal was *The Champion*. Outstanding Communist Negro

workers in it were James W. Ford, Harry Haywood, Maude White, and many others . . . Its membership was eventually confined mainly to Communists. (p. 460)

Lovett Fort-Whiteman was a student at the Lenin School in Moscow, an institution at which foreign Communists were taught the theory and tactics of propaganda, agitation, and espionage. Fort-Whiteman was also an American delegate to the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International in 1928. (*International Press Correspondence*, July 25, 1928, p. 708)

Foster says that the ANLC "was handicapped by sectarianism—by writing too 'left' a program for the masses." Foster also maintains that the ANLC encountered "strong opposition" from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League.

On the eve of the organization of the ANLC, Lovett Fort-Whiteman announced, with pride and obviously gross exaggeration, that—

Each day, everyone promoting the American Negro Labor Congress notes a growing uneasiness in the ruling class of this country in contemplation of the coming American Negro Labor Congress. (*Daily Worker*, October 7, 1925, p. 3)

The Communist International (a mere euphemism for the Kremlin) kept a watchful eye on the American Communist Party and all the little *sputniks* revolving around it. The American Negro Labor Congress, insignificant as it was, did not escape the attention of the Musovite bosses of the American Communists.

In a resolution of October 26, 1928, three years after the launching of the *sputnik* known as the ANLC, the Communist International said:

The American Negro Labor Congress continues to exist only nominally. Every effort should be made to strengthen this organization as a medium through which we can extend the work of the Party among the Negro masses and mobilize the Negro workers under our leadership. (*The Communist Position on the Negro Question*, p. 59)

The directives of the Communist International for the American Communist Party were supervised and enforced on the scene by a personal representative of the Communist International. In 1928, one of these agents of the Comintern in the United States was John Pepper. Benjamin Gitlow identifies Pepper in the following words:

A commander of the Hungarian Red Army in 1918, he had fled to Russia after the overthrow of the Hungarian Soviet Republic and along with Bela Kun became an important functionary of the Comintern.

In Hungary his name had been Josef Pogany; he came to America as John Pepper. (*I Confess*, p. 136)

In a pamphlet entitled *American Negro Problems*, published by Workers Library Publishers in 1928, John Pepper wrote concerning the ANLC, as follows:

The American Negro Labor Congress which is still very weak, must be reorganized and activated. The Communists working within this organization should try to make it serve as an *intermediary mass organization, as a medium through which the Party can extend its work among the Negro masses and mobilize the Negro workers under its leadership.* (emphasis in original; p. 15)

When the *sputnik* named American Negro Labor Congress petered out, it was brought down and a new one was launched.

James W. Ford, twice vice-presidential candidate on the Communist Party ticket, records that the frank anti-religious position of the American Negro Labor Congress was one of the reasons for its failure. In his book, *The Negro and the Democratic Front*, published in 1938, Ford wrote:

I recall particularly the strict and unyielding attitude taken by the leaders of the American Negro Labor Congress toward religion. This attitude prevented the Congress from becoming a mass influence among church people. At an A. N. L. C. meeting in Chicago, 1926, composed of a large number of religious people, a leader of the organization in the course of his remarks, said: "To hell with religion; damn the church." (p. 82)

Ford then told how the Communist Party changed its tactics and made dupes of church organizations and religious people:

But today in the National Negro Congress church organizations and religious people work co-operatively with non-church people. Our Negro Communists are fraternizing with church people in order to organize them in the struggle for Negro liberation. (*ibid.*, p. 82-83)

Ford's meaning is crystal clear: the Communists adopted a policy of tactical silence with respect to their basic contempt for, and hostility toward, religion and the churches—a policy which continues today.

The last convention of the American Negro Labor Congress was held in St. Louis in November, 1930, where, by unanimous decision, the name was changed to the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. (*ibid.*, p. 83)

League of Struggle for Negro Rights

Immediate successor to the American Negro Labor Congress, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights was

the same old *sputnik* with a new name. The names of Communist *sputniks* have had a way of wearing out and, when they do, the Party thinks up new names in order to seduce new followers. Thus, the American League Against War and Fascism became the American League for Peace and Democracy when the new united-front line was adopted after the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International in 1935. During World War II, the Young Communist League metamorphosed into American Youth for Democracy on October 17, 1943—same convention, same officers, same revolutionary objectives. Later on, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare became the Southern Conference Educational Fund in 1947—same officers, same address, same telephone number, same publication (*Southern Patriot*), and same Communist objectives.

There was no attempt to conceal the Communist Party's control of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. Among the national council members of the organization were such high functionaries of the Communist Party as William Z. Foster, Earl Browder, James W. Ford, Robert Minor, Benjamin J. Davis, Harry Haywood, Cyril Briggs, Clarence Hathaway, Irving Potash, Louis Weinstock, Israel Amter, Claude Lightfoot, and Abner W. Berry (of the Highlander Folk School seminar). *Equality, Land, and Freedom: A Program for Negro Liberation*, published by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, New York, 1933, p. 44-46)

Langston Hughes was president of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

In its *Program for Negro Liberation*, the LSNR restated the doctrine of Negro nationhood:

We proclaim before the whole world that the American Negroes are a nation—a nation striving toward manhood but whose growth is violently retarded and which is viciously oppressed by American imperialism. The program here presented outlines the only course of action which guarantees the development of the American Negroes to full nationhood, which will elevate them to that rightful place of equality before all and subservience before none. (ibid, p. 7-8)

The program of the LSNR also reiterated the Communist demands for confiscation of the property of the Southern whites:

The League of Struggle for Negro Rights therefore demands the confiscation without compensation of the land of the big landlords and capitalists in the South and its distribution among the Negroes and white small farmers and sharecroppers. (ibid, p. 10)

In his Report of the Central Committee to the Eighth Convention of the Communist Party, held in Cleveland, Ohio, April 2-8, 1934, Earl Browder said:

A more broad and all-inclusive organizational form for the Negro liberation struggles is the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. This should embrace in its activities all of the basic economic organizations of Negro and white workers standing on the program of Negro liberation, and further unite with them all other sections of the Negro population drawn towards this struggle, especially those large sections of the petty-bourgeoisie, intellectuals, professionals, who can and must be won to the national liberation cause. The L. S. N. R. must, in the first place, be an active federation of existing mass organizations; and secondly, it must directly organize its own membership branches composed of its most active forces and all supporters otherwise unorganized. The present beginnings of the L. S. N. R. and its paper, *The Liberator*, which with only a little attention have already shown mass vitality, must be energetically taken up, and spread throughout the country. (*Communism in the United States*, 1935, p. .9)

Browder's grandiose conception of the LSNR was a piece of typical Communist wishful thinking. The LSNR gave way to the National Negro Congress in 1936.

National Negro Congress

The fact that the Communist Party was preparing to launch one of its *sputniks*, the National Negro Congress, was noisily proclaimed long before it was sent revolving around the Party.

The very suggestion that the National Negro Congress be launched was made by the Negro Communist leader, James W. Ford. In his book, *The Negro People in American History*, William Z. Foster writes:

This broad movement (the National Negro Congress), which operated in the tradition of the historic Negro people's conventions, had been suggested two years before by James W. Ford, in a debate with Oscar de Priest and Frank Crosswaith. (p. 488)

The *Party Organizer* of March, 1935, let it be known that the Communist Party was laying careful plans to launch the National Negro Congress. This was almost one year before its plans came to fruition. *The Party Organizer*, in publishing excerpts from a report to one of the plenums of the Communist Party, said:

In connection with the question of the united front on the Negro question—if we work properly now and see that we must penetrate these organizations (the churches, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, etc.) there is the possibility of building up a National Negro Congress on a broad united front basis. We had a discussion about this conference in the N. Y. District (of the Communist Party) in which we discussed the Negro

question, and the possibility of a National Negro Congress. If we make the proper orientation, we will be able to build the biggest Congress of Negro people ever held. It means patient work in (non-Communist) Negro organizations. (p. 21)

It is obvious that the Communist Party had even selected the name of the new *sputnik* a year in advance of its launching.

In a condensation of Gunnar Myrdal's *An American Dilemma*, Arnold Rose says that "the National Negro Congress grew out of a conference in the spring of 1935 held at Howard University under the joint auspices of its Division of Social Sciences and of the Joint Committee on National Recovery." (*The Negro in America*, p. 262) This joint conference at Howard University was held in May. The *Party Organizer* of March, 1935, quoted above, is a documentary refutation of the parentage of the National Negro Congress as given in Arnold Rose's condensation of *An American Dilemma*.

In a confidential memorandum of the Department of Justice, issued for the guidance of the departmental heads of the federal government, the Attorney General of the United States made the following observation concerning the National Negro Congress:

The National Negro Congress, throughout its existence, has closely followed the Communist Party lines, espousing causes and adopting issues sponsored by the Party . . . In the field of American foreign policy it called for united action on the part of the Democracies (including the Soviet Union) against fascism prior to the Russo-German pact of non-aggression, but after the signing of the pact assailed the "imperialist conflict" as having "nothing to do with saving and extending democracy." When the Nazis attacked Russia, however, the leaders of the (National Negro) Congress advocated all-out aid to the Soviet Union and urged immediate entrance of the United States into the war on the side of Britain and the Allies.

Supporting the foregoing view of the Attorney General, the Third National Negro Congress meeting in Washington, D. C., in April, 1940, adopted the following resolution.

The National Negro Congress declares that the Negro people have everything to lose and nothing to gain by American involvement in the imperialist war and sharply condemns the Administration for the steps it has taken towards involvement and the partiality it has shown.

On October 16, 1940, speaking under the auspices of the Church League for Industrial Democracy in Kansas City, Missouri, Max Yergen (president of the National Negro Congress) took the Communist Party line on the subject of the war, in the following words:

We do not believe we have any business allying ourselves with either of the belligerent sides now responsible for the war . . . It becomes clear that the similarities between fascist and imperialist rule are numerous and strong. (*Democracy and the Negro People Today*, p. 9 and 12)

Max Yergen has since made a clean break with the Communist apparatus.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL), was the first president of the National Negro Congress. He was, in fact, already designated as president of the NNC when the new organization was first convened in Chicago on February 14, 1936. The Communist Party had, of course, selected Randolph for the position. The Party had left nothing to chance or the delegates to the Congress.

On account of illness, Randolph was not present at the 1936 sessions of the National Negro Congress. His presidential address, prepared before the Congress met, was read by Charles Wesley Burton, a Negro lawyer from Chicago.

Randolph's address was the kind which might well have been prepared at Communist Party headquarters. With typical soapbox flourishes, Randolph said:

. . . the Negro people face a hard, deceptive and brutal capitalist order, despite its preachments of Christian love and brotherhood.

What has brought us to this insistent question? The answer in brief lies in the (First) World War, the sharpening and deepening of capitalist exploitation of the workers of hand and brain, the acceleration of a technological revolution creating a standing army of unemployed, the ripening and maturing of monopoly capitalism thru trustification, rationalization and the rapid march of financial imperialism, and the intensification of racial and religious hatreds, together with increasingly blatant and provocative nationalism.

But the war itself was the effect of a deeper cause and that cause was the profit system which provides and permits the enrichment of the few at the expense of the many . . . (The Official Proceedings of the National Negro Congress, 1936, p. 8, 9)

Randolph paid his respects to the Communist Party's International Labor Defense. He said:

Those organizations that are serving on the civil rights front effectively for the Negro are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the International Labor Defense. (ibid p. 10)

In fairness to A. Philip Randolph, and to complete the record, it must be pointed out that eventually he became disgusted with the Communist domination of the National Negro Congress and resigned from its presidency. After the meeting of the Third Congress, Randolph wrote:

... I consider the Communists a definite menace and a danger to the Negro people and labor, because of their rule or ruin and disruptive tactics in the interest of the Soviet Union . . . The Congress was deliberately packed with Communists and C. I. O. members who were either Communists or sympathizers with Communists . . .

I quit the congress because I was opposed to it, or its officials, expressing sympathy for the Soviet Union, which is the death prison where democracy and liberty have walked their "last mile" and where shocking blood purges wipe out any and all persons who express any dissenting opinions from dictator Stalin.

I quit the congress because I saw that the Communists were firmly in the saddle . . . Their minds were already made up when they came there by Communists' manipulations, caucuses, and propaganda . . . I quit the congress because it was not truly a Negro Congress. (Congressional Record, May 14, 1940, p. 2944-5)

The Communist domination of the National Negro Congress was, of course, evident from the beginning to anyone sufficiently interested in the evidence.

Despite the plain truth about the Communists and the NNC, it received a boost from Norman Thomas, Philip Murray, and Walter White of the N.A.A.C.P.—all of whom appeared as speakers at the Second National Negro Congress in October, 1937.

The Second National Negro Congress was convened in Philadelphia. The NNC officials made arrangements for a special train from New York to Philadelphia, through World Tourists, a Soviet travel and espionage agency.

In addition to Walter White of the N.A.A.C.P., the National Negro Congress was able to attract, as speakers or sponsors, many other Negro leaders among whom were the following: Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Rufus B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College; John M. Ellison, president of Virginia Union University; David D. Jones, president of Bennett College; R. O'Hara Lanier, president of Texas Southern University; and Jacob L. Reddix, president of Jackson State College.

The National Negro Congress also enlisted as stooges the following bishops of Negro churches: Bishop James A. Bray, Colored Methodist Episcopal; Bishop R. A. Carter, Colored Methodist Episcopal; Bishop W. J. Walls, African Methodist Episcopal Zion; Bishop R. R. Wright, African Methodist Episcopal; Bishop W. A. Fountain, African Methodist Episcopal; and Reverdy C. Ransom, African Methodist Episcopal.

The affiliations of these Negro college presidents and Negro bishops indicate that the Communist Party has

had a large measure of success in penetrating the ranks of Negro educators and clergymen.

During the period extending from 1936 to the end of World War II, the National Negro Congress and the Communist Party dropped such slogans as "A Negro Republic in the Black Belt" and "The Liberation of the Oppressed Negro Nation." This was in keeping with the Communist Party's new tactical orientation of the People's Front. After World War II, the Communists reverted to their basic disloyalty to the United States. Communists in the armed forces of the United States fought with great zeal in the war against the Axis Powers, not out of any loyalty to their own country but because their adopted "fatherland," the Soviet Union, was a co-belligerent.

Following World War II, the National Negro Congress and the Communist Party showed their true colors. On June 6, 1946, the NNC addressed a petition to the United Nations, requesting that foreign agency to conduct an investigation into the oppression of the Negro people.

Communist tactics are always subject to drastic alteration without notice, but the basic aim of violent revolution is never abandoned.

The National Negro Congress was liquidated in 1947. It had served the purposes of the Communist conspiracy admirably for almost a decade, but during its later years it had become so indelibly stamped as a Soviet *sputnik* that its influence outside the immediate circle of Communists was rapidly approaching the vanishing point.

Never discouraged, and always ready to start all over again, the Party went on to the launching of new *sputniks*.

Southern Negro Youth Congress

The Southern Negro Youth Congress originated as the youth section of the National Negro Congress. Its first conference was held in Richmond, Virginia, February 13-14, 1937, at the Fifth Street Baptist Church.

The late Edward E. Strong, Communist Party Negro leader, was chairman of the youth section of the NNC and of the SNYC.

The SNYC was formed during the era of the People's Front, and its behavior was guided accordingly. At its first session, the pastor of the Baptist Church pronounced an invocation. There was nothing of the damn-the-church attitude which had characterized the period of the American Negro Labor Congress, although the Communists were in complete control.

Speakers at the first conference of the SNYC included E. Franklin Frazier, professor at Howard University, Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, and Angelo Herndon.

During the conference, a seminar was devoted to the subject, "The Role of the Negro Church in Solving the

Social and Economic Problems of Negro Youth." The leader of the seminar was Herbert M. Smith, dean of the School of Religion, Bishop College, Marshall, Texas. Participants in the seminar discussion were Harold Roland, School of Religion, Howard University, and James A. Cox, School of Religion, Virginia Union University. The Rev. C. E. Queen, pastor of the Leigh Street Methodist Church, also pronounced an invocation.

At one session of the Richmond conference, W. F. Richardson, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, presided. The NAACP national headquarters had a full-page advertisement in the souvenir program.

The SNYC had a Communist affiliate known as the Association of Young Writers and Artists. The association was dedicated to "stimulating and encouraging individual and group expression in the fields of art by Negro youth, increasing the means whereby the finest cultural contributions of Negro youth may be made available to the general public . . ." Toward this end, the association conducted an essay contest on the subject, "What is your interpretation of the novel 'Freedom Road' by Howard Fast?"

The secretary of the Association of Young Writers and Artists was Louis E. Burnham, Communist Party Negro leader who numbered among his later Communist activities an instructorship in the Jefferson School of Social Science and membership on the board of directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

The honorary members of the Association of Young Writers and Artists read like a roster of distinguished fellow travelers. Among the honorary members were the following: Louis Adamic, Countee Cullen, W. E. B. DuBois, Oscar Hammerstein, W. C. Handy, Langston Hughes, Canada Lee, Rayford W. Logan, Carey McWilliams, Dorothy Parker, Pearl Primus, and Kenneth Spencer. (*People's Daily World*, Oct. 2, 1944, p. 5)

James W. Ford rushed back to report to the Central Committee of the Communist Party on the Richmond conference of the SNYC. (*The Negro and the Democratic Front*, p. 113-119) His enthusiasm was unbounded. The Communist Party had made a new and deeper penetration into the South.

William Z. Foster has recently made the following glowing appraisal of the work and influence of the Southern Negro Youth Congress:

Most important was the united front Southern Negro Youth Congress . . . Leaders in this organization were Edward Strong, James W. Ford, James Jackson, Henry Winston, Louis Burnham, and Esther Cooper . . . In 1946, when it held its seventh convention in the out-of-the-way Southern city of Columbia, South Carolina, 1,000 delegates were present . . . The S.N.Y.C. was the most important movement ever conducted by Negro youth. It pioneered many of

the constructive developments now taking place in the South . . . (*The Negro People in American History*, p. 486)

The Southern Negro Youth Congress was liquidated in 1948. The days of the People's Front were over, at least for the time being.

Southern Conference for Human Welfare

The first big penetration of the Communist Party into the South came with the launching of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in November 1938. The launching took place in Birmingham, Alabama, with the blessings of the White House. Eleanor Roosevelt was the principal speaker.

On November 22, 1938, Mrs. Roosevelt, addressing the conference said: "The eyes of the world are upon us . . . The future of democracy rests with the nation's youth. Face the question with open minds and above all make sure a thing is true before accepting it as true. On this alone can we stake our hopes for democracy." (*Report of Proceedings of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare*, p. 29)

Franklin D. Roosevelt sent a letter to the Birmingham conference, in which he said: ". . . if you steer a true course and keep everlastingly at it, the South will long be thankful for this day." (*ibid*, p. 2)

Paul Crouch, John Donovan, James Jackson, Robert F. Hall, and Don West—all Communist Party members—manipulated the conference from behind the scenes. William Z. Foster writes with unusual modesty: "Communist influence was strong in the S.C.H.W. from the start and this was reflected in the advanced program it adopted." (*The Negro People in American History*, p. 487)

The first president of the SCHW was Frank P. Graham, then president of the University of North Carolina. Later presidents were John B. Thompson (of the Highlander Folk School seminar) and Clark Foreman (now director of the Communist-controlled Emergency Civil Liberties Committee). Throughout most of its existence, which extended down to 1948, James A. Dombrowski was administrator of the SCHW.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities had something to do with the liquidation of the SCHW, but the decisive factor in its demise was the switch from the wartime honeymoon of the Washington-Moscow axis to the Cold War.

Under date of March 29, 1944, the Dies Committee dubbed the SCHW a Communist front, and in a special report of the Committee on Un-American Activities, dated June 12, 1947, the following indictment of the SCHW was made:

Careful examination of its official publication and its activities will disclose that the conference is being

used in devious ways to further basic Soviet and Communist policy. Decisive and key posts are in most instances controlled by persons whose record is faithful to the line of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union. (p. 1)

In a 1954 report, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee reached the following unanimous conclusion: "The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was conceived, financed, and set up by the Communist Party in 1938 as a mass organization to promote communism throughout the Southern States." (p. v)

Southern Conference Educational Fund

Attention has already been called to the fact that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare metamorphosed into the Southern Conference Educational Fund in the middle of 1948. In the shift from one name to the other, the organization maintained the same headquarters, the same telephone number, the same publication, and the same executive director.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee reported in 1954 that "an objective study of the entire record compels the conclusion that the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., is operating with substantially the same leadership and purposes as a predecessor organization, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare." By "the same leadership and purposes," the Senate Committee meant that the Southern Conference Educational Fund, like the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, was "a mass organization to promote Communism throughout the Southern states."

Much has already been said about Aubrey Williams, president, and James A. Domhrowski, executive director, of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. It may be added that the names of both Williams and Domhrowski were attached to the brief *amici curiae* which was submitted to the United States Supreme Court, October, 1955, Term, on behalf of the Communist Party, U. S. A. Their support of this brief *amici curiae*, written with a typical Communist flair, sufficiently reveals the ideological position of these two principal officials of the SCEF.

As has already been indicated, the Southern Conference Educational Fund exerts a commanding influence in the South today, and is in the vanguard of the pro-Communist integration forces. The principal function of the Southern Conference Educational Fund is to serve as a bridge between the Communist Party on the one hand and misguided Southern Liberals on the other hand. In this function, it has been remarkably successful.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

A special word concerning the NAACP is necessary. This organization is *not* a Communist front.

The NAACP has published a pamphlet by its Assistant Field Secretary, Herbert Hill, entitled "The Communist Party—Enemy of Negro Equality." This pamphlet is a devastating indictment of Communist views and tactics on the Negro question.

In a foreword to the pamphlet by Herbert Hill, Roy Wilkins correctly appraises the Communist interest in the Negro question, as follows: "Far from being sincere about doing something for Negro rights, the Communists use the Negro merely as a pawn in the Soviet campaign against the United States and the western world."

On the other hand, it must be observed that the NAACP has been a prime objective of Communist penetration and, in numerous instances, prominent individuals connected with the NAACP have succumbed to the appeals of the Communist-front apparatus. Proof that the NAACP has been troubled with the problem of Communist penetration is to be found in a resolution adopted at the 1956 annual NAACP convention, which reads as follows: "As in the past, the Association will employ every reasonable measure in keeping with democratic organizational principles to prevent the endorsers, the supporters and defenders of the Communist conspiracy from joining or participating in any way in the work of the NAACP."

On November 11, 1957, the New York Times reported that the NAACP had rejected the membership application of Benjamin J. Davis, New York state chairman of the Communist Party, and had declined a gift of \$50 offered by Davis.

The foregoing statements and actions of the leaders of the NAACP appear to be clear and decisive, but they tell only half of the story. The other half of the story is that many of the leaders of the NAACP have been unusually susceptible to joining, supporting, and defending the front organizations of the Communist conspiracy.

The indisputable truth of the matter is that the leaders of the NAACP, taken as a whole, have been extraordinarily soft toward the Communist conspiracy.

In the so-called anti-Communist resolution adopted at the San Francisco convention in 1956, there would appear to be a big loophole in the phrase, "every reasonable measure in keeping with democratic organizational principles." Obviously, "democratic organizational principles" do not prevent a person from holding high position in the NAACP and high position in a Communist organization at one and the same time.

Two examples of NAACP officials who are currently prominent in the affairs of Communist organizations will illustrate the interlocking of the NAACP and the Communist apparatus.

Andrew D. Weinberger, a national vice-president of the NAACP, is listed as treasurer on the 1957 letterhead of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, one of the

most active Communist organizations in the United States at the present time.

John Wesley Dobbs, a national vice-president of the NAACP, is a member of the board of directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, the most influential Communist organization currently operating in the South. Mr. Dobbs was a guest of honor at a 1957 meeting of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. He was also a signer of the brief *amici curiae* submitted to the U. S. Supreme Court on behalf of the Communist Party in the fall of 1955.

It may be enlightening to give some totals which indicate the extent to which the top leadership of the NAACP has given aid and comfort to the Communist-front apparatus. Listed on the current letterheads of the NAACP are the names of 236 different national officers. One hundred forty-five (or more than 61 percent) of these individuals have been involved, in one way or another, with Communist enterprises, for a grand total of 2,200 affiliations of public record. Forty-six of these NAACP national officers have had one or two Communist affiliations; 99 have had 3 or more such affiliations; 52 have had 10 or more; and 46 have had 15 or more.

At this point, I present a tabulation of the names of the NAACP national officers whose Communist affiliations number 15 or more, together with the number of such affiliations for each individual.

Edward L. Parsons (Protestant Episcopal bishop)	108
Robert W. Kenny (California attorney)	101
Guy Emery Shipler (Protestant Episcopal clergyman)	76
Earl B. Dickerson (Chicago attorney)	65
Roger N. Baldwin (American Civil Liberties Union)	64
John Howland Lathrop (Unitarian clergyman)	62
Algernon D. Black (Society for Ethical Culture leader)	60
Van Wyck Brooks (author)	59
Freda Kirchwey (editor of <i>The Nation</i>)	59
Eleanor Roosevelt	56
Bartley Crum (San Francisco attorney)	56
George L. Paine (Protestant Episcopal clergyman)	50
Henry Hitt Crane (Methodist clergyman)	46
Max Lerner (newspaper columnist and professor)	43
Chauning H. Tobias (Methodist clergyman)	43
James H. Wolfe (chief justice of Utah Supreme Court)	43
Osmond K. Fraenkel (New York attorney)	41
Archibald MacLeish (poet and university professor)	38
A. Philip Randolph (labor union president)	38
Frank P. Graham (university president, ex-U. S. senator)	37
G. Bromley Oxnam (Methodist bishop)	36
John Haynes Holmes (Unitarian clergyman)	35
W. J. Walls (Methodist bishop)	34

Reinhold Niebuhr (clergyman and theological professor)	34
Roscoe Dunjee (Oklahoma newspaper editor)	33
Benjamin E. Mays (college president and clergyman)	31
Edwin McNeill Poteat (Baptist clergyman)	30
George S. Counts (university professor)	29
William Lloyd Imes (Presbyterian clergyman)	29
Rufus E. Clement (university president and clergyman)	27
Lewis S. Gannett (newspaper columnist)	26
Oscar Hammerstein II (theatrical lyrics writer)	25
John Hammond (businessman)	23
S. Ralph Harlow (college professor and clergyman)	23
Henry W. Hobson (Protestant Episcopal bishop)	23
Albert Sprague Coolidge (university professor)	22
Edward L. Young (physician)	22
Hubert T. Delany (New York attorney)	20
Horace M. Kallen (educator)	20
Albert C. Dieffenbach (Unitarian clergyman)	19
Frank Kingdon (Methodist clergyman)	19
Loren Miller (Los Angeles attorney)	19
Norman Thomas (socialist leader)	19
Albert E. Barnett (theological professor, clergyman)	16
H. Claude Hudson (Los Angeles educator)	15
Henry Smith Leiper (Presbyterian clergyman)	15

Below are given the names of a number of Communist organizations (selected at random) and under each organization the names of the NAACP national officers who have been affiliated with it:

African Aid Committee

Earl B. Dickerson	Benjamin E. Mays
George L. Paine	Harry T. Penn
Stephen Gill Spottswood	W. J. Walls

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Roger N. Baldwin	Viola W. Bernard
Algernon Black	Jane M. Bolin
Van Wyck Brooks	Rufus E. Clement
George S. Counts	Henry Hitt Crane
Earl B. Dickerson	Osmond K. Fraenkel
Frank P. Graham	S. Ralph Harlow
Henry W. Hobson	John Haynes Holmes
William Lloyd Imes	Robert W. Kenny
John Howland Lathrop	W. Appleton Lawrence
Max Lerner	Archibald MacLeish
Arthur J. Mandell	Benjamin E. Mays
Reinhold Niebuhr	George L. Paine
Edward L. Parsons	Eleanor Roosevelt
Guy Emery Shipler	Chauning H. Tobias
W. J. Walls	James H. Wolfe

American Crusade to End Lynching

Bartley Crum	W. J. Walls
Oscar Hammerstein, II	Lloyd Garrison
Benjamin E. Mays	Robert W. Kenny
G. Bromley Oxnam	

American League for Peace and Democracy

Roger N. Baldwin
Morris L. Ernst
Lewis S. Gannett
William Lloyd Imes
Max Lerner
A. Philip Randolph
Guy Emery Shipler
Roy Wilkins

Van Wyck Brooks
Osmond K. Fraenkel
Frank P. Graham
Robert W. Kenny
Reinhold Niebuhr
Eleanor Roosevelt
Channing H. Tobias
L. Bradford Young

American Youth Congress

Roger N. Baldwin
Mrs. Samuel McCrae Cavert
Earl B. Dickerson
Max Lerner
A. Philip Randolph
Guy Emery Shipler

Norman Thomas
Algernon D. Black
George S. Counts
John Howland Lathrop
Archibald MacLeish
Eleanor Roosevelt

George N. Shuster

Citizens Emergency Conference for interracial Unity

Algernon D. Black
Harry Bragg
Hubert T. Delany
Osmond K. Fraenkel
John A. Morsell
C. B. Powell
Guy Emery Shipler

Channing H. Tobias
Jane M. Bolin
Maurice A. Dawkins
Harry Emerson Fosdick
Max Lerner
Myles A. Paige
Jawn Sandifer

George N. Shuster

Civil Rights Congress

Jane M. Bolin
Earl B. Dickerson
James Hinton
Robert W. Kenny
Benjamin E. Mays
Edwin McNeill Poteat

Rufus E. Clement
Roscoe Dunjee
H. Claude Hudson
Arthur J. Mandell
Edward L. Parsons
James H. Wolfe

Communist Party Schools

Bartley Crum
Earl B. Dickerson
Osmond K. Fraenkel
Loren Miller

Hubert T. Delany
Albert C. Dieffenbach
Robert W. Kenny
Edward L. Parsons

Council on African Affairs

Algernon D. Black
Hubert T. Delany
Roscoe Dunjee
William Lloyd Imes
Channing H. Tobias

Jane M. Bolin
Earl B. Dickerson
John Hammond
Arthur B. Spingarn
Robert C. Weaver

Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

Henry Hitt Crane
Earl B. Dickerson
Robert W. Kenny
Louis L. Redding

Andrew D. Weinberger
Hubert T. Delany
John Wesley Dobbs
Edwin McNeill Poteat

Guy Emery Shipler

End Jim Crow in Baseball Committee

Algernon D. Black
John Howland Lathrop
Eleanor Roosevelt

Oscar Hammerstein, II
C. B. Powell
Channing H. Tobias

International Labor Defense

Roger N. Baldwin
Roscoe Dunjee
Frank P. Graham
William Lloyd Imes
John Howland Lathrop
Arthur J. Mandell
George L. Paine
A. Philip Randolph
Channing H. Tobias

Earl B. Dickerson
Osmond K. Fraenkel
Oscar Hammerstein, II
Robert W. Kenny
Archibald MacLeish
Benjamin E. Mays
C. B. Powell
Lillian Smith
Ruth Weyand

National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax

Rufus E. Clement
Frank P. Graham
Mordecai W. Johnson
G. Bromley Oxnam
A. Philip Randolph

Channing H. Tobias
Harry Emerson Fosdick
Henry W. Hobson
Robert W. Kenny
Edward L. Parsons

Eleanor Roosevelt

National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

Algernon D. Black
Rufus E. Clement
Henry Hitt Crane
Osmond K. Fraenkel
Frank P. Graham
S. Ralph Harlow
Henry W. Hobson
Carl B. Johnson
Freda Kirchwey
Max Lerner
Arthur J. Mandell
James J. McClendon
G. Bromley Oxnam
Edward L. Parsons
Sidney R. Redmond
Arthur B. Spingarn
Willard S. Townsend

Van Wyck Brooks
Albert Sprague Coolidge
Bartley Crum
Lloyd Garrison
Harry J. Greene
Harrison Hires
William Lloyd Imes
Mordecai W. Johnson
John Howland Lathrop
Alfred Baker Lewis
Benjamin E. Mays
Karl A. Menninger
George L. Paine
Edwin McNeill Poteat
Guy Emery Shipler
Channing H. Tobias
James H. Wolfe

National Negro Congress

Mrs. Ernest Alexander
Ralph J. Bunche
H. Claude Hudson
Robert W. Kenny
Loren Miller
Henry Lee Moon
Tarea H. Pittman
Louis L. Redding
Norman Thomas
W. J. Walls

Jane M. Bolin
Earl B. Dickerson
Sidney A. Jones, Jr.
Alfred Baker Lewis
L. Pearl Mitchell
T. G. Nutter
A. Philip Randolph
Eleanor Roosevelt
J. M. Tinsley
Robert C. Weaver

Southern Conference Educational Fund

Albert E. Barnett	C. Austin Whittier
Rufus E. Clement	Daisy Bates
John Wesley Dobbs	Earl B. Dickerson
Roland B. Gittelsohn	Roscoe Dunjee
John Hammond	Amos T. Hall
Westley W. Law	Mordecai W. Johnson
C. Herbert Marshall	Arthur J. Mandell
James M. Nabrit, Jr.	Benjamin E. Mays
T. G. Nutter	Reinhold Niebuhr
Louis L. Redding	Harry T. Penn
Eleanor Roosevelt	Frederick E. Reissig
W. J. Walls	

Southern Conference for Human Welfare

Rufus E. Clement	John Wesley Dobbs
Roscoe Dunjee	Frank P. Graham
James Hinton	Mordecai W. Johnson
Freda Kirchwey	Benjamin E. Mays
A. Philip Randolph	Frederick E. Reissig
Eleanor Roosevelt	Lillian Smith
Stephen Giff Spottswood	Channing H. Tobias

Southern Negro Youth Congress

Rufus E. Clement	Roscoe Dunjee
Oscar Hammerstein, II	Mordecai W. Johnson
A. Philip Randolph	Eleanor Roosevelt
Arthur D. Shores	J. M. Tinsley

Testimonial Dinner in Honor of Ferdinand C. Smith

Hubert T. Delany	Robert C. Weaver
Freda Kirchwey	Roscoe Dunjee
Channing H. Tobias	Myles A. Paige
Willard S. Townsend	

United Negro and Allied Veterans of America

Roscoe Dunjee	Benjamin E. Mays
Robert W. Kenny	

W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee

Van Wyck Brooks	James H. Wolfe
Henry Hat Crane	W. Montague Cobb
Roscoe Dunjee	Earl B. Dickerson
Benjamin E. Mays	Mordecai W. Johnson
Frederick E. Reissig	George L. Paine
W. J. Walls	

Published by
GEORGIA COMMISSION ON EDUCATION
220 AGRICULTURE BUILDING
19 HUNTER STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 3, GA.

61-7511-233

October 2, 1958

61-17511-233
REC-14

EX-132

b7c
Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter postmarked September 26, 1958, with its enclosures, has been received and the motive which prompted your communication is appreciated.

In the event you secure any additional data which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, you may desire to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Memphis Office located at 1104 Sterick Building, Memphis 3, Tennessee.

MAILED 11
OCT 2 - 1958
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Memphis (Enclosure)

NOTE TO SAC, MEMPHIS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8BJG/ML
245366

Enclosed is a copy of correspondent's communication. Bufiles reflect that correspondent wrote to the Bureau on 3-21-52 in a vague and nonspecific manner advising he would write again to the Bureau. The receipt of his letter was acknowledged and he was requested to contact your office if he had any information within the Bureau's jurisdiction. Copies of this correspondence were furnished your office.

Person _____
Adm. _____
Mont. _____
Sec. _____
Sons _____
Ten. _____
Tler _____
Yton _____
e. Room _____
Adm. _____
dy _____

b7c 325 (NOTE TO SAC CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)
[REDACTED] (4) (SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2)
MAIL ROOM ☐ 32
OCT 9 1958

Handwritten signatures and initials.

b7c [REDACTED]

NOTE TO SAC, MEMPHIS CONTINUED:

Correspondent enclosed with his letter a copy of the pamphlet "Communism and the NAACP" which contains testimony presented by Dr. J. B. Mathews at a public hearing of the Florida Legislation Investigation Committee at Tallahassee, Florida, on 2-10-58. The pamphlet bears a notation that it is published by the Georgia Commission on Education, 220 Agriculture Building, 19 Hunter Street, Southwest, Atlanta 3, Georgia. The pamphlet deals primarily with CP programs regarding the "Negro question," CP program to infiltrate noncommunist organizations and various CP satellite organizations "launched by the Communist Party especially for Negroes." It further indicates that while the NAACP "is not a communist front" the leaders of the NAACP "taken as a whole, have been extraordinarily soft towards the communist conspiracy." (105-52615)

Correspondent also enclosed a four-page folder printed by the Georgia Commission on Education which related to the Labor Day, 1957, meeting held at the Highlander Folk School (HFS), Monteagle, Tennessee.

The above material has been afforded extremely wide circulation particularly throughout the South and has previously been brought to the attention of the Bureau as well as to your office. The HFS due to its interracial character has been the subject of numerous past allegations that it represents the headquarters for communism in eastern Tennessee. These allegations, however, have never been substantiated.

(61-7511-210)

This data is furnished for your information.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Correspondent advised there has been a lot of talk about the HFS and that it is a communist school. He states he knows nothing about it but the Bureau "can tell more when you read this paper."

61-7511-234, 235
CHANGED TO
62-110058-X, XI

APR 7 1965

MK / PKW



Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

December 23, 1958

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

A publication entitled "Highlander Folk School" has reached my desk. It was sent out by the Georgia Commission on Education, Atlanta, and discusses what it calls the Communist training school at Monteagle, Tenn.

If there is such a communist undertaking there, it is a matter of public concern. I join in that concern.

This is to inquire if you have any specific information on the school. I'd appreciate hearing from you.

With thanks and the good wishes of the season,
I am

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/cu
245532

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted signature block] b7c

REC- 28

61-7311-236

10 JAN 8 1959

EX-102
3656 3 00

True copy made

2/29/58

1048

True copy made

2-10-58

CONFIDENTIAL

REC-28

61-7511-236

December 31, 1958

102

b7c

b7d

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8BTG/CL
245538

I have received your letter of December 23, 1958,
and appreciate the interest which prompted you to write me. I am
instructing one of my representatives in your area to contact you
in the near future relative to your inquiry.

It was thoughtful of you to extend your Season's
Greetings, and you have my very best wishes for every possible
success during the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

25
DEC 31 1959
FBI

Enclosures (2)

Dec 31 5 34 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

[REDACTED]

Highlander Folk School is supported primarily by donations from labor unions, offers courses of instruction in labor economics and the general field of education. It has had a long history and has followed the practice of securing community support. It has offered courses of instruction in communism nor has it been in gaining control of this school. Due to its size, it has been the subject of many past allegations, unsubstantiated, that it represents the headquarters for the Communist Party in Tennessee. (NOTE CONT'D ON NEXT PAGE)

CONFIDENTIAL

6 1959

NOTE CONTINUED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTE:

b7c
[REDACTED] Files reflect Highlander Folk School
has been brought to the attention of the Bureau on numerous occasions.
[REDACTED] Results of contact to reach Bureau by 1/12/59 marked Attention:
Research (Crime Records)

*Follow-up made for 1/13/59
Reverend P. J. [unclear]
Charlotte 1/19/59
W*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-237

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

[REDACTED]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/2/84 BY JPEBTD/Ch
245832

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I have just finished reading your great book, Masters of Deceit, and feel that my congratulations to you on your wonderful work are long overdue. You and your organization are our greatest asset in our fight on communism. I am greatly disturbed by events taking place all over our country and particularly in Alabama.

The northern liberals have made the situation in Montgomery a cause celebre and Martin Luther King another Ghandi. The people there have been extremely tolerant of his activities and the restraint that most of them have shown is to be admired. The situation here in the South is fast becoming intolerable and the ones of us who have always considered ourselves moderates and have tried to help the negro progress (in the framework of his own society) are becoming alarmed.

[REDACTED] last year I received a copy of a set of pictures made by a photographer from Georgia who went to the Labor Day weekend workshop at the notorious Highlander Folk School at Monteagls. I am sure you have a copy of the same report which was sent to me by the Attornsy General of Alabama. All of the negroes, or most of them, who have been leaders in the racial troubles here, were there, Rosa Parks of the Montgomery bus boycott, M.L. King, Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute, and [REDACTED] was sitting next to Abner Berry. People are bound to take on the color of their associates and in this case it is decidedly red!

There are very few people in the United States who have any idea what the Highlander Folk School is or what it is doing. The northern liberals in their rabid desire for the negro vote have evidently overlooked the red influence in the negro movement or have chosen to ignore it.

REC-45
EX-115
JAN 15 1959
61-7511-238
1-25908
Dec 5/4

b7c

[REDACTED]

I have been told by a reliable county official at Tuskegee that out of the known communists in Alabama, about two-thirds of them are at the Institute. I am sure that you know the correct figures but it is distressing to know that communist doctrine is being taught to the colored youth of ^{our} state. The Institute is the darling of the liberals as well as the NAACP, and they and the northern press attack the South for our stand on integration on one hand while they cover up their own racial faults with the other.

My frustration knows no bounds when I see communism creeping so cleverly into every facet of our lives and people so indifferent ~~to it or so ignorant~~ to it or so ignorant. Again, my congratulations to you for your excellent work in trying to educate our people to the dangers of subversion.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

b7c

CONFIDENTIAL

January 9, 1959

REC-45

61-7511-228

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/CW

Classified by SP8 BTG/CW
Declassify on: OADR 3/2/84

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter was received on January 5,
1959, and I certainly appreciate your kind comments
about "Masters of Deceit" and our efforts in combating
communism. Thank you very much for giving me the
benefit of your views pertaining to racial matters in your
area.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record on [REDACTED] The Highlander
Folk School, mentioned in her letter, is supported primarily by
donations from individuals and labor unions and offers courses of
instruction in labor organization, social economics and the general
field of labor education. It has had CP members on its staff and has
followed the practice of securing communists as students. It has
never offered courses of instruction in communism nor has the CP
ever succeeded in gaining control of this school. Due to its international
character, it has been the subject of many past allegations that it re-
presents the headquarters for communism in Eastern Tennessee.
These allegations have never been substantiated. (61-7511-210)

57 JAN 20 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holoman
Gandy

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)

DATE: 1/23/59

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
IS - C

The Knoxville Office received through the mail the enclosed literature which is described as follows:

Letter dated January 1959 ^{TENN} addressed to "Dear Friend" and signed MYLES HORTON, with a 3 X 5 card for soliciting of funds for the Highlander Folk School

A Highlander report dated 10/1/57 to 9/30/58

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/oa
245682

- ② - BUREAU (ENCLS. - 2)
1 - KNOXVILLE

SSB

(3)

REC-8

61-7511-239

13 JAN 26 1959

EX-102

81

1 28 64 .28

RECEIVED

1144

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

MONTEAGLE  TENNESSEE

January, 1959

Dear Friend:

Mrs. Mary Davis has been calling every day about a Literacy and Citizenship School for her people. On three of the Sea Islands other Highlander students are giving guidance to their neighbors in reading so they can qualify for voting in South Carolina. Similar appeals repeatedly come from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

The people who turn to Highlander after doing what they can to help themselves, would turn directly to you if you were known to them. We have gone as far as we can, gladly foregoing salaries when necessary, and must pass these requests on to you.

We are calling on you to do a very special job which only you can do. One of the foundations which has made generous grants for the past six years has about exhausted its resources and we are faced with the immediate and urgent need of making up this loss or curtailing a program that should be expanded.

One supporter has asked fifty personal friends to contribute. He signed and sent out in his own envelope a letter we mimeographed, a piece of Highlander literature, and a business reply envelope addressed to Highlander. On most of the letters he added a personal note affirming his own support and expressing the hope that they would join him. Contributions from his friends came directly to the School and were acknowledged by us. Others learning of this plan asked for letters and enclosures, and their friends are also responding.

If you will do likewise, our loss can be replaced with individual contributions. Every dollar received can be used directly for education, since thanks to you there will be practically no fund raising costs.

This we know is not an ordinary request but these are not ordinary times here in the South, and after all your friends might welcome an invitation to share in your and our efforts. Let us know on the enclosed card how many letters you can use. We must tell Mrs. Davis something soon.

Sincerely yours,


Miles Horton

61-12

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

JAN 21 1959

1932

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
Monteagle, Tennessee

1959

I can use _____ letters and enclosures to be sent to
friends.

I am enclosing \$ _____
pledging \$ _____
for the work of Highlander.

I am enclosing \$ _____
to cover cost of mailing
announcements and reports.
(Contributions are tax exempt.)

Signed: _____

Address: _____

Send Highlander Annual Report to: (use other side)

Highlander Reports

October 1, 1957 - September 30, 1958

26th ANNUAL REPORT

Highlander Folk School — Monteagle, Tennessee



"A Young Man Come to Our Mountain . . ."

May Justus, Trustee of Highlander Folk School, author of 38 children's books of life and legends in the Smoky Mountains, the latest of which is LET'S PLAY AND SING, published by Broadway Press, Nashville, is also a teacher and honored civic leader. Miss Justus lives in the community of Summerfield in which the Highlander Folk School is located. Last Spring, the children and teachers of Summerfield School dedicated their annual to May Justus, "who is loved and cherished by all who know her."

In introducing Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to people who had gathered at Highlander from many southern states to hear the former first lady in June, 1958, Miss Justus said:

"We welcome to our mountain top today a person who comes to us not as a stranger but as a friend . . . This friendship goes back to the time of the great depression when Mrs. Roosevelt and her husband were in the White House and when the New Deal was help and hope to us . . . We happened to be one of the poorest counties in Tennessee in a material way, and we, who are older, remember those days and the blessings that came to us through Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal . . . I am not sure how many years ago or just at what point in the history of Highlander that Mrs. Roosevelt met Myles Horton, but I know that it was in the early days of its struggle. It was while Mr. Roosevelt was getting the New Deal underway that a young man came to our mountain who had dedicated his life to the proposition that all men should be free and equal in opportunity regardless of race or color or creed. He dedicated this school to this purpose . . ."



TENNESSEE'S OWN MAY JUSTUS

Myles Horton, Highlander's founder and director, photographed during Workshop Session,



asks question . . . listens . . . and responds to a story of increasing brotherhood in the South.

What Do They Mean When They Talk About Segregation?"

Harry Golden, humorist, Editor of the *Carolina Israelite*, and author of *ONLY IN AMERICA* of current best-seller fame, described to Highlander's June Workshop participants his *GOLDEN RULES* for ending segregation including his "vertical plan," his "white-baby plan" and his "out-of-order plan." Amidst laughter and applause for his wit and satire, he delivered this serious message:

"What do they mean when they talk about racial segregation? Do you think they mean a Negro child going or not going to a white school? Nonsense. Nonsense. . . . It means, my friends, death. D-E-A-T-H. That is what it means. Nine Negro women die in childbirth in the South to every one white woman who dies in childbirth. That is what segregation means. . . . It means death. These are the authentic figures: tuberculosis which is 11th as a cause of death among the whites is second as a cause of death among the Negroes. That is what it means. Racial segregation! Do you know what an evil that is? It involves death; it involves people who die when they shouldn't be dying. That is what racial segregation is. Don't let them kid you about the social classes. The Negro is not intruding when he moves into a better neighborhood. He is escaping; he is escaping from death."

A "MARK TWAIN" AT HIGHLANDER



"I, TOO, WILL SAY THAT THIS WAS A GREAT EXPERIENCE TO BE AT HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL—SOMETHING I WILL ALWAYS CHERISH AND HOLD DEAR. IT IS A VERY GREAT PRIVILEGE TO BE HERE," said Harry Golden, shown speaking to a Highlander audience which he held in rapt attention for an hour and 25 minutes.

MRS. SEPTIMA CLARK, Highlander's Director of Education, pictured seated, introduced Editor Golden.



Left to right: Fulbright Scholar Francis Manis, Chairman of the Panel discussion; Mr. Alexander Bannerman, Ghana; Miss Violaine Junod, Union of South Africa; Miss Sunthone Bilavarn, Laos; Miss Nina Mangravite, Laos.

"So Many Interesting People in One Place"

The United States Department of State sent foreign visitors to Highlander in May to learn of the American way-of-life. Highlander presented in panel discussion: Mr. Alexander Bannerman, Supervisor of Presbyterian Schools, Ghana; Miss Sunthone Bilavarn, Assistant Welfare Director, Laos; and, under the auspices of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, Miss Violaine Junod, Union of South Africa. Later, a visiting professor from India spoke to workshop participants.

Highlander was happy to entertain at various times visitors from England and from Holland who were studying educational methods employed in America, the function of health and welfare agencies, and the work of community organizations, including 4-H Clubs. From the Netherlands came a staff member of Volkshogenschol "Allardsoog" founded the same year as Highlander Folk School, each

founded independently of the other, but both schools growing out of the needs of the people. In the Netherlands, people sometimes refer to "Allardsoog" as the "Highlander of Holland" or to Highlander as the "Allardsoog" of America.

Writing later through her interpreter, one foreign visitor said, "We both enjoyed our visit so much, and neither of us can remember when we've seen so many interesting people in one place!"

Other Visitors

Amongst the steady flow of visitors to Highlander came the Putney Graduate School students as they studied the South. Problems of integration, rural electrification, conservation of natural and human resources are concerns of these students, on which Highlander helps to shed light.

National Leaders Commend Highlander . . .

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Mgr. John O'Grady, Lloyd K. Garrison, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt issued a statement on December 18, 1957, condemning the attempts of Georgia's Governor Griffin, "to draw from the serious and fruitful deliberations of Highlander's 25th Anniversary Celebration sustenance for the efforts of the Southern racists to equate desegregation with communism," and called on Americans, "to join with us in subscribing to the principles of democracy set forth in Highlander's official statement of policy."

The Reverend William J. Faulkner, Minister of The Congregational Church of Park Manor, Chicago, Ill., welcomed Myles Horton and Mrs. Septima Clark to his pulpit in July where they spoke on "Christianity in Action." In thanking the Church's Social Action Council for arranging the program, the Church bulletin said, "These two dedicated, wise and courageous spirits are in themselves proponents of Christianity in Action in our Southland, where it often costs one's job, and sometimes his life to be Christian in race-relations."

A Demonstration of Democracy

'Conspicuously Integrated'



"The shade of dozens of tall trees contributed to the beauty of the scene . . . Mrs. Roosevelt made a simple, friendly address . . . the audience listened in perfect silence, even children seemed never to move or utter a word . . . — Zella Armstrong, Hamilton County Historian, as quoted from the *Charlottesville News-Free Press*. The headline above picture is quoted from the same newspaper.

A SERIES OF WORKSHOPS ON CITIZENSHIP AND INTEGRATION, conferences, and special programs were highlighted the visit in June of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to the Highlander Center. Speaking to a gathering of some 300 people from almost every southern state, she appealed Americans to prove to the world that Democracy is a way of life which benefits all people, and praised Highlander for making this Demonstration of Democracy.

In November, the THANKSGIVING WORKSHOP brought together 72 parents and students from newly integrated southern schools.

THE MINISTERS WORKSHOP, in December, heard Dr. Everett Tilson, Vanderbilt Divinity School, give a lecture based on his book, *Segregation and The Bible*. Ministers of a group of theological students, preparing for the ministry in the South, came to grips with this vital ethical problem dominating the southern scene today: segregation.

Southern leaders and the Highlander Executive Council planned, in January, the series of WORKSHOPS ON CITIZENSHIP AND INTEGRATION which followed in the spring and summer.

In March, social workers met with Alice Webb, Director of Sociology and Rural Work, Morris College, and with Highlander Staff to plan a program for people working with social agencies and in community organizations in the north.

Also in March, the fifth annual COLLEGE WEEK-END WORKSHOP discussed "Building a Community of Integration."

COMMUNITY SERVICE AND SEGREGATION was discussed in the May Workshop. Professor Francis Manis, Fulbright Scholar, and Mrs. Septima Clark, Highlander's Director of Education, were co-chairmen of this meeting.

The June Workshop, with emphasis on REGISTERING AND VOTING brought together 60 resident participants from seven southern states.

The July WORKSHOP ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT drew people from Charleston and from the sea islands off the coasts of South Carolina, and from Tennessee seeking and offering ways of working together to build a community to meet the needs of its people.

Adult summer school students from Tuskegee Institute met in week-end session at Highlander August under the leadership of Mr. C. G. Omillion.

"You are doing a pioneer work here. I know of no other school just like this one. It is very important at this time that this demonstration of democracy be made. We have to prove we believe in a non-Communist world that is really a democracy, with freedom of opportunity."

—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt speaking at Highlander, June 17, 1958

Percolator or Drip?

• In September, Dr. Lewis Jones of Tuskegee, chairing a meeting on HUMAN ASPECTS OF POPULATION SHIFTS, suggested that the emphasis be placed not on migrants as problems but on the problems of migrants.

Many thousands of persons both Negro and white are pulling up stakes and moving to vast urban centers without preparation. What northern journalists call "clannishness" grows out of a need for personal acceptance and companionship. Reporting on this meeting to the National Conference of Catholic Charities, Myles Horton said:

"We should not seek to impose our unfamiliar institutional ways but instead should encourage people to find their own ways of doing things . . . To develop lay leadership close to the people will make it possible for people themselves to assume responsibility in solving their own problems. To borrow an example from our morning coffee pot, the percolator, rather than the drip method, will encourage ideas to circulate from bottom to top and top to bottom instead of coming from the top down."

☆ ☆ ☆

Of the 657 people who participated in the 1958 workshops and conferences, 259 were Negro and 398 white. A majority of the Workshop participants were Negro community leaders. All but 28 persons (approximately 5%) were residents of the South.

☆ ☆ ☆

Extension Program

• A WORKSHOP ON REGISTERING AND VOTING for Charleston County, S. C., was planned and carried out in September by former Highlander workshop participants from that area with the assistance of Mrs. Clark, Highlander's Director of Education. From an East Tennessee rural community came visitors whom the South Carolinian workshop organizers had met when both groups participated in Highlander's July Workshop on Community Development.

• JOHN'S ISLAND LITERACY SCHOOL completed its term in February with a ceremony awarding certificates to students some of whom, even over the age of 60, had learned to read and write, conduct their own business affairs, and qualify to vote under the instruction of Highlander Staff Member, Miss Bernice Robinson of Charleston. Pictured below is the Johns Island School in session. Requests for additional literacy schools from nearby islands have been received by Highlander.



Fun and Friendship



Dr. Van Kennedy, University of California Professor, and Mrs. Kennedy, teacher in child-parent relationships, directed three weeks of happy, healthy, interracial, outdoor camping for youngsters, age 9 through 13. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Chapin, experienced in the direction of American Friends Service Work-Camps in Mexico, directed the work-counselor training program, for young men and women dedicated to making a contribution to the South in this time of great need.

"I do want to emphasize," wrote one parent of campers, "what an exceptional job we feel all of you folks do at Highlander . . . The significance of race instinctively changes from THE FACT OF THE MATTER to A MATTER OF FACT in your beautiful atmosphere where ideals are a living norm . . ."



HARRY LASKER MEMORIAL LIBRARY CELEBRATION in September culminated a summer's work of cataloguing by Miss Jenelle Elder, who will return to Highlander next summer after a winter of graduate work at Atlanta University's School of Library Service. Miss Elder worked under the guidance of Mr. Richard Griffin, Knoxville College Librarian.

Also among Highlander's personnel were Miss Clara Brown, graduate of Allen University in Columbia, S. C., Miss Felicia Harris, who obtained her degree from Knoxville College and Miss Judith Gregory, who, after a year and a half of graduate work in the Woodrow Wilson Department of Foreign Affairs at the University of Virginia, joined the staff of the Putney Graduate School prior to coming to Highlander.

Mikii Fowlkes Marlowe, pictured right in the library scene above, a native of Arkansas, became the School Manager. Mikii and J. D. Marlowe with their year old son, Joey, have settled on an adjoining farm.

Highlander Committees At Work

Loyal friend, and Chairman of the Highlander Philadelphia Committee, Mrs. Alice K. Liveright died in March. In her memory, Mr. A. I. Liveright, her husband, and other members of her family and friends are sending contributions to Highlander.

Instead of the annual Spring Meeting, the New York Highlander Committee held a series of parties in homes. Mrs. Septima P. Clark, Highlander's Director of Education, told about the work of the School. In December, Dr. John B. Thompson spoke at a meeting arranged by the New York Committee, on behalf of the Guarantors-for-Highlander Plan.

In California, there are two Highlander Committees in the Bay Area. One in Palo Alto is headed by Mrs. Josephine Duveneck; the other, in Berkeley, is headed by Mrs. Beth Kennedy.

In a leaflet put out by the Berkeley Committee, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, one of America's great educators, said,

"Many years ago one of my wisest friends, a teacher in ethics, described a prevailing tendency in American behavior in the words: 'We wave our principles in public and then waive them in private.' I admire Highlander because it is trying to point the way toward the correcting of that moral delinquency of ours as we see or evade difficulties at home and abroad."

The Chicago Highlander Committee held parties and meetings throughout the year to expand Highlander's circle of friends and contributors and to enlist new Guarantors for Highlander. Dean B. R. Brazel, Chairman of the Highlander Executive Council, spoke at a meeting at which a report was made to the Chicago contributors and Guarantors.

Indians Yearn for Education



Myles Horton introduces Chief Horace Ridgely of the Choctaw Nation to Mrs. FDR, with whom they discuss educational needs of Mississippi Indians.

Highlander's own Indian Markings on the natural stone porch of the main building, thought to be pre-Cherokee by University of Tennessee archeologists, were photographed recently by a Smithsonian Institute researcher.

Financial Statement Summary

"Highlander Folk School ended the fiscal year September 30, 1958, with an operating deficit of \$2065.34. Total Receipts for the year were \$114,279.86 and expenses for the year were \$77,397.43. (signed) Harry V. Herrell

Certified Public Accountant
Tennessee Certificate #1157."

Part of this year's income was used to make up last year's deficit. A complete financial statement will be mailed upon request.

Lillian W. Jahnsan Memorial

Highlander gratefully accepts the Lillian W. Johnson Memorial Cabin purchased by funds contributed by friends of Dr. Johnson and money left to the School in her will. One of the South's great women pioneers in educational fields, a founder of one college and president of another, Dr. Johnson in 1932 turned over to Myles Horton her mountain-top home which today serves as the main building of Highlander Folk School. At the age of 90, Dr. Johnson wrote from Bradenton, Florida, saying, "What Highlander did for me was to accustom me to association with people of a class and a race I had not known before, except as they served me. The industrial worker, and the Negro became personalities in their own right. I saw beneath externalities, and came to have a better understanding of their problems. This new attitude has been a great help to me in the work here of organizing our interracial work for a recreational program for Negro youth. . . . It is my inspiration and my courage to go forward with this Negro work which I have received from Highlander. . . ."

In turn, people who study at Highlander continue to gain inspiration and courage from the life and works of Dr. Lillian Wycoff Johnson, who died in 1956 at the age of 92.

Community Program

Aerial view, pictured below, of Highlander Folk School shows the 3 acre lake where people of the community and students find enjoyment and fellowship while fishing, swimming, and boating.



Tax Exemption Restored

We are glad to announce that on December 18, 1957, the Internal Revenue Service confirmed its previous ruling that the Highlander Folk School is entitled to exemption from Federal income tax and that contributions made to Highlander are deductible for income tax purposes.

Wanted: 100 New Guarantors

The Guarantors Committee which grew out of last year's 25th Anniversary Celebration has secured 160 Guarantors for Highlander. The Committee was formed to provide Highlander with a minimum monthly operating budget of \$2,000 by enlisting 200 people who would pledge at least \$10 a month. The Committee members are:

Dr. John R. Thompson, Chairman, Mrs. William Waldman, Treasurer, 335 Central Avenue, Wilmette, Illinois. Dr. and Mrs. Abraham Berger, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyls, Charlottesville, Virginia. Dean B. R. Brazel, Atlanta, Georgia. Mrs. Josephine Duveneck, Los Altos, California. Dr. George M. Guest, Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. John Hope II, Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Esau Jenkins, Charleston, South Carolina. Miss May Justus, Tracy City, Tennessee. Mrs. Bruce Maynes, Golden, Colorado. Mr. Stewart Mescham, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Meiklejohn, Berkeley, California. Dr. Walter C. Mueller, Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Wendell A. Parris, Washington, D. C. Mr. Cortez M. Puryear, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Mr. Walcott Ross, Miami, Florida. Mr. William Stix, St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. David Stoffer, Knoxville, Tennessee. Mr. Ralph Tettertall, New York, New York.



FOLK SINGING, established as a symbol of Highlander by the late Zilphia Horton and always a source of inspiration, was led by Shelby Flint and Guy Carawan. Shelby Flint was invited by workshop participants to lead singing in Charleston, S. C., and at a Methodist Area Conference in Orangeburg, S. C., in late summer. Pictured above is Guy Carawan with the 5 string banjo, an instrument which had its origin in the Tennessee mountains.

Bigamy Backfires

While Mrs. Roosevelt was telling a Highlander audience that "people who are trying to do something new are very apt to be attacked. Some people hate and fear anything new. . . ." Governor Marvin Griffin's slick-paper smear of Highlander Folk School was backfiring on T. V. Williams, Jr., its originator. The following is an excerpt from an August 4, 1958, TIME MAGAZINE article:

Something euphemistically called the Georgia Commission on Education was only a one-stopographer state agency charged with inventing anti-integration laws until Redneck Governor Marvin Griffin decided that it was meant for bigger things. To the unexploited office of commission executive secretary, he appointed an ambitious, possum-shaped Atlanta lawyer named T. V. (for Truman Versal) Williams Jr., 34. Williams soon multiplied the commission staff by ten, moved into prominent quarters across the street from the state capitol. He talked the legislature into giving him the power of subpoena, plenty of money for a dreamy assortment of private equipment—long-lens camera, wiretap recorder, pocket mikes, etc.—to sleuth on any citizen suspected of disagreeing with white-supremacy dogma. Finding Georgia too small for his ambition, he got authority to spend taxpayer money publicizing racial conditions all over the U. S.

Hammering his stock line that integration of the races is a Communist plot, Williams felt free to:

- Invade neighboring Tennessee by sending a state photographer into the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, use the pictures of its integrated sessions for a slick-paper charge (200,000 copies) that it is a "Communist training center."
- Pass out 100,000 booklet aimed at proving that N.A.A.C.P. is Red-run.
- Broadcast leaflets reprinting an American Legion attack on the Southern Regional Council, respectable, old-line Atlanta interracial agency.
- Mail leaflet pamphlets to support of Arkansas' Racist Governor Orval Faubus to 20,000 Little Rock voters on the eve of their gubernatorial primary.
- Assign his photographer to sneak pictures in the Episcopal Cathedral's Hall of Bishops in Atlanta, where pastors and church ladies gathered for an integrated meeting of the Georgia Council of Churches.

T. V. Williams Jr. rode high and hard until this month, and then he swung the ragged blade of bigotry against the wrong people: Georgia politicians. Suddenly Attorney General Eugene Cook, until then an approvingly silent member of the commission board, threatened an investigation of T. V. Williams Jr. and all his works. Last week Williams collapsed. . . .

1959 Workshops have already been scheduled on Campus Leadership for Integration (April 3-5); Community Services and Segregation (May 17-29), including weekend conference (May 23-4); Registration and Voting (June 21-6); Community Leadership and Integrated Housing (July 19-24); Workshop for Foreign Visitors over Labor-Day Weekend; and Human Aspects of Migration (October).

Highlander Folk School (HFS) has been the subject of a past investigation by the Bureau based upon numerous complaints received concerning communist activities at the school. HFS is supported primarily by donations; offers courses of instruction in labor organization, social economics and the general field of labor education; has had communists on its staff; but has never offered courses of instruction on communist matters nor has the CP ever succeeded in gaining control of it. **CONFIDENTIAL**

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. McGuire ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Mr. W. C. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

0/59

(f Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12)

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL,
Monteagle, Tennessee
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Knoxville News-Sentinel for 1/29/59, carried local news story date-lined Nashville, Tennessee, 1/29/59, under by-line of ED TOPP, News-Sentinel Nashville Correspondent, reporting that the Tennessee Legislature (Senate and House) on 1/28/59, unanimously adopted and sent to the Governor a joint resolution directing him to name a committee of five legislators to investigate reports of "subversive" activities at the Highlander Folk School, near Monteagle, Tennessee. The committee would have power to subpoena witnesses and school records, and would report back to this session of the Legislature.

The resolution is quoted, in part, as charging that Highlander Folk School, and other organizations affiliated with it, "are allegedly involved in activities subversive to and contrary to the forms of good Government". Sponsors of the resolution were listed as Rep. HARRY LEE SENTER, Bristol; and Rep. S. A. RHINEHART, Spencer, Tennessee; Senator BARTON DEMENT, of Murfreesboro, is quoted as saying "HFS is nothing but a finishing school for Communist". Rep SENTER was critical of HFS for inter-mingling of the races.

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2 - MEMPHIS (61-94)
1 - KNOXVILLE

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Date:

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(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

KX 61-12

Copy of above-mentioned news item enclosed to Bureau
herewith.

It is suggested Memphis, at Nashville, follow proposed
legislative investigation of HFS through press, furnishing Bureau
and Knoxville with pertinent clippings.

G E A R T Y

- 2 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

'Records Are Open'

Highlander Folk Probe Approved

By ED TOPP

News-Sentinel Nashville Correspondent

NASHVILLE, Jan. 29 — Is Highlander Folk School really a nest of Red comrades?

Tennessee legislators mean to find out. Without a dissenting vote in either the Senate or House, a joint resolution was adopted yesterday and sent to the Governor to investigate reports of "subversive" activities at the inter-racial school near Monteagle, Tenn.

Today, however, the resolution was recalled for an amendment. The sponsors said the resolution will be amended to put a \$5000 limit on the cost of the investigation.

Myles Horton, director of Highlander Folk, replied to yesterday's action. He said no legislative act was necessary to carry out an investigation of the school.

'Had Only To Ask'

"While we have always welcomed investigation and invited visitors, of whom many have been our Government's guests from foreign countries, we prefer to have only a few observers at a time so as not to distract from the educational activities," said Horton.

"Our records—the list of contributors, faculty members, students—anything — are open to anyone anytime and always have been," Horton said. "They didn't need authorization to get them. All they had to do was ask."

He added that "there are not now and never have been any Communists officially connected with Highlander school. I am not now and never have been a member of the Communist Party and I will sue anyone who calls me a Communist."

May Subpena Power

The resolution directs the Governor to name two Senators and three Representatives to a special committee which would investigate the school and report its findings to the Legislature.

see's neighboring states have investigated Highlander Folk in the past, that the school has received attention of veterans organizations, and that it has recently attracted the attention of the Arkansas attorney general.

To remain on a tax-exempt status as an educational institution, Highlander Folk must report each year to the U. S. Internal Revenue Service that it has not taken part in any propaganda activities, said Horton. "If there were any subversive activities," he said, "the Federal Government would know about it."

Has Tax-Exempt Status

Horton related that Highlander Folk had been challenged as to its eligibility for tax exemption last year, and that the school was removed from a tax-exempt status for a period. After the Internal Revenue Service looked into the matter, the tax-exempt status was returned, he added.

Horton, 54, is a native of Savannah, Tenn. He received his bachelor's degree from Cumberland University and his master's degree from the University of Chicago. He said he is a member of the delegate assembly of the Adult Education Association and is chairman of the Residential Adult Education Section of the AEA. He said he will head the American AEA delegation to the international conference in Germany next September.

Cites 'Report'

Sprinkled on the desks of legislators yesterday were copies of a so-called report in 1957 by the Georgia Commission on Education. The paper referred to the school as a Communist training ground. Chief feature of the pamphlet was a photographic layout of Highlander Folk's non-segregated situation. Long lists of alleged Communist-front organizations connected

Knoxville News-Sentinel

Thurs. 1-29-59

PAGE 2

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pena witnesses and school records.

The resolution was voted twice. One amendment requires that the investigators report to the Legislature as well as to the Governor. The other added a phrase saying the investigation was made for the purpose of taking appropriate legislative action. Thus, it was said, was necessary to make the amendment constitutional.

Trained Labor Leaders

The resolution charges that Highlander, and other organizations affiliated with it, "are allegedly involved in activities subversive to and contrary to the forms of good government."

When it was founded, Highlander specialized in training labor leaders. In recent years it has added integration workshops to its schedule. The school is supported by contributions from individuals, organizations served by the school, foundations and tuitions.

Mrs. Roosevelt Spoke

Speakers at the school last summer included Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Golden, humorist and editor of The Carolina Israelite of Charlotte, N. C.

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Negro integration leader of Montgomery, Ala., and Rosa Parks, whose action touched off the Montgomery bus boycott, are among those listed by Highlander as having attended integration workshops at the school.

Ever since Highlander Folk was established in the mountainous region about 1932, reports have sprung up from time to time that the school was a training ground for Communists.

There never has been any pretense about the policy of non-segregation at the school. That has caused resentment from time to time. A summer camp for youngsters has been run in conjunction with the school, and that, too, has disregarded color or race.

No Academic Courses

"Highlander Folk School is not affiliated with any organizations but makes its services available to individuals on a non-discriminatory basis provided they are open-minded," said Horton.

Academic courses are not taught at Highlander Folk. There are seminars, workshops and discussion groups. Stated policy of the school is: "Democracy to us means that membership in the human family entitles all to free choice of thought and religion, to equal rights in a livelihood, education and health, to equal opportunity to participate in the cultural life of the community and to equal access to public facilities."

With a democratic goal, said Horton, "we are in a position to fight anything that gets in the way, whether it be totalitarian Communism or Fascism."

'Hour Is Late'

Presenting the resolution for a vote in the House yesterday, Rep. Harry Lee Senter, Bristol Democrat, declared, "The hour is late for this investigation, but not too late to show to the world that Tennessee does reverence and respect the great heritage that has been passed down to us by our matchless ancestors."

Senter said some of Tennessee

port" was made by The Memphis Press-Scimitar last December. It was found there had been a change in the personnel and a reorganization of the Georgia Commission on Education since the "report" was published. Paul Stevenson, the present executive secretary, said the literature was not a report. "It was a pamphlet," he said, "distributed by the former secretary. It was not an official state report."

Asked whether the present commission had published any material on Highlander Folk, Stevenson replied: "We don't deal with any kind of propaganda. We accumulate facts." He added that he didn't know anything about the school.

'Want Intermingling'

Senter said the school fosters integrated classes and intermingling of the races. Rep. S. A. Rhinehart, Spencer Democrat, the other sponsor, said:

"In my travels over the country people have asked me what can be done about Highlander Folk School. I told them I would try to rid the county of this disease."

Sen. Barton Dement, Murfreesboro Democrat, said Highlander is "nothing but a finishing school for Communists."

"I am sure the focal point of this investigation has received enough publicity in the past 25 years to make you understand the need for this resolution," Senter said. "These kind of men want the intermingling of the races."

"We suspect our pioneer state of Tennessee has been a breeding ground" of subversive activities at the school, he said. "Several of our neighboring states and the U. S. Department of Justice have made investigations of this questionable institution."

151-240
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: February 4, 1959

FROM : G. A. NEASE

SUBJECT: ^① HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b7c

██████████ called me this morning and stated he had had inquiry from the press concerning the above school indicating the Tennessee legislature intended to look into the activities of the school and his inquiry was whether or not we had ever investigated the Highlander Folk School.

b7c

After checking with the Domestic Intelligence Division, I advised ██████████ that we had made some limited inquiry concerning the school several years ago when it was alleged it was a hot bed for communists, and we forwarded a memorandum to Assistant Attorney General Bazelon dated February 21, 1947, and that we had also forwarded a memorandum to Peyton Ford dated February 26, 1951, regarding the matter. I told him, however, we were in no position to state we had ever investigated the school nor would it be to the Bureau's or the Department's advantage to indicate that we had investigated the school. I briefly described the background of the school to him and suggested I felt best not to comment on the matter. ██████████ stated he agreed and that he would get the point across there is no current activity on the part of the Department in this matter.

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Trotter ☒

W.C. Sullivan ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Holloman ☒

Gandy ☒

FBI

Date: **2/13/59**

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Via **AIR-TEL** **AIR MAIL**
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12)

**HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL,
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE
IS - X**

Re Knoxville air-tel to Bureau dated 2/12/59.

There is submitted herewith one copy of news article entitled, "Inquiry Assured for Highlander", which appeared in the 2/11/59, issue of the Chattanooga Times.

*Indices negative
asked Carl K. by
4/14/59*

GEARTY

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Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ Per _____

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INQUIRY ASSURED FOR HIGHLANDER

5 Men to Conduct Probe Will Be Named After Ellington Signs

From Chattanooga Times Bureau

NASHVILLE — Prompt appointment of a legislative committee to investigate Highlander Folk School was promised Tuesday by House and Senate speakers soon after the General Assembly authorized the inquiry.

Lt. Gov. William D. Baird of Lebanon said he already has decided upon the two senators he will name to the five-man committee. But he declined to reveal the names until the resolution is signed by Gov. Ellington, possibly Wednesday.

House Speaker James L. Bomar of Shelbyville promised the three representatives for the joint Senate-House committee will be designated "within 24 hours" after the governor acts. His choice, he said, will be "non-political."

Sponsors Have Roles

Legislative custom dictates the sponsors of an investigation of this type be named to the committee. In that event, two of those certain of appointment are Rep. Harry Lee Senter of Bristol, who initiated the proposed inquiry, and Sen. Barton Dement of Murfreesboro, who put it through the Senate.

Final approval for the investigation came by a 22 to 9 vote of the Senate, sending the resolution to Ellington, who already had said he would sign

See Page Nine, Column Five

INQUIRY ASSURED FOR HIGHLANDER

From Page One

it reluctantly. He doubted the hasty investigation, which must be concluded by March 10, would accomplish much.

The senators haggled over a number of technicalities before voting \$5,000 for the investigation. One senator complained about a lack of copies of the resolution, while another claimed it had not been read in full by the clerk.

The Senate recessed for 15 minutes while the Rev. Carl Kirby of Tracy City laid down a fusillade of charges at the racially integrated adult education school.

as a part-time Methodist preacher, missionary and gospel singer, asked for 45 minutes to present his case against Highlander and its director, Myles Horton.

Speaks Fast

When senators protested their work schedule would allow him only a third of that, he attempted to cram the full speech into the allotted time.

Talking with machine-gun speed which made his sentences sometimes unintelligible, Kirby accused Highlander of being subversive, of harboring Communist sympathizers and fomenting industrial strife. He waved affidavits and read from cards and documents which he claimed back up his allegations.

This evidence, he asserted, was available only to him and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

But he asked the Legislature call off the investigation, claiming records necessary to establish charges against the school already had been removed from Monteagle in anticipation of the inquiry.

Kirby urged instead that the Legislature proceed at once to enact a law putting Highlander out of business. He promised the Legislature he would supply a hill "with teeth in it."

Horton has said repeatedly he would welcome the investigation and that all records and data relative to the school he established in 1932 will be made available. He demanded the Legislature make a complete inquiry and either clear his school or close it.

TENN.

CHAT. TIMES

2-11-59

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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March 27, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am in possession of a publication which describes a school by the name of "The Highlander Folk School" in Tennessee. This publication also states that the school was established in September 1932, by Horton and Donald L. West, a Georgian with a long record of affiliations with Communist-front groups.

I would very much appreciate all information the FBI may be at liberty to give regarding this school, its teachers and its purpose.

This publication also states that this school has continued under close surveillance by the FBI therefore I presume you may have some report available to the public.

My very sincere thanks.

Yours very truly,
[REDACTED] b7c
an

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/cw
2455220

REC-82

EX-130

61-7511-272
APR 8 1961

RESPONSE
3/2/61

REC- 82

61-7511-272

April 5, 1961

EX-130

Dear [REDACTED]

I have received your letter dated March 27, 1961, and the interest which prompted your communicating with me is indeed appreciated.

While I would like to be of assistance, the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the FBI, strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government, do not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning organizations, publications or individuals. I am sure you will understand the necessity for this policy and will not infer that our files do or do not contain the information you desire.

In view of your interest in the internal security of the United States, I am enclosing some literature which you may wish to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 81

APR 5 1961

COMM-FBI

Enclosures

(13)

FBI

REC'D CIVIL ROOM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/aw

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

57 APR 12 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 5 12 12 PM '61
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

APR 2 11 03 AM '61

b7c [REDACTED]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Bufiles contain no identifiable references to correspondent.

The Highlander Folk School (HFS) has been the subject of numerous allegations that it is a communist school and the headquarters of communism in Eastern Tennessee, due primarily to its racial character. These allegations have not been substantiated. The Bureau is cognizant of the numerous communist affiliations of personnel affiliated with the HFS. The Bureau has not investigated this organization. (61-7511-266, 267)

The following items of literature are being sent to correspondent:

1. "One Nation's Response to Communism"
2. "Communist Target - Youth"
3. "Communism and the College Student"
4. "The Communists Are After Our Minds"

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (61-7511)

DATE: 5/22/61

FROM : SAC, Knoxville, (61-12)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE
IS - C

Enclosed is original and four copies of letterhead memo pertaining to Highlander Folk School reflecting the latest legal action and decisions concerning the suit filed by the State of Tennessee against this school. This memo is being forwarded for completion of Bufiles.

Photo
CC TO: *State (cu) Ec S/VFAC*
REQ. REC'D *12-4-62*
DEC 17 1961
ANS.
BY: *Shank/Een*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/cw
245582

- 2 - Bureau (Enc 5) (RM) EX-116
1 - Knoxville

mlc
(3)

AGENCY *23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100*
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. *6-2-61*
HOW FORW. *N/A*
BY *tap/orig*

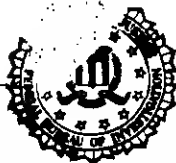
REC-14

61-7511-273

MAY 25 1961

EX-116

REC'D - CIVIL RIGHTS
JUN 6 1961



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Knoxville, Tennessee
May 22, 1961

**HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

The Chattanooga News-Free Press, Chattanooga, Tennessee, a daily publication, in the issue of April 5, 1961, reported that on April 5, 1961, the Tennessee Supreme Court upheld the revocation of the Highlander Folk School's general welfare charter and ordered the operating corporation dissolved. It was reported that the Supreme Court's decision meant that it must shut down operations unless it gets a stay order from the State Court in order to further appeal its case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The school's charter was reported revoked on two grounds: MYLES HORTON, Director and founder of the adult education institution, operated the school for his own personal gain; intoxicating beverages were sold illegally on the school premises.

It was reported that the Tennessee Supreme Court did not consider the 1902 State Segregation Law, stating that it was not necessary for them to pass upon the Constitutional question as to the mixing of white and colored male and female in the same school, since Highlander had violated other state laws.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/02
245536

61-7511-273
ENCLOSURE

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

The case was first tried in February, 1960, at which time the local State Court ordered the revocation of the charter and the corporation dissolved, but allowed the school to operate pending the outcome of an appeal.

The Knoxville News-Sentinel, Knoxville, Tennessee, a daily publication, in issue May 5, 1961, reported that the Tennessee Supreme Court had denied a petition to re-hear the controversial Highlander Folk School case. It was reported that in asking for a re-hearing, attorneys for Highlander had argued the charter was revoked simply because it was an integrated institution.

The article reported that the State Supreme Court in a recent opinion ignored the segregation question and said the school should give up its charter because of the beer sales and the finding of the jury in regards to MYLES HORTON, Director.

It was reported that attorneys for the Highlander Folk School said they planned to carry the case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Knoxville Journal, Knoxville, Tennessee, a daily publication, in issue May 11, 1961, reported that on May 10, 1961, the Highlander Folk School announced it had authorized attorneys to take its charter revocation case to the Supreme Court of the United States. They will ask the U. S. Supreme Court to hear an appeal of a recent ruling by the Tennessee Supreme Court revoking the school's charter.

Director MYLES HORTON reported that meanwhile the racially integrated school is operating as usual and last week was planning a new South-wide Citizenship School Program.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-274

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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5 Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

11-7511-275

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

L. Attache, Bonn (105-1280)

June 29, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

Director, FBI (105-7511) - 275

9221

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
EAST GERMANY

Classified by ~~Multiple Sources~~
Declassify on: OADR 8/18/84
24552

Reurlet 6-14-61.

For your information the Highlander Folk School was organized in approximately 1932 and is reportedly supported primarily by donations from individuals and labor unions in the form of payments for the students to attend its courses. It offers courses of instruction in labor organization, social economics and the general field of labor education.

Myles Horton was born 7-7-05 at Savannah, Tennessee, and attended the Union Theological Seminary, University of Chicago and the Cumberland University. He received an AB degree at the latter University. Myles Horton became Director of the Highlander Folk School in approximately 1932.

According to Bureau files the Highlander Folk School has had Communist Party, (CP), members on its staff and has followed the practice of welcoming communists as students. Due to its interracial character it has been the subject of numerous past allegations that it represents the headquarters for communism in East Tennessee. These allegations have never been substantiated. An investigation was conducted during 1941-43; however, the reports have never been disseminated and contain notes indicating that much of the subversive derogatory information contained therein has been repudiated by individuals previously furnishing information.

MAILED 10
JUN 30 1961
COMM-FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Foreign Liaison (Route through for review)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Reurlet
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

50 JUL 6 1961

JUL 3 1961

Legal Attache, Bonn
RE: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
61-7511

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In view of the above it does not appear desirable to volunteer information concerning the Highlander Folk School and Horton to outside agencies. If a request for information is received in this regard, the identifying information in paragraphs two and three may be furnished. The substance of paragraphs four and five, however, should only be furnished orally.

NOTE:

In view of the controversial nature of the organization and Horton and the lack of substantiating information concerning allegations against them it appears that [REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

Highlander Folk School

Section 7 of 11 Sections

61-7511

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)

DATE: 10/17/61

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
IS - C

The Knoxville News-Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn., a daily publication, in issue of October 8, 1961, reported that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL at Monteagle, Tenn., announces plans for a similar school in Knoxville, Tenn., to be located in an old apartment building at 1625 Riverside Drive, Knoxville. It was reported the Knoxville institution will be a research and educational center which "insures the continuation of the Highlander idea". It was reported that so far as financially possible, the Knoxville school will take over the previous educational program of the Monteagle School if the latter is forced to close.

News media have reported the U. S. Supreme Court refused to hear the appeal of the Highlander Folk School from the decision of the Tennessee Courts and found that Highlander violated criminal laws of the state and revoked the school's charter. HORTON, during the state trial, was accused of operating the school for personal benefit, and it was alleged beer was illegally sold on the grounds.

In the news article of October 8, 1961, it was reported that the State Charter for the Knoxville School was issued on August 28, 1961.

MEMPHIS DIVISION, at Nashville, Tenn., will, through appropriate state offices, verify the reported charter of the Knoxville institution and will obtain from the charter records the purpose of the school, date charter granted, list of directors and officials and any other pertinent data available in such files. It is requested that this information be furnished to the Knoxville Office.

3 - Bureau
3 - Memphis (2 - 61-34, 1 - 100-3208)
1 - Knoxville
bgc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/DA

58 OCT 24 1961

REC-17

10 OCT 19 1961

61-7511-276

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 10/25/62

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTELAIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CC TO:

REQ. REC'D

DEC 17 1962

ANS.

BY:

DEC 17 1962

CC TO:

REQ. REC'D

NOV 30 1962

ANS.

BY:

CC TO:

REQ. REC'D

DEC 21 1962

ANS.

BY:

Enclosed herewith are five copies of letterhead memorandum in captioned matter.

INFORMANTS:Identity of Source

T-1 is

Location of Report

T-2 is the House of Representatives Select Committee to Investigate Foundations and Other Organizations, which committee advised the Bureau by memorandum reflecting interviews with various witnesses including BUDENZ. The Bureau furnished copies of this memorandum to the New York Office by letter dated 2/24/53, entitled, "USE OF BENEVOLENT TRUST FUNDS, PHILANTHROPIC AND ELEMOSYNARY INSTRUCTIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE PROGRESS OF SUBVERSIVE GROUPS; IS - C".

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

OTHERWISE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
1 - Knoxville

/bgc

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY

REQ. REC'D

DATE FORW.

HOW FORW.

BY

D2, ONI, OSI, RAO

10-29-62

R-5

TJF/m

61-7511-277

EX:

VAC

OCT 27 1962

REC-101

REC.D

Approved:

Sent

Per Classified by

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 3/2/80



UI

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONIn Reply, Please Refer to
File No.Knoxville, Tennessee
October 25, 1962~~CONFIDENTIAL~~HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - CHIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The October 13, 1962 issue of the Knoxville Journal, a local daily newspaper published at Knoxville, Tennessee, contained an article captioned "Highlander Alters Policies". This article read in part as follows:

"Highlander Folk School, noted for its pro-Communist leanings, has changed emphasis from education of whites to accept integration to agitation by a few Negroes in stirring up racial trouble by sitings and the like, it was learned yesterday.

This was the gist of a speech given this week by Myles Horton, Highlander director, to a group of 11 supporters of Rev. Maurice McCracken in Cincinnati. McCracken is a Presbyterian minister, under suspension, who was the treasurer of "Operation Freedom" for "Tent City" in West Tennessee a few months ago. He has a community church in Cincinnati.

Highlander has been operating here at 1625 Riverside Drive. It formerly was at Monteagle, but was closed there several months ago by the state. After that, Horton and a group obtained another charter from the state to function here.

Horton, in his talk, told of a Negro Presbyterian Church in Knoxville where the basement is used as a cafeteria and meeting place for Negro students from University of Tennessee, Maryville College and Knoxville College to plan integration activities. Upstairs quarters are used to house Negro speakers who come into Knoxville to speak to the groups.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ENCLOSURE

Classified by SP8 BTJ/CW
Declassify on: OADR 3/18/84
245582

61-7511-277

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Horton also told of the "difficulties" Highlander is having with Knoxville city ordinances passed to specifically hinder operation of the left wing institution.

He told the meeting "a group of labor leaders" who helped elect Mayor John Duncan went to the mayor to protest the ordinances, but "all they got was lip service."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

b7D [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED]

b1 [REDACTED]

Confidential Informant Knoxville T-2, another Government agency, advised that LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ, admitted former editor of the Daily Worker, an East Coast Communist newspaper, and a former official of the Communist Party, advised on November 21, 1952, that the Highlander Folk School was pro-Communist, but BUDENZ did not furnish further details.

The October 8, 1961 issue of the Knoxville News-Sentinel, a local daily newspaper published at Knoxville, Tennessee, contained an article reflecting that Highlander Folk School had announced plans for a similar school at Knoxville to be located at 1625 Riverside Drive. The article identified MYLES HORTON as director of Highlander.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

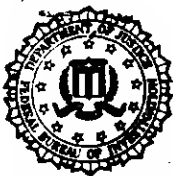
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The December 17, 1961 issue of the Knoxville News-Sentinel contained an article reflecting that on December 16, 1961, assets of Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, were auctioned by the State of Tennessee under a court decree after the school was convicted of violating three Tennessee laws and failed in appeals to the State and United States Supreme Courts.

The July 8, 1962 issue of the Knoxville News-Sentinel contained an article reflecting the land on which Highlander Folk School was formerly located had been sold at public auction under Court decree. The article stated that MYLES HORTON, Director of Highlander during its entire existence, has moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, and has been granted a State charter for an organization called Highlander Research and Educational Center.

4
CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Knoxville, Tennessee
October 25, 1962

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Letterhead Memorandum dated
October 25, 1962, Knoxville, Tenn.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced
communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/CW

245526

ENCLOSURE

61-7511-277

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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61-7511-278

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FBI

Date: 6/20/63

Transmit the following in

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Type in plain text or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12)

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

IS - C

INFORMATION CONCERNING
RACIAL MATTERS

Agency G-2, ONI, C-1 (61-7511)

Date Forw. 6/27/63

How Forw. R/S

By Rbl: ep
ice org-unit

Re Knoxville teletype 6/20/63.

Enclosed are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum bearing the caption, "HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, INFORMATION CONCERNING, RACIAL MATTERS".

No local dissemination to intelligence agencies has been made by the Knoxville Office.

As the Bureau is aware the Knoxville Office is making no investigation of the Highlander Folk School pursuant to Bureau instructions. The source referred to in enclosed letterhead memorandum is [REDACTED]

KX T-1 is [REDACTED]

KX T-2 is the House of Representatives Select Committee to investigate Foundations and Other Organizations, which committee advised the Bureau by memorandum reflecting interviews with various witnesses, including BUDENZ.

③ - Bureau (Enclosures - 8) (RM)

1 - Knoxville

epm - AMERICA

ENCLOSURE

C D - WICH

REC-38

61-7511-279

20 JUN 22 1963

Classified by SP8 BTJ/AN

Declassify on: OADR 01/84

245533

b7c

SID

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Approved: 68 JUL 8

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

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☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-279-LHM, p. 1, 2

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HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

61-7511-280
CHANGED TO
44-22405-4X

OCT 29 1964

BC, SAI

C

Tiplaz _____
 Belson _____
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 Tele. Room _____
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 Gandy _____

CONFIDENTIAL

The Attorney General

A Washington Capital News Service dispatch for July 13, 1961, quoted Martin Luther King as stating that his only visit to the Highlander Folk School was for a speech he had made at the school's 25th Anniversary celebration in 1957. He stated that the picture of him at the school which had been displayed by Governor Ross Barnett, of Mississippi, to the Senate Committee on Commerce on July 12, 1961, apparently was taken during this visit.

Enclosures (6)

1 - Deputy Attorney General - Enclosures (6)

1 - Mr. Burke Marshall - Enclosures (6)
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

This letter is classified Confidential since it contains information furnished from confidential informants whose revelation could cause harm to the national defense.

CONFIDENTIAL

lrc [REDACTED]
July 10, 1963.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/5/84 BY SP8079/02
245832 RLB

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

After a telephone conversation with the local agent, yesterday, I concluded that, to be safe, I'd write you regarding a document on the Highlander Folk School; Communist Training School, Monteagle, Tenn, which came into my possession as stated below and the advisability of showing it to friends and acquaintances. I am active in politics.

This document seems to be particularly appropriate at this time.

[REDACTED]

Human Events was a publication subscribed for. In one issue there was a paragraph to the effect that a document was circulating in Washington, that was causing comment. This could be obtained free of charge by writing to the Georgia Commission on Education, 220 Agriculture Building, 19 Hunter Street, S. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia. This I did and in return I received this 4 page spread with text and pictures of this school. Editorial comment to the effect: "On the preceeding pages you have seen pictures of the leaders of every major race incident in the South from May 1954 until the time of this meeting, Labor Day, 1957 Week-end (August 30, 31 and September 1, 2). ***** All or any part of this folder may be reproduced by any person or organization with or without credit being given to this Commission."

Georgia Commission on Education
Governor Marvin Griffin, Chairman.

Tenn
I. V. Williams, Jr., Executive Secretary. REC-37

61-7511-281
Martin Luther King, Rev. Abernathy are among many others pictured. There are also numerous references to the activities of the N. A. A. C. P. In view of what is going on now, this folder with its reliable information, seems useful today.

I shall be grateful for any advice you can give me. JUL 18 1963

Very sincerely,
[REDACTED]

CORRESPONDENCE

EX-108

REC- 37

61-7511-281

July 16, 1963

JUL 16 4 14 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of July 10th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, the FBI, being an investigative agency of the Federal Government, neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In addition, information in the files of this Bureau must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I am, therefore, unable to comment in the manner you suggested. I hope you will understand my position.

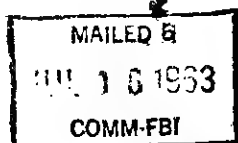
Sincerely yours, ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

J. Edgar Hoover

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/CL
245532

John Edgar Hoover
Director



NOTE: No record of correspondent in Bufiles.

[REDACTED]

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

(note continued on next page)

REC'D MAIL ROOM

JUL 25 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b7c

[REDACTED]

The Highlander Folk School (HFS) has been the subject of numerous allegations that it is communist sponsored and a communist headquarters in eastern Tennessee. These allegations are due primarily to its racial character. The allegations have not been substantiated; however, the Bureau is aware of numerous communist affiliations of personnel associated with HFS.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-282

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH., CHAIRMAN
 JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.
 J. L. MOSELEY, D.K.
 STROM THURMOND, S.C.
 FRANK J. LAUSCHE, OHIO
 RALPH YARBOROUGH, TEX.
 CLAIR ENGLE, CALIF.
 E. L. BARTLETT, ALASKA
 VANCE HARTKE, IND.
 GALE W. MCGEE, WYO.
 PHILIP A. HART, MICH.
 HOWARD W. CANNON, NEV.

NORRIS COTTON, KY.
 THRUSTON B. M.
 HUGH SCOTT, PA.
 WINSTON L. PROSSER, VT.
 J. GLENN BEALL, MD.

EDWARD JARRETT, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. Belmont ✓
 Mr. Mohr ✓
 Mr. Casper ✓
 Mr. Callahan ✓
 Mr. Conrad ✓
 Mr. DeLoach ✓
 Mr. Evans ✓
 Mr. Gale ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Sullivan ✓
 Mr. Tavel ✓
 Mr. Trotter ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Miss Holmes ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

July 16, 1963

Dear Mr. Director:

I am enclosing a leaflet which was included in the official hearing record on S. 1732, the Administration's Public Accommodations Civil Rights bill. It was submitted by the Governor of Mississippi, Ross Barnett, as part of his statement to demonstrate that the recent racial demonstrations in the South and elsewhere are inspired and organized by communists.

Could you at the earliest possible time advise me of the authenticity of the picture, the status of the organization printing it (the Georgia Commission on Education), the nature and character of the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tenn., as well as any other facts that might be pertinent in evaluating the implications of the material.

A reply with the return of the leaflet for inclusion in the record would be very helpful. My thanks in advance.

Personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

WARREN G. MAGNUSON
 Chairman

161-7511-
 NOT RECORDED
 184 JUL 24 1963

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
 Director
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Department of Justice
 Washington 25, D. C.

ENCLOSURE

Encl.
 WGM:GBGc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/11/79 BY 5180 RCR/JAR

3 JUL 24 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

3-02-122-501-32 JUL 17 1963

Letter to Sen. Magnuson
 BLH/aab

July 18, 1963

61-7511

- 1 - Original
- 1 - Yellow
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Section tickler

Honorable Warren G. Magnuson
United States Senate
Washington 25, D.C.

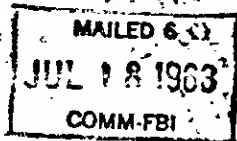
My dear Senator:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 18, 1963, with the enclosed leaflet and your request for information concerning the authenticity of the picture in the leaflet, the nature and character of the Highlander Folk School, and the status of the Georgia Commission on Education. In line with Departmental policy, your request and a copy of the leaflet are being forwarded to the Attorney General for his consideration.

Pursuant to your request, I am returning the leaflet.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/11/79 BY SP10 RCD/jae

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUL 23 5 58 PM '63
FBI

aaab
(15)

- 1 - The Attorney General
- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Address per Special Correspondents' List. Re memo Smith to Sullivan dated 7/18/63 re: REQUESTS FROM SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON AND CONGRESSMAN JEFFERY COHELAN CONCERNING CURRENT RACIAL AGIATION. BL/je

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

63 JUL 29 1963

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Be wup
Worke
CH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

DATE: July 18, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith *RS*SUBJECT: REQUESTS FROM SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON
AND CONGRESSMAN JEFFERY COHELAN
CONCERNING CURRENT RACIAL AGITATION

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Reference my memorandum dated 7/18/63, captioned as above, which acknowledged receipt of letters and enclosures from Senator Magnuson and Congressman Cohelan and informed them that their requests are being forwarded to the Attorney General for his consideration.

Senator Magnuson requested information as to the authenticity of a photograph of Martin Luther King and others taken at the Highlander Folk School, the status of the Georgia Commission on Education which printed the photograph, and information relating to the Highlander Folk School. Congressman Cohelan also requested information regarding King and the school.

Information concerning the Highlander Folk School and those in the photograph with King--Abner Winston Berry, Aubrey Williams, and Myles Horton--was furnished to the Attorney General by letter dated 7/17/63, captioned "Martin Luther King, Security Matter-C, Racial Matters."

The enclosed memorandum contains additional information for the Attorney General.

The Georgia Commission on Education, a legislative investigating body of the State of Georgia, sent a photographer to a seminar at the Highlander Folk School over Labor Day, 1957, to take still and motion pictures of individuals and activities. Later the Commission published these photographs in a large folder.

Enclosures *sent 7-18-63*

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. M.A. Jones
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Section tickler
1 - [redacted]

161-7511-
NOT RECORDED
176 JUL 24 1963

(11)

54 JUL 30 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/12/80 BY SP4 JRM/eb

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-60672-39

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: REQUESTS FROM SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON
AND CONGRESSMAN JEFFERY COHELAN
CONCERNING CURRENT RACIAL AGITATION

Information in our files shows that Abner Berry, Aubrey Williams, and King were present at this Labor Day seminar at the school. King was quoted by a press service on July 13, 1963, as having admitted that he attended the 25th anniversary celebration of the school in 1957 and that the picture of him was apparently taken during this visit.

RE COMMENDATION:

That the enclosed letter be sent to the Attorney General.

WCS
Be

GR. ✓
P

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 7/18/63

FROM : R. W. Smith

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/11/79 BY SP8 RCB/jem

SUBJECT: REQUESTS FROM SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON
AND CONGRESSMAN JEFFERY COHELAN
CONCERNING CURRENT RACIAL AGITATION

1 - Belmont

1 - Mohr

1 - DeLoach

1 - Evans

1 - Sullivan

1 - Jones

1 - Baumgardner

1 - Bland

1 - Section Ticker

1 - [REDACTED]

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

By letter dated 7/16/63, Senator Magnuson enclosed a leaflet containing the photograph of Martin Luther King and others at what was described as a "Communist Training School." Senator Magnuson requested information concerning the authenticity of the photograph, information as to the Highlander Folk School where the photograph was allegedly taken, and the status of the Georgia Commission on Education which printed the leaflet.

By letter dated 7/15/63, with a similar enclosure, Congressman Cohelan requested information regarding King and the school.

It is believed that these requests, which are similar in nature to the previous request of Senator Monroney, should be handled in the same manner by advising the correspondents that because of Departmental policy their requests are being forwarded to the Department for its consideration. Enclosed for that purpose are separate letters to Senator Magnuson and Congressman Cohelan.

By separate communication, the Attorney General is being furnished one copy each of correspondents' letters, enclosures, and our replies. We are also furnishing pertinent information and calling attention to the data previously submitted to him regarding this matter contained in the Director's letter to the Attorney General dated 7/16/63.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed letters be sent to Senator Magnuson and Congressman Cohelan.

NOT RECORDED JUL 25 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-66672

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-283

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET1

Page(a) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☒ For your information: LETTER From THIRD PARTY

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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JUDGE SLAP

Senate group to quiz FBI, RFK on claim mixes Red-inspired

BY NEIL GILBRIDE

WASHINGTON, July 13—(AP)—Supporters of President Kennedy's civil rights legislation have challenged a Southern governor's claim that current Negro demonstrations are "largely Communist inspired."

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney, D-Okla., said the Federal Bureau of Investigation could be asked for any information it has relevant to the statement of Gov. Ross

Barnett of Mississippi Friday in testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee.

Under questioning by Sen. E.L. Bartlett, D-Alaska, Barnett conceded he had not talked with any FBI official to back up his claim that "leaders of the FBI" believe the demonstrations follow a Communist pattern.

Barnett also gave the committee a photograph which he said was taken at "a Communist training school" and showed a group that included Dr. Martin Luther King, Negro integration leader.

In New York, King commented that Barnett's claim of a Communist link with Negro demonstrations or with the school where the picture was taken were "utterly ridiculous and falacious."

The school is the Highland Folk School at Mont Eagle, Tenn.

One man in the picture with King was Abner W. Berry, whom Barnett said was a member of the central committee of the Communist Party.

Sen. Philip A. Hart, D-Mich., commented:

"I am for civil rights. I would walk with Martin Luther King. I hope that doesn't make me suspect."

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash., said the picture would be brought to the attention of Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy. Magnuson, chairman of the

POTOMAC OFFBEAT

Peter Lawford and friends give movieland lingo to New Frontier

News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 13—President Kennedy has many friends—and a brother-in-law, Peter Lawford, among the Hollywood contingent, and that may explain the liberal use of movieland expressions by New Frontiersmen.

For instance, before Kennedy went to Europe, administrative planners drew up not an itinerary but a scenario. Thus there was the "Germany scenario," the "Dublin scenario" and so forth.

Such show biz terminology is not just an example of momentary lightheartedness. It is standard around the White House.

At the height of the rail crisis the other day, as aides were readying the fish room for an important statement by the President, one could hear such cries as "clear the set, clear the set."

Ceremonial business tough

IT WAS A COOL morning for Washington in July, but Sen. Eugene McCarthy, D-Minn., almost yawned a greeting to a newspaperman.

Why was he so sleepy? A heavier than usual

not Senate work. It's this cere-

Birmingham, Ala., Saturday, July 13, 1963

S SCHOOL

Continued from Page 1
 crimination in public accommodations, emphasized that the main question before Congress was whether the civil rights legislation warranted.

He said it was besides the point whether racial demonstrations inspired by "the Communist Party, the Elks Club, or the John Birch Society."

had other harsh things about Negro demonstrations and the administration's civil

has "slave" bill and his general and

MARTIN LUTHER KING.... AT COMMUNIST TRAINING SCHOOL



PICTURED (Foreground),

- (1) Martin Luther King of the Montgomery Boycott and the Birmingham riots, backed up by the Kennedys,
- (2) Abner W. Berry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party,
- (3) Aubrey Williams, pres. of the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., the Transmission Belt in the South for the Communist Party,
- (4) Myles Horton, director of Highlander Folk School for Communist Training, Monteagle, Tenn.

These "four horsemen" of racial agitation have brought tension, disturbance, strife and violence in their advancement of the Communist doctrine of "racial nationalism."

CA 108
REC- 25

61-7511-284

July 22, 1963

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

I received your letter of July 15, 1963, with enclosures, and I want to thank you for your kind prayers.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance and I hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the subject of your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 25
JUL 22 1963
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The Highlander Folk School (HFS) has been the subject of numerous allegations that it is a communist school and the headquarters of communism in Eastern Tennessee, due primarily to its racial character. These allegations have not been substantiated. The Bureau is cognizant of the numerous communist affiliations of personnel affiliated with the HFS. The Bureau has not investigated this organization.

His enclosures were newspaper articles pertaining to Dr. Martin Luther King pictured at the HFS and a circular of correspondent's church.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/74 BY SP5 BTG/CL
945502

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JUL 31 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-19-63

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

b7c

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

By letter to the FBI dated 7-15-63 concerning "Reds in Our Capital" and directed to "Gentlemen or Jackasses," captioned individual furnished her views concerning the Highlander Folk School. She traced its history and quoted a Tennessee newspaper article of 1939 which set out "It is a center, if not the center for the spreading of Communists doctrine in 13 Southeastern States." She praises Governor Ross Barnett of Mississippi for his wonderful stand on civil rights and criticizes the FBI as being weak and indifferent. She concurs with Governor Barnett that Jews are mostly responsible for our present day ills and refers to Martin Luther King and others as "niggers." In addition to this school, she attacks the NAACP and observes it should be banned from the U. S. and its assets seized.

RECOMMENDATION:

Due to her inflammatory language and unfounded attacks on the FBI, this letter should not be acknowledged.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
 :mlh (3)

53 AUG 5 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/aa

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 26, 1963

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

A review of the file on the Highlander Research and Education Center, formerly operated as the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, has been made and it is recommended that no security-type investigation be conducted since this organization is primarily involved as a training ground in the integration movement in the South. It is believed, however, that we should obtain the names of all officers, teachers and students of this organization so that a check of Bufiles can be made.

The Highlander Folk School was founded in 1932 by Myles Horton who continues as director of this group and by Donald Lee West [REDACTED]. The school was supported by donations of individuals and labor unions in the form of payments for students attending courses of instruction in labor organizations, social economics and the general field of labor education. It has had Communist Party (CP) members on its staff and has accepted communists as students. No courses, however, were ever offered in communism nor has the CP ever succeeded in gaining control of the School.

Due to the interracial character of the School, it has been the subject of numerous allegations that it represented the headquarters of communism in east Tennessee. An extensive investigation was conducted in 1941 and 1942 as a result of the allegations. These allegations have never been substantiated and much of the information of a subversive derogatory nature concerning this School was later repudiated by the individuals who previously furnished the information. No investigation is being conducted concerning this organization at this time. Although inquiries have been made of the Knoxville Office from time to time regarding an investigation of this group, Knoxville recommended no investigation. 61-7511

dfm/fjh
Enc.(4) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/aw
245522

JUL 30 1963

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

61-7511

On 2/16/60 the charter of the Highlander Folk School was revoked by the State of Tennessee as the School was operating "a private racially integrated school" in violation of the Tennessee Code making it unlawful to allow white and colored persons to attend the same institution of learning. Horton subsequently opened the Highlander Research and Education Center, Knoxville, Tennessee, which continues in existence.

This organization has continuously been involved in the integration movement and as a result charges are being continuously made that it is "communist." These charges are based mainly on the opinion of individuals making the charges that being prointegration is being procommunist.

This organization in June, 1963, was again involved in an incident involving the arrest of 28 white and colored men and women after a raid on a camp site near Maryville, Tennessee. This camp was being operated as a branch of the Highlander Research and Education Center and was being used as a workshop to train individuals for the integration movement.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to the Knoxville Office be approved instructing that the names of all officers, teachers and students connected with this organization be obtained in a very discreet manner and furnished to the Bureau. No active investigation is to be conducted.

1/11/64 *gal* *WEL*

SAC, Knoxville (61-12)

July 29, 1963

REC-106

Director, FBI (61-7511) *286*

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

**HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)**

b7c

You are instructed to discreetly obtain the names of all officers, teachers and students who are currently connected with the Highlander Research and Education Center for submission to the Bureau. No active investigation may be conducted. You should insure that obtaining these names does not become a matter of public information in your territory.

This matter should be handled expeditiously and the names furnished to the Bureau as soon as possible.

NOTE:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan, same caption, dated 7/26/63, TPR:dff/fjh.



Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____

fjh/fjh
(6)

106
AUG 2 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *3/5/84* BY *SP8 BTG/10*
245832

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☒ For your information: LETTER FROM THIRD PARTY

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-287

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 4-750 (2-7-79)
 XXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Knoxville (Your file 61-12) DATE: 8/16/63FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 61-9511-287)Room No. 612-88SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)☒ Post in file and
destroy 0-1
(For SOG use
only)☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

- ☒ 2. Date ☐ airtel ☒ letter ☐ submitted
☐ report ☐ letterhead memo ☒ will be submitted ReBulet 7/29/63.
- ☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____
- ☐ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☐ Investigation ☐ Prosecution
- ☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letter
☐ report ☐ letterhead memo
- By _____

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

Letter Submitted 8/13/63

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8BTQ/c4
24532

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 17 1963	
FBI - KNOX	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (61-7511)

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, Knoxville (61-12) (C)

DATE: 8/13/63

SUBJECT: *[C]* HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

ReBulet to Knoxville 7/29/63.

Referenced letter instructed Knoxville to discreetly obtain the names of all officers, teachers, and students currently connected with Highlander Research and Education Center (HREC). The Bulet instructed Knoxville to conduct no active investigation and to insure that obtaining these names did not become a matter of public information.

HREC is located at 1625 Riverside Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee, and its director is MYLES HORTON, long-time director of Highlander Folk School (HFS), Monteagle, Tennessee. The Bureau is aware that assets of HFS were auctioned by the State of Tennessee in 1961 under court decree after HFS was convicted of violating state laws.

The physical facilities of this institution consist of one large former residence and a small adjoining structure. MYLES HORTON and his wife reside on the premises and it is believed that other persons reside there on a temporary basis from time to time.

On 8/28/61, a State of Tennessee General Welfare Charter was issued to HREC, Inc. The incorporators listed on the charter are:

Dr. SCOTT BATES
MYLES HORTON
Miss MARY JUSTUS
Mr. EUGENE KAYDEN
Miss VERA McCAMPBELL

cc 81-115
2 - Bureau
1 - Knoxville

EX-115

61-7511-1058

REC-64

10 AUG 15 1963

cc 81-115
67c (3)
F-50
6 OCT 10 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CH
245832

[Stamp]

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-288, p. 2-5

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

THE TITANIC

For the Bureau's information, HREC is an extremely controversial subject in this area and has been the subject of numerous articles in one local newspaper (The Knoxville Journal) purporting to show connections between Communism and HREC and between HREC and the Presbyterian Youth Center at the University of Tennessee. The Knoxville Office frequently receives inquiries from persons in various walks of life requesting information re HREC and wanting to know if the Bureau is conducting an investigation of this institution. In line with Bureau instructions issued 6/11/54, the Knoxville Office makes no comment whatsoever concerning HREC.

KX 61-12

In the absence of specific Bureau instructions, Knoxville will continue to comply with Bureau instructions issued 6/11/54 and will not conduct any investigation whatsoever or attempt to develop any sources to furnish information regarding Highlander Research and Education Center.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.



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Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.



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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):



For your information: _____



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61-7511-289

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February 20, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/cw
8455321

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

Many things are bothering me, and so I am coming to you with a few of them, hoping for some help.

- (a) Why can't something be done to oust Dean Rusk and a few other REDS from our State Department? Ditto MacNamara. What is he doing for the defense of the U.S.A? Surely causing the country to quietly disarm is not defense of our country. What about the Chairman of the Un-American Activities? Why are we slowly wasting away under this Communist subversion??? Can we recover in time?
- (b) Why cannot Earl Warren be impeached? He votes in favor of the Reds -- and now the cover-up of the testimony of Oswald's widow. The American people who pay taxes are entitled to the truth.
- (c) I enclose photocopy of a letter I received from TIME. Will you please advise whether the U.S. Government did actually clear the Highlander Folk School of being a Communist organization? I understand the school was closed, but re-opened elsewhere.

Thank you for writing me. I am a hard worker in the CONSERVATIVE Republican party.

Sincerely

REC-136

61-7511-290

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

28
11 FEB 24 1964

I have a copy of your address of October 9, 1962 at Las Vegas, Nevada
-- National Convention of the American Legion.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RESPONSE

TIME

THE WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT

Page 2 Left Column

PRODUCTION DESIGN

NEW YORK 1964

EDITORIAL OFFICES

ROOM 2-400

February 17, 1964

Dear [REDACTED]

If the evidence suggested to TIME's editors that Dr. Martin Luther King was not a loyal American, you may be sure that we would discuss the charges openly. But we have no reason to question King's devotion to America's ideals and traditions, and in this connection it is worth noting what Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution has had to say about him: "His nonviolence tactic has forced his opponents to practice nonviolence, to negotiate in the American way. He has put violence in a bad light, made it unpopular... but if he were an evil man, the South right now would be in the midst of a bloodbath. White Southerners should thank the dear Lord for sending them a Martin Luther King."

Not long ago the Georgia Commission on Education started to circulate a photograph of Dr. King taken at a 25th anniversary celebration of the Highlander Folk School; the commission labeled this school "Communist." In actual fact, however, U.S. Government investigators cleared both the founder of the school and the school itself of accusations of Communist activities, but this is the sort of unfounded rumor which has been responsible for the conviction in the minds of some people that King is a Communist. TIME discussed these accusations briefly in our July 19, 1963 issue.

Cordially yours,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

F. B. I. Counterespionage Speaks Here

A Fanned crowd of over 200 heard Karl Prussion, counterespionage expert, speak for 1 1/2 hours, outlining the progress of communist infiltration in America last Wednesday evening at the Wisconsin State Fair.

Facing names and dates published in Mr. Prussion's book, "The Communist Party in America," he outlined the infiltration in the fields of education and labor was revealed.

Mr. Prussion gave special attention to the civil rights movement. On this subject he distributed the following affidavit:

"I, Karl Prussion, a former counterespionage for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1947 to 1960, do hereby swear under oath and under penalty of perjury, that from the years 1954 through 1958 I attended five county committee meetings of the Communist Party of Santa Clara County, California. (A county committee meeting of the Communist Party consists of one delegate representing each Communist cell in the county.) The meetings were held during the aforementioned period in the following locations: The residence of Robert Lindsay, Communist, in San Jose, California, 1954; the residence of Mary Field, Communist section organizer, Palo Alto, California, 1955; the residence of Isobel and Edwin Carney, both Communists, Menlo Park, California, 1956; the residence of Gertrude Adler, Communist, Palo Alto, California, 1957; the residence of Karl Prussion, counterespionage for the F. B. I., Los Altos, California, 1958; the residence of Myro White, Communist, Mountain View, California, 1959.

I hereby further solemnly state that at each and every meeting as set forth above, one Ed Beck, Communist, who is presently secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of San Mateo County, California, and a member of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), presented the directive from the district office of the Communist Party in San Francisco to the effect that:

"All communists working within the framework of the N.A.A.C.P. are instructed to work for a change of the passive attitude of the N.A.A.C.P. into an organization for the achievement of communist objectives."

I further swear and attest that at each and every one of the aforementioned meetings, one Reverend Martin Luther King was always set forth as the individual to whom Communists should look and rally around in the Communist struggle on the many racial issues.

I hereby also state that Martin Luther King has either been a member of, or wittingly has accepted support from, over 60 Communist fronts, individuals, and/or organizations, which give aid to or espouse Communist causes. (Notary Seal) (signed, Karl Prussion)

Prussion, who belonged to the Communist party as an informer, said that Martin Luther King was not a Communist. "He's a Good American making a terrible mistake."



Asks for Joint Committee To Review CIA Activities

Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (Dem.-Wis.) told Congress recently that he has asked the House rules committee for early hearings on his bill creating a joint congressional committee on central intelligence.

Speaking on the floor of the House, Zablocki said legislation giving Congress a continuous review of U.S. intelligence activities is long overdue. He has had a bill on the subject in Congress since 1953.

The Congressman, second ranking member of the House foreign affairs committee, said the recent press conference held by the Central Intelligence Agency to comment on the Soviet economy represented "a severe departure from past CIA practices."

"Unfortunately, Congress cannot know the circumstances surrounding this apparent policy shift nor assess whether it is in the national interest," Zablocki said.

"It is my contention, however, that the intelligence activities carried on by the United States are not exclusively a function of the executive branch of our government. Congress too must be informed on intelligence matters."

The Milwaukee Congressman pointed out that currently three separate congressional committees now handle intelligence activities and appropriations.

"The result of the present system is all too often a piecemeal, hit-and-run examination of the policies and activities of the CIA and other U. S. intelligence-gathering agencies," Zablocki contended.

KARL PRUSSION, COUNTERESPIONAGE FOR 12 years for the F.B.I. was interviewed by Metro reporter Curry during Prussion's recent visit to Milwaukee. Mr. Prussion spoke to a group of over 200 on the creeping menace of communists in America.

Soviet Prisoner Tells Experience

A Jesuit missionary, Father Walter Cizek, who was released last October from the Soviet Union after 21 years of detention, will lecture at Marquette University Tuesday, April 28, on his experience in Russia.

Father Cizek is one of nine speakers who are scheduled to speak on the subject of "Religion Under Communism" in a series of evening lectures to begin Feb. 18.

Under the sponsorship of the Marquette continuing education division, the lectures will be concerned with the conflict of religion and Communism and the problem of coexistence and liquidation of churches.

Other noted authorities who will speak are: Father George A. Maloney, S. J., Fordham University Russian Center; Walter Dushnyck, editor of the Ukrainian Quarterly, Bulletin and Weekly publications, and Monsignor Bela Varga, former president of the Hungarian parliament.

Joseph L. Luchten, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Stefan Oausky, member of the Free Czechoslovakia Committee; Augustin Popa, Romanian delegate to the Captive European Nations Assembly; Niklos Veto, Marquette philosophy instructor who is a native of Budapest and Roman R. Smal-Stocki.

Lectures will be at 7:15 p. m. on Tuesdays, in Carpenter Hall, 617 N. 13th st. Advance registration for the series will be held in the Marquette continuing education offices in Carpenter Hall. Office hours: 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Wedding

Invitations and ANNOUNCEMENTS



FREE NAPKINS and Car Wedding Sign With This Ad

ADVANCE PRESS

5226 W. Hampton HO 3-7800

REC-136

EX-112 61-7511-290

February 27, 1964

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Mr. Hoover read your letter of February 20th and the enclosures.

He asked me to advise you that the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. This Bureau does not issue clearances, and in view of the foregoing, he trusts you will understand why he cannot comment as you have suggested.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

MAILED 5
FEB 27 1964
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/24553

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The Highlander Folk School has been the subject of numerous allegations of being a communist school and the headquarters of communism in Eastern Tennessee due primarily to its racial character. These allegations have not been substantiated and this Bureau has not investigated this organization. We are cognizant, however, of the numerous communist affiliations of personnel affiliated with this organization. In view of the tenor of correspondent's letter it is felt that she does not warrant a reply from the Director and that the above letter over Miss Gandy's signature is in order. Her enclosure consists of a letter she [REDACTED] (3) [REDACTED] CONTINUED NEXT PAGE.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

67 MAR 4 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READING ROOM
FEB 27 4 20 PM '64

b7c

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

b7c

received from the publication "Time" in which it is stated that the U. S. Government investigators cleared both the founder of the Highlander Folk School and the school itself of accusations of communist activities. The FBI is not mentioned in this communication. The other enclosure was a copy of a newspaper clipping of an address made by Karl Prussian.

May 6, 1964

Dear Director Hoover:

Sir, I would like to have from you if I may, any printed statements you might have on hand, in concern with the Closing of The Highlander Folk School in Tenn. This school was it disclosed, trained pro-Communist people of the Civil Rights movement in this country. Also I would like to have a printed (or other type of) copy of the statement that you made in connection with the Communist infiltration into the Civil Rights organizations.

Sir, I have always suspected that the Civil Rights people were a bit left-leaning so to speak. Any varification of the above would be appreciated.

I remain sincerely yours:

[Redacted signature]

b7c

1

REC-21

61-17511-211

2 MAY 15 1964

EX-103

b7c

[Redacted block]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/84 BY SP8BJD/a

245622

ack/ha
SEP 13 1964

0018 RPD

EX-103

May 13, 1964

REC-27

61-7511-291

b7c

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of May 6th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have suggested.

With regard to my statement made in connection with communist infiltration into civil rights groups, I am enclosing a copy of my testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations, on January 29, 1964. On pages 40 and 41 you will note data bearing on the topic of your interest. I am also sending you other material which I trust will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 20
MAY 14 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

FBI 1965 Appropriation Booklet
Let's Fight Communism Safely!
The FBI's Role in the Field of Civil Rights
4-1-61 LEB Introduction
4-17-62 Internal Security Statement

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/ab
2455321

68 MAY 22 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READ ROOM

MAY 13 2 10 PM '64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memora

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/7/64

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3506) (RUC)

SUBJECT: * WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
IS - C
(OO: WFO)

Re WFO let to Knoxville dated 6/1/64.

1/87E
[REDACTED] has made available information indicating captioned group may be active in the Washington, D. C. area. Knoxville was requested to advise if the Highlander Folk School is of current investigative interest, and, if so, furnish WFO with a current characterization.

As the Bureau is aware, and for the information of WFO, on 6/11/54 the Bureau instructed Knoxville to make no contacts whatsoever at Highlander Folk School (HFS), Monteagle, Tennessee, and that no discussions pro or con should be made with any individual concerning this school. Highlander Research and Education Center (HREC), Knoxville, is the successor to the HFS, whose assets were auctioned by the State of Tennessee under a court decree after the school was convicted of violating Tennessee laws. MYLES HORTON, former Director of HFS, is currently Director of HREC. TENN.

The above Bureau instructions were issued as a result of allegations against Bureau Agents following interview with HORTON. In view of these instructions, no sources whatever have been developed at HFS or the HREC and, consequently, in view of Bureau instructions, no investigation has been or is being conducted concerning the organization.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTW/C

- 2 - Bureau (RM) CC KK-817
2 - WFO (100-43335) (RM)
2 - Knoxville (1 - 100-3506

1 - 61-12 Highlander Research & Education Center)

at
(6)

EX-112 REC-42

61-7511-292

1 JUL 9 1964

66 JUL 22 1964

INT/SEC.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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61-7511-293

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FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Date: 7/31/64Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5125)

RE : HIGHLANDER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CENTER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Savannah airtel to Bureau, 7/27/64.

Enclosed are original and four copies of LHM,
suitable for dissemination, re captioned matter.

The source referred to in above-mentioned LHM is

[REDACTED]

Information copy of instant airtel and LHM to
Charlotte, in view of their interest in this matter.

- ③ Bureau (Encls. 5) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1- Charlotte (Encl. 1) (Info) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1- Savannah

(5)

eh

ENCLOSURE

DATE FORW. 8-3-64

HOW FORW. N/A

BY TPR:let

2 cc of airtel & memo

1 cc airtel & memo 8/10/64

C G Wick

Enc 3

4 02 bli.87

Classified by SP8 BTG/aw

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: 64 AUG 12 1964

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (410) OF
DATE 3/11/84



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.**

Savannah, Georgia ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
July 31, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

HIGHLANDER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CENTER

Southwide Voter Education Internship Project, sponsored by Highlander Education and Research Center, is being held at the Sea Island Progressive Club Center, River Road, Johns Island, South Carolina, from July 6, 1964, through July 18, 1964. The second workshop begins July 20, 1964, and ends August 1, 1964. The purpose of this project is to put into practice what those attending learn in working with politically conscious Negro and white leadership in Charleston and the surrounding sea islands.

The staff of the Sea Island Progressive Club Center is composed of Esau Jenkins, who is the director; and Guy Carawan, who is the music director.

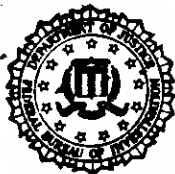
volunteered the following information: and has

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~~Classified by~~
~~Declassify on~~

~~SP8 BTD (aw)~~
~~0000 3/18/84~~
~~24553~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Savannah, Georgia
July 31, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title	HIGHLANDER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CENTER
Character	INFORMATION CONCERNING
Reference	Savannah memorandum dated July 31, 1964, captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (61-7511)

FROM : SAC, Knoxville (61-12)(RUC)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CENTER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 8/28/64

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re Savannah airtel 7/24/64.

No information has come to the attention of the Knoxville Office concerning MYLES MORTON or the Highlander Education and Research Center conducting a South-wide Voter Education Internship Project at the Sea Island Progressive Club Center, St. Johns Island, S.C.

Any information received will be forwarded to Savannah. For the information of the Savannah Office, the Knoxville Office is conducting no active investigation of the Highlander Center pursuant to previous Bureau instructions. The Bureau and Savannah has previously been furnished information that the Highlander Center had a group of the Council of Federated Organizations at the center in Knoxville for one week following completion of this group's orientation at Oxford, Ohio, and just prior to the group's departure for Mississippi. It was reported that the group in Mississippi would be in the Gulfport area "to find out what kind of an alliance, political and civic, can be established between white and colored citizens in the Mississippi community".

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class
DATE 3/7/84

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OTHERWISE.

EX-112

REC-47. 61-7511-295

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Savannah (100-5125) (RM)
- 1 - [redacted] (info) (RM)
- 1 - Knoxville

21 AUG 31 1964

mlc
(5)

66 SEP 24 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BBV. CONTROL

FBI

Date: 8/19/64

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTELAIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5125)

RE : HIGHLANDER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CENTER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Savannah airtel to Bureau, 7/31/64.

Attached hereto are two copies of newspaper clipping appearing in the "NEWS AND COURIER," Charleston, S. C., newspaper, 8/17/64, entitled "Advancement is Goal Of Progressive Club."

It is noted that, near the end of the article, a spokesman at the meeting is reported to have referred to the FBI as the "Future Bureau of Investigation."

(3) Bureau (Encls. 2) *ENCLOSURE*
 1- Savannah

ex *ehr*
 (4)

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 DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/CA
 245685

C C. Wick

58 SEP 3 1964

EX-114

REC-11

61-7511-29
 3 AUG 21 1964

CRIME RESEARCH

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Advancement Is Goal Of Progressive Club

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of articles on the background and activities of the John's Island Progressive Club, its leaders and members.)

By CHARLES L. DIBBLE

Aside from the dearth of hustle-bustle, John's Island has much in common with historic

Charleston. Surrounded by Low-country waterways, the island—fifth largest on the Atlantic seaboard—is a kaleidoscope of ancient trees, Spanish moss, and Gullah-speaking Negroes.

It is with the latter—the dark-skinned peoples of the island—that Esau Jenkins has concerned himself over the years.

In 1948, the Negro leader brought together eight or 10 of his neighbors and formed the Progressive Club, aimed at the political and economic advancement of the John's Island Negro community.

In recent years the efforts of the club have reached beyond the limits of Bohicket Creek and

the Stono River. The expansion is due, in large measure, to the efforts of Highlander Folk School and its successor, Highlander Research and Education Center of Knoxville, Tenn.

The Progressive Club has sponsored many extra John's Island activities, the most recent being two Southern Voter Educa-

tion Internship Projects. Sponsored and financed by Highlander, the bi-racial workshops were attended by Southern Negroes for the most part.

Each of the projects consisted of a week-long workshop session followed by a week's "internship" during which time the participants lived in Charleston

homes. Although identical in format, the two sessions featured different speakers and, for the most part, a different audience.

With a general theme of voter registration, the workshops branched out into virtually all aspects of the civil rights question.

Who attended these sessions?

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1 and 2A
The News and Courier
—Charleston, SC.

Date: 8-17-64
Edition: Morning
Author: Thomas R. Warren
Editor: Editor
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Savanna
☐ Being Investigated

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8BTG/cw
248832

61-7511-296
ENCLOSURE

And what, specifically, ~~did~~
they discuss?

The largest turnout during the two workshops appeared at the opening session on July 6. About 100 people—including some 15 white people—were present. Thirty-six of these were regis-

(See GOAL, Page 2-A)

Continued From Page 1-A

tered at the workshop while the others were area residents.

Scheduled to speak on "Basic Issues in the Current Revolution" was Randolph Blackwell, an Atlanta attorney associated with Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). But Blackwell canceled his appearance at the last minute.

Filling in for him was Milton S. Hurst, director of the workshop. Hurst, instructor of social sciences and acting director of public relations at Talladega College, Ala., has an A.B. degree from Talladega and an M.B.A. from Atlanta University.

The eloquent young Negro told his audience: "The 'Current Revolution' is not a Negro problem; it is an American problem."

Stressing a theme of responsibility, he told the group: "It's just as important for us to redirect our energies toward

school dropouts and text books as to demonstrate. It is important that we start now to get our young people in school and to make them stay there.

"The proletariat and bourgeoisie overthrew the aristocracy. Then the bourgeois assumed the customs of the aristocracy," the social science professor said. "We must be careful that—when we are victorious in our revolution—we do not assume the customs of our enemy."

"God is on our side," he claimed. "But let's make sure as we continue in this 'Current Revolution' that we're on God's side in carrying out his will."

Attending the Monday night session and several others during the week was Luther Sturtevant, a white student at Drew University's theological school. The young Methodist, a graduate of Lewis and Clark College in Portland, Ore., is serving this summer as pastor's

aide to the Rev. F. Perry Metz, minister at Olivet Presbyterian Church, a Negro church on Beaufain Street.

Sturtevant has assisted in the voter registration drive in Charleston and, in addition, has served as a tutor to a group of Negro eighth-graders.

Leading the singing during the first workshop was Guy Carawan, a collector and singer of folk songs, who lives on John's Island with his wife and their two-year-old son.

Two white college students attended both sessions—Ellie Eden of Berkeley, Calif., and Roger Phoenix, who said he was "more or less from New York."

Miss Eden, who has been staying with the Carawans, will study abroad next year, while Phoenix plans to return to Antioch College, a liberal arts school in Yellow Springs, Ohio. Introduced on opening night as a CORE worker, the student has

been working with Esau Jenkins this summer.

The theme of the "Current Revolution" was carried forward the next day—Tuesday—by Dr. W. C. Beck of Florence who discussed "Basic Issues in the Current Local Revolution," during the morning. Afternoon brought Fred Henderson Moore, a Charleston Negro attorney, who spoke on "The Role of the President's Commission of Equal Employment." A general discussion of problems of equal employment followed.

"The Church and Human Relations" received the group's attention Wednesday morning. Speaking were the Rev. F. O. Pharr, past president of the Charleston NAACP, and C. Conrad Browne.

Browne, associate director of Highlander, attended the first workshop for three days with his wife Ora and three of their children. He returned briefly at the end of the second session to pick up Highlander equipment.

After a talk Wednesday afternoon by Jenkins on "Is the Second Step—Political Education—Important?", the group of about 35 gathered at the Caravan house for a cook-out and recreation. While the youngsters played badminton and volleyball and the older ones watched. Browne, who once attended the University of Chicago divinity school, related his experiences prior to joining the Highlander staff.

From 1949 to 1963 he lived near Americus, Ga., on 1,100-acre Koinonia Farms—a bi-racial, religiously-oriented communal farm. Vividly he recounted the "terror-tactics" used against us by the people of the area. Founded in the early '40s, the farm was quietly accepted for more than a decade by the people of southwestern Georgia's Sumter County.

"The Supreme Court decision changed that. I guess the people felt like they had to do something." Trouble followed. And in a six-month period there came legal reprisals, dynamitings, shotgun blasts, a fire, and cross-burnings. Farm members were unable to buy or sell goods in Americus because of a boycott and had to bring in supplies from 50 to 75 miles away.

The farm eventually was closed.

Turning to Mississippi, the Highlander official spoke with a tone of despair about the then missing civil rights workers and impatiently referred to the FBI as the Future Bureau of Investigation: "It's always 'we can come in after the crime is committed' but they never do anything to prevent a crime."

The evening program centered around the presentation and discussion of a film emphasizing the need for voter registration, "Knock on Every Door."

Thursday morning H. A. DeCosta, a Charleston Negro contractor, and Mrs. Ruby Cornwell, also of Charleston, treated "The Role of Higher Education in Achieving Jobs, Freedom, and Citizenship Responsibility." Dr. Scott Bates, a professor at the University of the South in Sewanee, Tenn., continued the same discussion during the

afternoon. Bates, vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of Highlanders, was followed on the program by attorney Russell Brown, president of the Charleston NAACP, who spoke on the provisions and implications of the Civil Rights bill.

The evening was spent seeking an answer to "Why Negroes Seem to Care So Little about Civic and Political Responsibilities." Speaking were director Hurst and the Rev. Mr. Douglas of the Baptist Center.

Friday the group of 36 persons spent the day at the Jenkins' home at Atlantic Beach, a Negro resort about 15 miles north of Myrtle Beach. During the day, sessions were held on "Advantages of Political Maturity" and "American Ideals and American Illusions." The workshop participants returned to John's Island during the evening.

A session on the accomplishments of the workshop was held Saturday morning. Then the group split up: during the week that followed the interns lived with Charleston Negro families.

The group regathered several times, however. Sunday they attended a Second Step—Political Education—Workshop on Edisto Island, directed by Isaac Robinson. Monday and Thursday they attended Adult Citizenship Schools in North Charleston and at Parker's Ferry. Mrs. Roberta Leonard

and Mrs. Mary Brown led schools.

Charleston's library was visited before the participants returned to the Progress Club Center at the end of week for a discussion of week's events and implementation of the ideas discovered during the two-week session.

(TOMORROW: The second John's Island workshop.)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

FROM: ~~TEX~~ *EMS* SAC, SAVANNAH (Your file _____) DATE: ^{9 10} 8/26/64TO: ~~KKOM~~ Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 61-7511)Room No. ~~600-471~~SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER EDUCATION AND
RESEARCH CENTER
INFORMATION CONCERNING☒ Ret in file and
destroy 0-1
(For SOG use
only)☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CH
24502☐ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted
☐ report ☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ will be submitted

Reporting employee _____

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when re-
will be submitted _____☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecuti
Closing letter being submitted to Bureau.☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letter
☐ report ☐ letterhead memo by _____

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top)

100-5125

SEARCHED <u>6</u>	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
1964	
FBI SAVANNAH	

82 [redacted] [initials]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 9/10/64

FROM: SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5125) (C)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CENTER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Savannah airtel to Bureau, 8/19/64;
Knoxville letter to Bureau, 8/28/64;
[REDACTED] letter to Bureau, 9/1/64.

The Bureau has recently been furnished a series of articles appearing in the "News and Courier", Charleston, S. C., newspaper, concerning captioned center.

The Knoxville Division has advised the Bureau that no information has come to the attention of the Knoxville Division concerning MYLES HORTON or the Highlander Education and Research Center conducting a South-wide Voter Education Internship Project at Sea Island Progressive Club Center, Johns Island, S. C.

The Bureau has been previously advised that no active investigation is being conducted concerning captioned organization.

b7D [REDACTED] has advised that any further information coming to his attention concerning above will be made available to the Savannah Division.

Accordingly, the case in the Savannah Division is being placed in a closed status.

2- Bureau (RM)
1- Savannah

elb
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

EX-114

REC-23

61-7511-297
SEP 14 1964

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

BY ROUTING SLIP(S)

DATE 3/7/84

BY [REDACTED]

Classified by SP-3 BTG/OW
Declassify on: OADR 3/5/84
245532

61 SEP 18 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEC

b7c
[REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

87C
[REDACTED]
Sept. 9th, 1964

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

EXP. PROC

Dear Mr. Hoover:

39 SEP 14 1964

35

I have just finished reading your article "The Faith of Our Fathers", in the current (Sept 11) issue of Christianity Today. Please accept my grateful thanks for writing it.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/cu

I know of no man in this Nation who has made a greater contribution to its welfare and security than yourself. You have placed our children, our grandchildren, and generations yet unborn, deeply in your debt. Yours is a magnificent record of unselfish service.

There is a bit of information that I would like very much to have if it not against the policy of your office to furnish it.

REC-5A 61-7511-298

TC 9116/64 fd 87C
ack 9-16-64 [REDACTED] dec

EX-112

25 SEP 14 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

I want to know something about
the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle
Tenn. Was this organization listed as
a subversive organization, and was it
a Communist Party front?

With all good wishes,

Most sincerely,

b7c [REDACTED]

P. S. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7c

TRUE COPY

[REDACTED] b7c

Sept. 9th, 1964

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ (Cn)
245832

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just finished reading your article "The Faith of Our Fathers," in the current (Sept 11) issue of Christianity Today. Please accept My grateful thanks for writing it.

I Know of No Man in this Nation who has Made a greater contribution to its Welfare and Security than yourself. You have placed our children, our grandchildren, and generations yet unborn, deeply in your debt. Yours is a Magnificent record of unselfish service.

There is a bit of information that I would like Very Much to have if it Not against the policy of your office to furnish it.

I want to Know something about the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle Tenn. Was this organization listed as a Subversive organization, and was it a Communist Party Front?

With all good wishes,

Most Sincerely

[REDACTED]

8 JTP

7/15/64
mnd
ack 9-16-64
dec
P. S.

[REDACTED] b7c

September 16, 1964

REC-54 61-7511-298

EX-117

b7C

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/aw
24556

Dear [REDACTED]

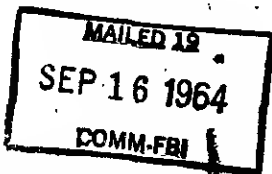
I received your letter of September 9th and I want to thank you for your generous remarks concerning my article, "The Faith of Our Fathers," and my administration of the FBI. It is hoped our future endeavors will continue to merit your support and approval.

While I would like to be of service to you, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance but trust you will understand the necessary reasons for this policy. It is hoped you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the topic of your interest.

Enclosed is some literature I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosures (5)
Communism - The Incredible Swindle
"Faith in Freedom"

Counterintelligence Activities
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
One Nation's Response to Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The Highlander Folk School (HFS) has been the subject of numerous allegations that it is a communist school and the headquarters of communism in Eastern Tennessee, due primarily to its racial character. These allegations have not been substantiated. The Bureau is cognizant of the numerous communist affiliations of persons affiliated with the HFS. The Bureau has not investigated this organization.
(61-7511-266, 267).

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____

SEP 24 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

SEP 16 4 00 PM '64

Key
W
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W

dem
B.S.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CA
DATE 7-27-64 045832

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
THE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL;
REQUEST FROM CONGRESSMAN ROMAN C. PUCINSKI
(DEMOCRAT - ILLINOIS)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Declassification
DATE 2/23/79 RSP

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

BACKGROUND:

Congressman Pucinski forwarded a copy of a flyer made from a news clipping from the "Augusta Courier," Augusta, Georgia, on 7-8-63. The flyer identifies Martin Luther King in a photograph taken of certain individuals attending the Highlander Folk School during the Labor Day weekend of 1957. The Congressman would like to know if the Highlander Folk School was a communist training school and whether or not the person identified in the photograph is Martin Luther King, Jr.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

The photograph of Martin Luther King attending the Highlander Folk School has come to our attention several times in the past. A United Press - International Service release of 7-12-63 reported Governor Ross Barnett displayed a poster-size photograph to the Senate Commerce Committee which he claimed showed King "at a communist training school." Governor Barnett said the picture was taken at the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tennessee. The Bureau obtained another copy of the photograph from our Savannah Office in March, 1963, and it was revealed that the photograph was taken surreptitiously by an "undercover agent" of the Georgia Commission on Education at the Highlander Folk School in 1957.

The photograph also identified Abner W. Berry who has been a writer for "The Daily Worker" and has been a member of the Communist Party, although he reportedly left it in September, 1958. Aubrey Williams, also identified in the photograph has been associated with communist causes and has held such positions as chairman of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and vice president and member of the board of directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., a communist front. Myles Horton, identified on the flyer forwarded by Congressman Pucinski as director of the Highlander Folk School, has been very close to the Communist Party in the past, although informants doubt that he has ever been a member of the Communist Party.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

(5)

REC 8
XEROX
SEP 30 1964
SENT DIRECTOR
7-28-64

11 SEP 30 1964

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 11/29/77

(Continued, page 2)

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The Highlander Folk School was formed in 1932 and was a leftist organization supported by private donations. It offered courses of instruction in labor organization, economics and labor education. Informants have advised that the school has had Communist Party members on its staff as instructors and has followed the practice of welcoming communists as students. Informants have advised the school was pro-communist, but there is no indication it was ever completely controlled by communists. The school was closed by the State of Tennessee in December, 1961, after its conviction for violating Tennessee segregation laws. A state charter for a Highlander Research and Education Center of Knoxville, Tennessee was issued on 8-28-61 and Myles Horton was identified as its Director.

RECOMMENDATION:

That a representative of your, Mr. DeLoach, office personally contact Congressman Pucinski, with whom we have had prior cordial relations, and inform him confidentially of the background regarding the flyer he enclosed concerning the Highlander Folk School.

ok *OK* *P* *AM* *V. K.* *do*
wep
Handled with Congressman
Pucinski personally *see*
Enclosure to his letter returned
to him.

ROMAN C. PUCINSKI
11TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

July 22, 1964

COMMITTEE
EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wonder if you would be good enough to give me your department's report of the veracity of the enclosed brochure.

I have seen this material rather widely distributed and I would like to know if the Highlander Folk School was a Communist Training School and whether or not the person identified in the photograph is, indeed, Martin Luther King, Jr.

Since this material is being widely distributed in my district, you can appreciate my concern.

Sincerely yours,

Roman C. Pucinski
Member of Congress

RCP:pk

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/a

ENCLOSURE
362

60 OCT 5 1964 XEROX
SEP 30 1964

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

EX-102

JUL 24 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

7/24 15 23 64.24

EXP. PROC.
JUL 24 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 7/24/64

Transmit ~~in plain text~~ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5125) (P)

SUBJECT: ~~HIGHLANDER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CENTER~~
INFORMATION CONCERNING ~~Dynamite~~

① HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL a.k.a.
Re ~~letter to Knoxville~~, 6/19/64.

~~letter from the above captioned organization located at 1625 River-side Drive, Knoxville, Tenn. Along with this letter was an announcement of a 1964 Southwide Voter Education Project to be held at Johns Island, S. C.~~

This announcement reflects that the Sea Island Progressive Club Center, River Road, Johns Island, S. C., will have a 1964 Southwide Voter Education Internship Project sponsored by Highlander Research and Education Center from 7/6-18/64 and again from 7/20-8/1/64.

The staff is reflected as ESAU JENKINS, Director, GUY CARAWAN, Music Director. } u.s.

~~advised that SA [redacted] was presently at Johns Island conducting a Southwide Voter Education Internship Project at the Sea Island Progressive Club Center.~~

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Knoxville (RM)
2 - ~~[redacted]~~ (RM)
1 - Savannah

REC-123 67-0-65662
0-17 SAVANNAH
Copy to
Date 7/28/64
By TPR:co
Remarks ~~transmitted~~
LAM form

JUL 27 1964

Approved:

Sent

M

Per

60 AUG 13 1964

Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECEIVED
FBI SAVANNAH
JUL 27 1964
3/1/68

SV 100-5125

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D [REDACTED]

Inasmuch as this club is operating a Voter Education Internship Project, no investigation is being conducted by the Savannah Office; however, it will be followed through sources and any pertinent information will be developed.

The [REDACTED] is requested to furnish the Savannah Office and Knoxville any information developed in this regard.

The Knoxville Office is also requested to keep the Savannah Office advised of activities in this regard.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-- 2 --

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 7/27/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5125)
SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CENTER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

For the information of the Charlotte Office, a 1964 Southwide Voter Education internship project sponsored by Highlander Research and Education Center is being held at the Sea Island Progressive Club Center, River Road, Johns Island, S. C., from 7/6/64 through 7/18/64. The second workshop begins July 20, 1964 and ends August 1, 1964. The purpose of this project is to put into practice what those attending learn in working with politically conscious Negro and white leadership in Charleston and the surrounding sea islands.

The staff of the Sea Island Progressive Club Center is composed of ESAU JENKINS who is the director, and GUY CARAWAN who is the music director.

[REDACTED] volunteered the following information:

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Charlotte (RM)
- 2 - Savannah

[REDACTED] dkm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/CL

NOV 5 1964

64 AUG 14 1964

Special Agent in Charge

EX 109 REC 66

JUL 28 1964

Per

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-302, p. 2

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 9/1/64

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI

SUBJECT:

HIGHLANDER EDUCATION AND
RESEARCH CENTER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Savannah Airtel to Bureau 7/24/64.

Referenced airtel requested that [redacted] furnish Savannah and Knoxville any information developed regarding the above captioned organization. Continued contact with informants has failed to reflect any additional information in this regard.

[redacted] will furnish any information received on this regard to the Savannah and Knoxville Offices.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

Classified by SP8 BTG/a

Declassify on GDS 3/3/84

245532

cc 808
2-Bureau (RM)
2-Savannah (100-5152) (RM)
2-Knoxville (RM)

REC 5

61-7511-513

SEP 2 1964

EX-131

SEP 22 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b 7 D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-NR, 1/14/65

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

b7c

February 18, 1965

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am confused.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/cw
245582

A recent paid political ad in the Boulder Daily Camera showed a picture of Rev. Martin Luther King at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee in 1957. The ad states that this is a Communist school, that some Communist members were in attendance, that a Karl Prussian charges that King is a member of 60 "Communist Front" organizations (whatever that is), etc., etc.

The ad further states that Karl Prussia was an FBI counter-spy for 22 years.

CORRESPONDENCE

act 2-25-65 b7c [redacted] /cti

Mr. Hoover

2.

Feb. 18, 1965

These charges, while not specifically calling King a Communist, are serious.

Numerous letters to the editor of the Daily Camera have condemned the article, praised the article, defended the right to publish it, etc. Few of these writers have any basic facts to go on, I feel.

Could you supply me with any information on this Highlander School? Its founding, faculty, students, sources of income, etc.

What was King's participation? Was "Karl Prussian" really an FBI member. Does King belong to 60 such "front" organizations.

I only want to become an informed citizen, and not have to rely on rumors, half-truths, etc.

Any information would be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

tk

TRUE COPY

[REDACTED] b7c
February 18, 1965

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am confused.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/cl
245588

A recent paid political ad in the Boulder Daily Camera showed a picture of Rev. Martin Luther King at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee in 1957. The ad states that this is a communist school, that some communist members were in attendance, that a Karl Prussian charges that King is a member of 60 "Communist Front" organizations (whatever that is), etc. etc.

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I only want to become an informed citizen, and not have to rely on rumors, half-truths, etc.

Any information would be greatly appreciated.

11 MAR 1 1965
Respectfully yours,
[REDACTED] b7c

2-24-65
ack 2-25-65
b7c

February 25, 1965

REC-56 61-7511-304

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of February 18th has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment concerning the subjects of your inquiry.

I would like to point out that Karl Prussion assisted this Bureau by furnishing information on subversive activities from November, 1949, to July, 1958, during which time he was compensated. He was not, however, a Special Agent of the FBI. This Bureau is not in a position to comment in any way whatsoever on his current activities, statements or personal ventures.

I am enclosing some information which I hope you will find of interest.

MAILED 5
FEB 25 1965
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)
Our Heritage of Greatness
Time for Decision
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
4-17-62 Internal Security Statement
Shall it be Law or Tyranny?

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8BTG/CJ

TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
FEB 25 4 26 PM '65

b7c [REDACTED]

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The Highlander Folk School (HFS) has been the subject of numerous allegations that it is a communist school and the headquarters of communism in Eastern Tennessee, due primarily to its racial character. These allegations have not been substantiated. The Bureau is cognizant of the numerous communist affiliations of personnel affiliated with the HFS. The Bureau has not investigated this organization (61-7511-266, 267).

March 4, 1965

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/02
2455361

Dear Mr. Hoover;

Because of recent controversy in our community we are attempting to accumulate factual information about the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tennessee. We are concerned about this information as it relates to Martin Luther King

Following are the specific questions for which we need answers:

1. Was there an act of legislature of the State of Tennessee to close the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, as a subversive school?
2. If now what was the action taken by the State of Tennessee against the Highlander Folk School?
3. What were the specific charges made against the Highlander Folk School?
4. On the basis of what charge did Highlander Folk School lose its charter?
5. Were there any communists on the Staff or Faculty of the Highlander Folk School throughout 1957 or thereafter?
6. Are there now any communists on the Staff or Faculty of the Highland Educational Research Foundation in Knoxville, Tennessee?
7. Was there, to the best of your knowledge, any training given at the Highlander Folk School, which was based on the principles of Marxism, Leninism, Stalinism, or Communism?
8. Can the F.B.I. say whether or not the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, or the Highland Educational Research Foundation, Knoxville, Tenn. has in any way used methods or principles or any training of people in the methods of Marxist, Leninist, Stalinist or Communistic tactics?

3 XEROX
MAR 12 1965
pm

REC-18

2 MAR 11 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

9. Was Karl Prussian ever an agent of the F.B.I.?
10. If not an agent, what did he do for the F.B.I.?
11. Was Manning Johnson an agent of the F.B.I.?
12. If not an agent, what did he do for the F.B.I.?
13. Were they paid--if so how much?
14. Are either or both of them now, in any way, associated with the F.B.I.?

Thank you very much,

Sincerely,

b7c

A large black rectangular redaction box covering the signature area.

C.C.
N. deB Katzenbach
George McCandless

March 10, 1965

X

EX-114

REC-18

61-7511-305

b7c

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTg/cw
245532

b7c

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of March 4th has been received.

With respect to your inquiries, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have mentioned.

With regard to Karl Prussion and Manning Johnson, I would like to point out Prussion assisted this Bureau by furnishing information on subversive activities from 1949 to July, 1958, while Johnson did likewise from 1942 to 1944, during which time they were compensated; however, they were not Special Agents. Neither Prussion nor Johnson has been connected with the FBI since these dates. Their personal ventures and their opinions are strictly their own and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Enclosed is some literature I trust will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

1 - Denver - Enclosure

dig (4)

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

70 MAR 19 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

See enclosures and note next page.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-441657-100-55627-1

REC'D - READING ROOM
MAR 10 5 53 PM

REC'D - 350 BLDG
MAR 10 3 50 PM '65

b7c



Domestic Intelligence
Communism the Incredible Swindle
Faith in God--Our Answer to Communism
Our Heritage of Greatness
The Communism Menace

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Karl Prussion is well known to Bureau files as the Highlander Folk School and Martin Luther King. Manning Johnson was a Party member from 1930 to 1939 and furnished information to this Bureau 1942 to 1944. According to public sources information, he died in July, 1959. (100-55627)

3/10/65

[Redacted]

Dear Mr. Hoover,
I have recently received a picture depicting Mr. Martin Luther King at the Highlander Folk School. It says under this picture this school was cited as a subversive organization by the state of Tennessee. This picture was carried by the Argonaut Courier on July 8, 1963 page 4.

I would appreciate it if you could confirm this picture and send any additional information if possible.

Thank you very much,

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

[Redacted Address]

6X
CORRESPONDENCE
5/16

md

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

ack: 3-15-65

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/ole
245832

[Redacted] dk/alt
6X

1-7e
3-12-65
/dk

TRUE COPY

3/10/65

Don
[REDACTED]
5-1
tot
Dear Mr. Hoover,

I have recently recieved a picture depecting Mr. Martin Luther King at the Highlander Folk School. It says under this picture this school was cited as subversive organization by the state of Tennessee. This picture was carried by the Augusta Courier on July 8, 1963 page 4.

I would appreciate it if you could confirm this picture and send any additional information if possible.

Thank you very much.

I am.

Sincerely yours,

REC-6

b7c

[REDACTED]

1-7511-306

MAR 17 1965

1.9C
3-12-65/dch

ad: 3-15-65

b7c

del/alt

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/aw

gm 61-7511-306
X

March 16, 1965

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of March 10th has been received, and I appreciate the concern which prompted you to write me.

While I would like to be of assistance to you, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment along the lines you have indicated. In addition, I hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files regarding the subject of your inquiry.

REC'D-READING ROOM
L
B
I

In response to your request, I am enclosing some material on the general topic of communism. You may also wish to refer to my books, "Masters of Deceit" and "A Study of Communism." The former was written with the hope that it would help readers gain an insight into the true nature of the communist conspiracy in this country. The latter contains an analysis of international communist practices and contrasts totalitarian methods with life in a free country. These books may be available at your local library.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19
MAR 13 1965
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- DeLoach _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Enclosures (5)

Enclosures & note page 2.

alb (3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CH

66 MAR 23 1965

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Key
from [unclear]
5/12
PO

b7c

LEB Intro - 4-1-61
Internal Security - 4-17-62
Deadly Duel
Communism--The Incredible Swindle
One Nation's Response to Communism

NOTE: There is no record of correspondent in Bufiles.

lk [REDACTED]
March 27, 1965 19446

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Concerning: Myles Horton
Director of the Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

During a recent World Cultures class unusual circumstances surrounding the above and Dr. Martin Luther King were brought to light. It was mentioned that Dr. King had received training at a Communist school. The only information available was through an "unbias, nonpartisan" paper issued before the last election. It contained a photo showing Dr. King, Myles Horton and several other people together in front of the school. The caption mentioned that the school was to be closed by an act of the Tennessee Legislature and Carl Prussion, a counter-spy for the FBI for 22 years, was quoted to have said that Dr. King belonged to 60 Communist organizations.

I would be grateful for any pertinent information concerning Dr. King and Myles Horton of the Highlander Folk School.

Respectfully,
lk [REDACTED]

REC 36

61-7511-301

3 APR 2 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTM/CL
245525

ack
4-1-65
[REDACTED]
lk

ACKING

April 1, 1965

REC 36

61-4511-207

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/Ck
245032

Dear [REDACTED]

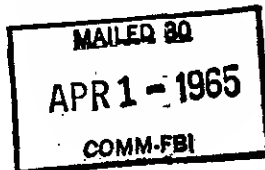
Your letter of March 27th has been received, and the thought which prompted you to write me is appreciated.

Although I would like to be of service, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I regret that I cannot be of assistance in this instance but trust you will understand the reasons for this policy.

For your information, Mr. Karl Prussion furnished information concerning subversive activities on a confidential basis to this Bureau from 1949 to 1958 during which time he was compensated; however, he was not a Special Agent of the FBI. His opinions and comments are strictly his own and do not represent this Bureau in any manner.

Enclosed is some material which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,



J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures (5)

"Our Heritage of Greatness"

U. S. News and World Report, 12-21-64

Communism, the Incredible Swindle

Faith in God-Our Answer to Communism

Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

sg (3)

(See NOTE next page.)

APR 1 1965
TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READING ROOM
APR 1 4 55 PM '65

bx [REDACTED]

NOTE: There is no record of correspondent in Bufiles. The individuals Martin Luther King and Myles Horton are well known to the Bureau as is the Highlander Folk School.

C
31

March 26, 1965

Dear Sirs:

Could you please send me information concerning the Highlander Folk School with regard to Martin Luther King and his presence there? Could you tell me why the school was closed on charges of being a subversive organization? In the publication Tennessee's Voice, a newspaper put out in the past election, it was stated that Karl Prussion charged that King belonged to 60 Communist front organizations. Would I be allowed to know the reasons behind this charge? Also could you supply information on Myles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School for Communist training in Monteagle, Tennessee? This would be of great help to me, as we are discussing this in school. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours

B7C

ITC 3-29-65 fl
Ack 3-30-65
fl

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/a
245085

CORRESPONDENCE
15 APR 5 8 1965

TRUE COPY

[REDACTED] b7c
March 25, 1965

Dear Sirs:

Could you please send me information concerning the Highlander Folk school with regard to Martin Luther King and his presence there? Could you tell me why the school was closed on charges of being subversive organization? In the publication Freedom's Voice, a newspaper put out in the past election, it was stated that Karl Prussion charged that King belonged to 60 Communist front organizations. Would I be allowed to know the reasons behind this charge? Also could you supply information on Myles Horton, Director of the Highlander Folk School for communist training in Monteagu, Tennessee? This would be of great help to me, as we are discussing this in school. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours
[REDACTED] b7c

b7c
ITC 3-29-65
Ack 3-30-65
[REDACTED] ful

REC 36

61-7511-308

APR 2 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8BJD/ML
245085

March 30, 1965

REC 36

61-7511-308

Mar 30 2 04 PM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

b7c

[REDACTED]

b7c

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of March 25th has been received.

With respect to your inquiries, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I regret I cannot be of help in this instance but trust you understand the necessary reasons for this policy.

Enclosed is some literature which I trust you will find informative.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 2
MAR 30 1965
COMM-FBI

- Enclosures (4)
U. S. News & World Reports 12-21-64
U. S. News & World Reports 12-7-64
Our Heritage of Greatness
St. Louis Globe-Democrat 11-25-64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/bk
124502

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- DeLoach
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

69 APR 8 1965
TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Copy

United States Senate

April 1, 1965

Encl 2

Respectfully referred to
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

for such consideration as the communication
herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report
thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of
inclosure.

By direction of

THOMAS H. KUCHEL,

U. S. S.

re: letter and attached copy of a photograph regard-
ing Martin Luther King, from [REDACTED]

K:CA

34 APR 5 1965

EXP. PROC.

54
2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/CR
ENCLOSURE 24/652

CR
Kuchel
mml

Let to Kuchel
4/6/65
CR

2-2erox Copies
of each
4/6/65
led

REC-41

61-7511-309

APR 5 1965

RCM/AT

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Sen Thomas H. Kuchel

3-26-68

Dear Sir:
Please advise if the enclosed photograph and information
is true.

I would appreciate your official viewpoint regarding
this enclosure.

Very truly yours

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7c

b7c [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8BT/jk
2455320

Originals Returned
to Kuchel

61-7511-309

ENCLOSURE

MARTIN LUTHER KING.... A COMMUNIST TRAINING SCHOOL



The above picture was made by an employee of the State of Georgia, at the Highlander Folk School in Manteagle, Tennessee during the Labor Day week-end of 1957. The photograph was sent to the Highlander Folk School by the Georgia Commission on Education. The Highlander Folk School was abolished by an act of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee at a later date because it was charged with being a subversive organization.

Those numbered in the picture are:

1. Martin Luther King, Jr., of the Montgomery boycott and the Birmingham riots. I Prussian, a counterspy for the FBI for twenty-two years, charges that Martin Luther King belongs to sixty Communist-front organizations — more than any Communist in United States. He is promoted and encouraged by the Kennedys.

2. Abner W. Berry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

3. Aubrey Williams, President of the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., The Trunion Belt in the South for the Communist Party.

4. Myles Horton, Director of Highlander Folk School for Communist Training, Manteagle, Tennessee.

These "Four Horsemen" of racial agitation have brought tension, disturbance, and violence in their advancement of the Communist doctrine of "racial nationalism."

JOIN THE AUGUSTA COURIER IN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Copies available - 100 for \$1.00 (include 80¢ stamps for postage)

Alert Americans Association, Box 1222, L.A. 53

Order RIGHT WING DIRECTORY, listing all Right Wing Activities

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP-5 BTG/ML

REC-11

61-7511-309

April 6, 1965

Honorable Thomas H. Kuchel
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I received your communication of April 1st
enclosing a letter and circular from [redacted]

While I certainly would like to be of service
to your constituent, information contained in the files of the
FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with
regulations of the Department of Justice. Therefore, I trust
[redacted] will understand why I am not in a position to
comment on the material he forwarded.

In response to your request, I am returning
his letter and the circular to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
APR 6 - 1965
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: We have had cordial relations with Senator Kuchel. There is no information in Bureau files to preclude this letter concerning [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/aw
245532

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____

64 APR 14 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READING ROOM

APR 6 3 56 PM '65

FBI

4/6/65

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

AIRTEL

To: SACs, Atlanta (100-5586)
Knoxville

From: Director, FBI (100-106670)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/11/80 BY SP4 JRM/et
6076

Recently nationwide publicity has been given to a photograph of subject King purportedly taken at the Highlander Folk School (HFS). Others in the photograph have been described as communists and the allegation has been made that King's presence at the HFS proves his having attended a "communist training school." King has publicly answered this criticism by claiming that the photograph was taken at the 25th Anniversary Celebration of the HFS in 1957. He claimed that that was his only appearance at the HFS and that he was there for only about one hour in order to make an address which lasted about 45 minutes.

Bureau files reveal that the HFS, later known as the Highlander Research and Education Center, held its 25th Anniversary Celebration over the Labor Day weekend, 8/30-9/2/57.

The Bureau, of course, is aware of the nature of the HFS. It is desired, however, that available facts be obtained relative to King's presence at the HFS in order to substantiate or prove false his answer of the criticism.

Atlanta is instructed to immediately review its file concerning King and any other appropriate files for information which would tend to prove or disprove King's claim. Particularly note information indicating King's presence at the HFS on any occasions other than the single time he claims. If file review uncovers the identities of established reliable sources who might be helpful, leads should be set out for contact provided same can be done with full security insofar as preventing King's or unauthorized individuals becoming aware of the Bureau inquiry.

① 61-7511 (Highlander Folk School)

EX-100 (2)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

60 APR 14 1965

61-7511-
NOT RECORDED

29 APR 1965 PAGE TWO

Airtel to SACs, Atlanta
Knoxville
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
100-106670

Knoxville is instructed to promptly review its file concerning the NPS and any other files for information which would prove or disprove King's claim. Be alert to the possibility of having established reliable sources contacted as indicated above for Atlanta.

Both offices should expedite this matter and reply by airtel. If information along the lines indicated has previously been submitted, furnish date and caption.

NOTE:

If we can obtain information disproving King's claim which he recently made before "Meet The Press," we would have some counter-intelligence possibility.

FBI

Date: 4/13/65

Transmit the following in _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3537)

STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON,
4/17/65INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

CO: WFO

Classified by SP8 BTG/CA
Declassify on: OADR 3/6/84
245532

Re Knoxville teletype to Bureau 4/13/65.

Enclosed are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum reporting information contained in referenced teletype. Two copies have been designated for the Washington Field Office and one copy of letterhead memorandum is being forwarded to Baltimore.

The source referred to is [REDACTED]

Source in characterizing Highlander Research and Education Center are [REDACTED] and House of Representatives Select Committee to investigate foundation and other organizations which committee advised the Bureau by memorandum reflecting interviews with various witnesses including Eudenz.

NOT RECORDED
162 APR 20 1965

DATE FORW: 4-15-65

HOW FORW: [REDACTED]

BY: [REDACTED]

11 APR 15 1965

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - Baltimore (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info.)
1 - Washington Field (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Knoxville

/arb

cc + encl. 8 to RB

ENCLOSURE

50 APR 22 1965

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

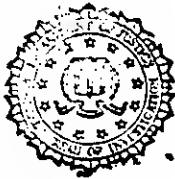
M

Per

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP
DATE 3/7/84

ORIGINAL COPY



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Knoxville, Tennessee

April 13, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

STUDENT MARCH ON WASHINGTON,
APRIL 17, 1965
INFORMATION CONCERNING -
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

On April 13, 1965, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [REDACTED]

Source stated [REDACTED]

The Knoxville Journal, Knoxville, Tennessee, a local, daily newspaper, in issue of 3/9/65, reported that the Highlander Research and Education Center and the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee were sponsors of the organization. This news release states that it was reported by AEPAC that the organization was formed to "help organize jobless and under-paid white and Negroes in Appalachia. The Appalachian Economic and Political Conference will work in ten Southern States which lies partly in Appalachia. This mountainous region has been harder hit by unemployment and poverty than most other areas of the nation." It was reported that AEPAC feels "that Government program to meet these problems are inadequate and temporary and do not get at the basic causes of poverty. We hope to give the people of Appalachia a persuasive voice in economic and political decisions affecting their lives".

HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND EDUCATION CENTER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8 BTG/CA
245586

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

61-7511-
100-110000-21

On October 14, 1952, a source advised that the Highlander Folk School was an institution located near Monteagle, Tennessee; that it was an institution with classes on a seminar basis supported primarily by donations from individuals and from labor unions in the form of payment for students who attend, and to some extent by the Farmers' Union. It offered courses of instruction in labor organization, official economics, parliamentary procedure, and the general field of labor education.

This source added that this school has had Communist Party members on its staff and as instructors, and has followed the practice of welcoming Communist Party members as students, but to the source's knowledge the school has never offered courses of instruction in Communistic matters nor has the Communist element ever completely controlled the institution.

A second source advised that LOUIS BUDNEZ, admitted former editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, and former official of the Communist Party, advised on November 21, 1952, that the Highlander Folk School was pro-Communist. BUDENZ did not give further details regarding this school.

The October 8, 1961 issue of the Knoxville News-Sentinel, a local daily newspaper published at Knoxville, Tennessee, contained an article reflecting the Highlander Folk School had announced plans for a similar school at Knoxville to be located at 1625 Riverside Drive. The article identified MYLES HORTON as Director of Highlander.

The December 17, 1961 issue of the Knoxville News-Sentinel contained an article reflecting that on December 16, 1961, assets of Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, were auctioned by the State of Tennessee under a court decree after the school was convicted of violating three Tennessee laws and failed in appeals to the State and United States Supreme Courts.

The July 8, 1962, issue of the Knoxville News-Sentinel contained an article reflecting the land on which Highlander Folk

School was formerly located had been sold at public auction under Court decree. The article stated that MYLES HORTON, Director of Highlander, during its entire existence, has moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, and has been granted a State Charter for an organization called Highlander Research and Education Center.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 4/14/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

DATE 12/17/79 BY 9803 RDD/gra

TO: Director, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, Knoxville (157-253) (RUC)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

ReBuairtel to Atlanta and Knoxville 4/6/65.

A review of appropriate Knoxville files fails to reflect any information indicating KING'S presence at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., other than the occasion of the 25th Anniversary celebration at Highlander on the Labor Day weekend of 1957. File contains the photograph circulated by the Georgia Commission on Education, Atlanta, reportedly made of KING at Highlander Folk School (HFS) on this occasion. It is noted that file contains an article in the New York Times dated 7/7/57 reporting that HFS would hold its 25th Anniversary on the Labor Day weekend of 1957. It is reported that an interracial group of consultants and speakers have been invited to participate, among those being Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., Dr. ALONZO MONRON, president of Hampton Institute, and AUBREY WILLIAMS, Montgomery Farm Magazine, and former director National Youth Administration, Rev. C. K. STEELE, RALPH HELSTEIN, president of the United Packing House Workers, and C. CONRAD BROWNE of Koinonia Farms, described as an interracial religious settlement near Americus, Ga.

The Knoxville News-Sentinel, Knoxville, Tenn., a daily publication, in issue 10/5/57, reported testimony by "an undercover agent" before the Georgia Commission on Education, pertaining to the meeting at Highlander. A member

- 3 - Bureau
1 - Atlanta (100-5586) (info)
2 - Knoxville (1 - 157-253)
(1 - 61-12)

mlc

(6)

70 APR 20 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NOT RECORDED

202 APR 20 1965

9 APR 16 1965

INT. SEC. 7

KX 157-253

of the Commission stated that KING was one of those present and he described a photograph of KING. This photograph apparently was the one that was later circulated by the Georgia Commission on Education.

Pamphlet distributed by Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., entitled "Highlander Clippings" contains excerpts from newspaper articles reporting the visit of Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT at Highlander on 6/17/58 and also items concerning the 25th Anniversary of the school. One item in this pamphlet contains an excerpt of an address by KING. This item is headed "The Look to the Future" by MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.," (an address delivered at the 25th Anniversary of HFS, Monteagle, Tenn., Labor Day 9/2/57) (transcribed from a tape recording). Mr. Chairman, Mr. Horton, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a great privilege and a distinct honor for me to have the opportunity of being a part of the 25th Anniversary observance of the Highlander Folk School. I have long admired the noble purpose and creative work of this institution. For twenty-five years you have stood with dauntless courage and fearless determination. You have given the South some of its most responsible leaders in this great period of transition, and so I am happy to congratulate you today for all of your great work, and hope for you many more years of creative and meaningful work...."

Chattanooga News-Free Press, Chattanooga, Tenn., in issue 9/29/59 contained a news item reporting that HFS, whose main educational building had been padlocked as a "public nuisance" was trying to organize a "protest" by "friends" to the Tennessee Governor. It was reported that earlier in the month Highlander was found to have been selling beer to minors and adults without a license. It was reported the Rev. S. S. SEAY, Negro Executive Secretary of the Montgomery Improvement Association, Montgomery, Ala., had condemned the padlocking. It was noted in the article that KING was president of this association. The news item stated that in a publicity release from the MIA it was stated "the NAACP and its official family, MYLES HORTON and Highlander Folk School, MARTIN LUTHER KING,

MM 157-253

Jr., and all who subscribe to principles of life advocated by these organizations and persons will not go unmolested by the opposition".

Reference is made to Memphis letter to Director dated 4/2/59 entitled "HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, IS - C", wherein it was transmitted a letterhead memo containing information obtained on a confidential basis from

1 Confidential Source.


7D

An article appearing in the Chattanooga Daily Times, Chattanooga, Tenn., in issue 2/23/61 datelined Atlanta, reported that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Highlander Folk School had joined forces to train Negro leaders for the Civil Rights struggle. It was reported that KING was head of the SCLC and a conference spokesman was reported to have said eleven Negroes had completed a week's training at Highlander and another class was expected.

The article continued that some observers had said the affiliation of Dr. KING'S organization with Highlander raised serious questions of prestige for KING'S group. JAMES R. MOOD, Administrative Assistant to Dr. KING, said the SCLC is

KX 157-253

aware of the problem but he asserted "we find no reason not to cooperate with any organization that is interested in the development of full citizenship for Americans which cannot be proved to have conducted itself in a manner which is not American or patriotic". It is noted that the article contained no information that KING was engaged in any capacity at the school.

Knoxville letter to Director 8/13/63 entitled "HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND EDUCATION CENTER, INFORMATION CONCERNING (IS)" reported that 

6/11

Knoxville files also contain a photostatic copy of a letterhead of the Highlander Education and Research Center dated May, 1964, reflects among approximately 90 Highlander sponsors listed on the letterhead the name Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. A review of the file reflects that the names Highlander Education and Research Center and Highlander Research and Education Center are used interchangeably. A pamphlet of HREC indicates that among approximately 90 sponsors in the fall of 1963 KING is also listed.

The file review fails to reflect the identity of any established reliable source who might be contacted in connection with the matter of KING'S presence at the school.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-NR, 10/17/55, 10/27/55

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FBI

Date: 5/7/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)
 FROM: SAC, SAVANNAH (100-596)
 SUBJ: *0* HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
 IS - C
 (Savannah file: 100-596)

RACIAL SITUATION,
 CHARLESTON, S. C.
 (Savannah file: 157-92)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies each of the following articles appearing in the "Charleston News and Courier", a daily newspaper, Charleston, S. C., as follows:

Article entitled, "Rights Workshop Gets Under Way", 4/27/65

Article entitled, "Highlander School", 4/27/65

Article entitled, "It Can Happen Here", 4/28/65

Article entitled, "Role of Church Discussed at Civil Rights Workshop", 4/28/65.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
 2 - Savannah

(1 - 100-596)
 (1 - 157-02)

ENCLOSURE

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EX 109
 REC-29

61-7511-310

8 MAY 10 1965

Approved: *JM*
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rights Workshop Gets Under Way

About 60 persons yesterday attended the first two sessions of a civil rights educational workshop being held this week in Charleston and Summerville.

The workshop is sponsored by the Highlander Research Center of Knoxville.

Esau Jenkins, director and coordinator for the workshop and president of the Citizens' Committee of Charleston County, said the sessions are being held in hopes of creating an atmosphere for better race relations, improved economic status for Negroes and a means of seeking ways to terminate marches and similar demonstrations.

Jenkins said the workshop is being held primarily for ministers in Charleston and Dorchester County but added they are open to all interested persons.

A 2 p.m. session held at Zion Olivet Presbyterian Church here and a 5:30 p.m. session at Emanuel Baptist Church in Summerville, featured an address by the Rev. Eugene Kelly, instructor at Bishop England High School and assistant pastor at St. John's Roman Catholic Church.

Speaking on social justice, Father Kelly told the group that since mankind is essentially a social being, that the environment in which an individual is raised determines to a large extent the type of person he becomes. He added:

"You can't legislate morals" is only half-true. "You can

make laws that will change the environment and thereby change men's hearts."

"To advance the cause of social justice, one must associate himself with groups working for change. It isn't enough to have good intentions. Effective work is what is required," he said.

Following Father Kelly's address, folksinger Guy Carawan led the group in several spirituals, after which there was a discussion period.

The discussion was led by Father Kelly; the Rev. U. Z. McKinnon of the Interdenominational Theological Seminary in Atlanta; and the Rev. J. T. Enwright, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Charleston chairman of the workshops.

Addressing an audience of about 25 persons in Summerville yesterday, Father Kelly said the basis of discussion in any society is "the dignity of the individual human person."

He quoted excerpts from the Declaration of Independence, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from the U. N. and an Encyclical Letter written by the late Pope John XXIII as a basis for this consideration.

He pointed out that one of the characteristics of social justice is "concern for the common good of all society." This characteristic is not one of the considerations of many of the states, he asserted.

"State governments complain sometimes that the federal gov-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

7A

The News & Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Date: April 27, 1965

Edition: Morning

Author:

Editor: Thomas R. Waring

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

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DISCUSSION LEADERS

Leading the discussion in the workshops yesterday at Zion-Olivet Presbyterian Church were (left to right): the Rev. J. T. Enwright, Charleston chairman of the workshop and pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church; the Rev. U. Z. McKinnon of the Interdenominational Theological Seminary in Atlanta; and the Rev. Eugene Kelly, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church. (Photo by Workman.)

ernment is doing too much," Father Kelly said. "They aren't doing too much, they're just doing what the states fail to do."

"The point is, who can and who will do. If the state won't help the individual to vote, and that's what our government is based on, then they leave the door open to others to come in and help."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Highlander School

To The News and Courier:

I note from an item April 15 that Father Eugene Kelly of St. John's Roman Catholic Church in Charleston has been named a moderator of a 5-day workshop April 26-30 in Charleston and Summerville under sponsorship of the Highlander Research Center of Knoxville, Tenn.

It is to be hoped that Father Kelly's ordinary, Bishop Unterkoefer, will make himself acquainted with the character and background of the Highlander Research Center. Would he care to scrutinize the personnel of an organization called the High-

lander Folk School, which lost its charter in Tennessee, and give reassurance to his anxious Charleston flock — if such is possible — that Father Kelly is not now identifying himself with the outfit of Ahner Berry, James Dombrowski and Aubrey Williams, whose recent death inspired a tearful eulogy in the Communist People's World?

I invite Bishop Unterkoefer to make a detailed study of Report No. 4 of the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American State of Louisiana. He may make his comparisons, come to his conclusions, and issue a statement which the people of Charleston, Protestant and Catholic, are awaiting, as to whether these two groups named Highlander have a relationship to each other.

C. R. NICHOLS
893 Beaverbrook Dr., N.W.,
Atlanta.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8A

The News & Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Date: April 27, 1965
Edition: Morning
Author: C. R. Nichols
Editor: Thomas R. Waring
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

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DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/aw
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ENCLOSURE

61-7511-310

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

It Can Happen Here

Responsible Charlestonians should take note of the "civil rights educational workshop" being held here under Highlander Center sponsorship, and look to the future.

For years, the Highlander organizations have been deeply involved in radical political action. One can be sure that the latest operation has not been set up without some long-range political goal in mind. Of significance is the presence on the Highlander program of a member of the Charleston County Anti-Poverty Committee.

What lies in store for this community may be indicated by an editorial in The Richmond News Leader on a new political revolution now brewing.

"The outlook for local governments in cities and towns throughout the country is not good," said The News Leader. "A new political coalition now being quietly organized may well displace the workings of local governments without ever challenging local leadership in a legitimate election."

The News Leader also pointed out that organizers of the new left-wing political coalition "would seek to use community action groups being set up under the poverty pro-

gram to weld voting blocs among persons in low-income and slum areas."

In this connection, local government agencies should exercise caution in giving funds or facilities to the "war on poverty." They may be paying for the political indoctrination of slum dwellers.

The experience of New York City is instructive. In that metropolis, anti-poverty and youth aid programs have become political action groups. They have sponsored rent strikes and other revolutionary moves. Charlestonians shouldn't be quick to say; "It can't happen here." It can.

While overcoming poverty and promoting education are worthy goals, programs designed to advance these causes should not be a mask for full scale social, economic and political revolution. Insofar as the City and County of Charleston are concerned, public officials and other concerned citizens should keep a close watch on the spending, plans and programs developed in connection with the anti-poverty effort.

To be specific, the community should make certain that individuals hired to fight poverty do not serve as a new breed of political ward-healers.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6A

The News & Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Date: April 28, 1965
Edition: Morning
Author: Unknown
Editor: Thomas R. Waring
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/10
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ENCLOSURE

61-7511 310

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Role Of Church Discussed At Civil Rights Workshop

Churches need to concern themselves more with saving the whole man rather than saving his soul, a professor of theology said here yesterday.

The concept was advanced by the Rev. U. Z. McKinnon of the Interdenominational Theological Seminary in Atlanta, at the second session of a five-day civil rights educational workshop being held this week at Zion - Olivet Presbyterian Church.

The workshop is sponsored by the Highlander Research Center of Knoxville, Tenn. Coordinator for two sessions held daily here and in Summerville at Emanuel Baptist Church, is Esau Jenkins.

Mr. McKinnon yesterday served as moderator for a discussion entitled "The Role of the Church in Implementing the 1964 Civil Rights Bill."

He charged that one of the faults of the Negro church for years has been the emphasis placed upon the soul rather than the entire body.

"I don't know how you can save my soul without saving all of me," he wondered.

"We've been concentrating on the soul and letting the body go to the devil," he continued.

Mr. McKinnon emphasized he refers to the individual church and not the church universally, when raising the question, "What can the church do to implement the Civil Rights Act of 1964?"

"Let's start preaching and setting up programs designed to save the whole man," he challenged.

"Man cannot be too good a soul if his body is all shot to pieces with disease and hunger," he told a group of about 40 persons.

About one third of the participants in the Charleston session were white.

Yesterday's session opened

with the showing of a documentary film entitled "The Streets of Greenwood" (Miss.). The film depicts the struggle of Negroes in Greenwood to become registered voters.

Following the showing of the film, Mr. McKinnon divided the participants into groups to discuss the theme of yesterday's seminar. Each group reported results of its respective discussion, with recommendations for adoption of a number of programs in which churches could aid in implementing the Civil Rights Act.

A similar format was followed at the 5:30 p.m. session in Summerville, where about 20 persons attended.

The Rev. Henry Grant, director of St. John's Community Center and local coordinator for the federal government's Job Opportunity Program, will discuss the advantages of the Economic Opportunity Program at today's sessions.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

9A

The News & Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Date: April 28, 1965
Edition: Morning
Author: Unknown
Editor: Thomas R. Waring
Title:

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office:

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DATE 2/5/84 BY SP8BTG/cd
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ENCLOSURE

1511-310

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

May 24, 1965

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In a recent speech on the floor of Congress, Rep. Dickinson, of Alabama, referred to the Highlander Folk School, in Tennessee, as having been a Communist training school; but "Time" magazine stated in response to a reader's letter that U. S. Government investigators cleared the school of Communist activities.

Would you please clarify this situation for me? Any comment you can make concerning the nature of the school will be appreciated.

Respectfully,

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CORRESPONDENCE

May 28, 1965

REC 30

61-7511-811

EX-103

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DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/as
245582

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of May 24th has been received.

In response to your request, information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I am sure you will understand the reason for this policy and why I am not in a position to comment as you desire.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAY 28 2 45 PM '65

I am enclosing some material I hope you will find of interest.



Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

Communism--The Incredible Swindle
Let's Fight Communism Sanely
The U. S. Businessman Faces the Soviet Spy
Time for Decision
Our Heritage of Greatness

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles and the Highlander Folk School has been the subject of numerous allegations that it is a communist school and the headquarters of communism in Eastern Tennessee due primarily to its racial character. These allegations have not been substantiated. The Bureau is cognizant of the numerous communist affiliations of personnel affiliated with the Highlander Folk School. The Bureau has not investigated this organization. (61-7511-266,267).

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Handwritten signatures and initials

FBI

Date: 8/9/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED (Priority)DATE 12/5/80 BY SP4 Jem/eb

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (100-4105) (RUC)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - CHighlander Folk School

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two original news clippings, plus two Xerox copies of each clipping. Also, one Xerox copy of each clipping is enclosed for the Knoxville Division since it contains information regarding the Highlander Folk School. One Xerox copy of each clipping is enclosed for Atlanta, origin in instant case, and for Jackson since Dr. MEDFORD EVANS is a paid consultant of the national office of the Citizens' Council, headquarters Jackson, Miss.

These clippings are as follows:

- 1) Clipping of story by Staff Correspondent NAT CALDWELL, "Nashville Tennessean," Nashville, Tennessee, captioned: "A 3-Time Visitor Reports: It Was 'Different,' but Not Red," issue of 7/25/65.
- 2) Clipping of story by Dr. MEDFORD EVANS, Consultant, Citizens' Council, appearing in the "Nashville Tennessean," issue of 7/25/65.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 6) (RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (Encs. 2) (100-5586) (RM)
- 1 - Jackson (Encs. 2) (RM)
- 1 - Knoxville (61-12) (Encs. 2) (RM)
- 3 - Memphis (1 - 100-4105)

(1 - 61-34, Highlander Research & Education Center)

(1 - 157-207, Nashville Citizens' Council)

gmh

ENCLOSURE

C.C. -

NOT RECORDED
140 AUG 16 1965

Approved: 4 AUG 19 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A 3-Time Visitor Reports: It Was 'Different,' but Not Red

By NAT CALDWELL
Staff Correspondent

TRACY CITY, Tenn.—Merchants up this way say if an election could be held on whether Highlander Folk School was a Communist training school, most Grundy County folks would vote they think it was.

For 30 years Highlander operated in this mountainous region and had some famous visitors and supporters, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Strange things—strange for their time—went on at Highlander in the years before it was closed in 1962 after a state court found beer was served on the premises.

The aura of mystery that surrounded the school and what went on there stimulated the belief by some local people that what was taught at Highlander was communism. This fear now has been fed by leaflets and billboards which have been distributed across the South by the White Citizens Council.

These publications carry a picture of Dr. Martin Luther King seated beside Myles Horton, Highlander director in a classroom at Highlander. The caption on the picture reads:

"Martin Luther King at Communist training school."

Ten years after the picture was taken Horton can laugh about the Communist caption.

"Highlander wasn't Communist then. It never has been," said Horton during a recent visit to Nashville where he attended the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University.

"This Citizens Council knows that too," he added.

Horton was and is a man who involved himself in the labor movement and in the civil rights movement—sometimes when he wasn't wanted.

Denies Reports

Back in the early 1950's there were reports circulated among some liberal groups that Horton was admitting FBI men and McCarthy committee investigators to Highlander to train them to spy on Communists.

Horton, who denied this at the time, says today: "While the Citizens council knows we weren't Communist, the doctrine liberal must have known we would not have used our facilities to train professional government spies."

Off and on during the years various charges were aimed at Highlander and Horton, who now runs a successor school at Knoxville. A 1959 state legislative committee hearing took a look at Highlander—and that probe left the impression that Horton was an opportunist but not a communist.

On three occasions during its 30-year existence, in 1936, 1947 and again in 1960—this reporter visited Highlander.

What went on there certainly might have been unusual to the mountain folks who lived nearby. For one thing, there were integrated meetings—whites and Negroes attending seminars together, singing together, squares dancing together, their children swimming together in the lake.

There were lectures and round table discussions. The talk may have drifted over the heads of the farmers and miners, some of whom brought their children to the kindergarten Horton operated. There was talk of government and politics, labor versus capitalism; socialism versus fascism.

Very early it was a place where some labor unions sent some of their officials to discuss their problems. Still later the emphasis moved to civil rights, as opposed to work in fields of labor.

Not Un-American

Certainly there was the discontent of the working class expressed in the 1930's by representatives of organized labor who represented men struggling out of the depression just as in the 1950's there was discontent expressed by Negroes who were beginning to struggle for equal rights.

But there was never the feeling that this was subversive or un-American, even when some ideas which seemed impractical, hair-brained or half-baked were offered.

Much of the thinking and talking at seminars and at informal discussions around the dinner table centered on the needs for an urban, industrial society. Horton constantly tried to keep a light note on the conversation, but frequently when he told stories that were supposed to be funny he would forget the punch line. He was an incessant name dropper, talking of some association he was supposed to have had with Walter Reuther, Reinhold Niebuhr, Mrs. Roosevelt or James Cerey.

There was a good deal of singing—songs like "Solidarity Forever" and "Picket Line Rhyme" and "Samuel Hall." Later such songs as "We Shall Overcome" and "Free-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 3-B

THE NASHVILLE

TENNESSEAN

Nashville, Tennessee

Date: 7/25/65

Edition:

Author: NAT CALDWELL

Editor: JOHN SEIGENTHAL

Title: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL - IS-C

Character:

or

Classification: 61-34

Submitting Office: MEMPHIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/7/80 BY SP4 jpm/ab

61-7511

ENCLOSURE

dom" became favorites as the emphasis switched to civil rights.

In a library of 8,000 volumes there were a few books on communism — perhaps 20, including a well-worn copy of *Das Kapital*.

Merchants of this town at 1,547 sold groceries and other supplies at Highlander — but they don't want to talk for the record about the school. One of them that I had interviewed a few years back when I was up this way, told me recently he doesn't think that the changes of time—in the area of labor and civil rights—have helped Highlander's local reputation.

People up here, he said, still have the general impression



Nat Caldwell
Tells how it was

that Highlander was Communist. And, he said, it doesn't change anybody's mind because "President Johnson now says the same things that Miles Horton used to say."

Last Thursday was the fourth anniversary of the auction sale that disposed of the school's Grundy County property for \$43,700.

That sale came after a Grundy county jury found the school "guilty" of being a de-segregated institution in defiance of state laws, and ruled Horton was guilty of running the school for his personal gain and guilty also of selling beer without a license. Communism was not involved in the jury's verdict.

A circuit judge, on the basis of these findings by the jury ordered the school's charter revoked. The Tennessee Supreme Court upheld the judge on the grounds of operating for personal gain and selling beer — but threw out the segregation count. In October, 1961 the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal or review the case.

No Question

There was never any question about Highlander being an inter-racial school. And there was never any problem either about getting a drink of beer.

The school was located in a remote, if not private, part of the county. It was just twelve miles from Tracy City — about three fourths of the way to Monteagle by Highway 56, a right turn up a country lane and on about a mile to Summerfield.

Summerfield, before Highlander started in 1932 and after it left in 1962, was just a little rural community like Allardt and Rugby and Pleasant Hill — other Cumberland plateau towns.

In Highlander's 30 years School President Horton always boasted — and weather records back up his claim — that no northern visitor ever failed to call for blankets on the hottest summer night. "Our money always goes for books, food, instruction or scholarships," he would say. "Air conditioning is for Lake Junaluska."

The Tracy City businessman I talked with said he is proud that "for years I kept the FBI and the American Legion current on Highlander."

He did not smile at the recollection of Horton's famous warm-up introduction to Highlander for visitors. Often, he said, it was a prelude to an appeal for donations.

"Everybody wants to forget we had that mess up here," the businessman said.

Horton has never denied that the school he ran was "different," but he offers to reporters who ask about the Communist charge the fact that when he applied for a passport to England in the

middle of the 1959 Tennessee legislative committee probe of "communism" at Highlander, he got his passport quickly and without a hitch. He was going to England to act as chairman at an international educational conference.

Horton also points out the Treasury Department revoked the school's tax exempt status after the U.S. Supreme Court's 1962 refusal to hear an appeal from a Tennessee Supreme Court decree revoking its charter.

But Internal Revenue agents checked the charges of subversion as well as the charges of operating the school for personal gain. After a few months the tax exemption for school supporters was restored for the succession Highlander school. Horton now runs in Knoxville. Also the exemption was made retroactive so the school could collect on its past due foundation grants.

Horton, while denying the Communist charge, boasts of Highlander's achievements "as a training center for school

rights workers and, earlier, for union labor organization."

Proud of Kindergarten

Horton was proud of the kindergarten at Highlander. It was for those under 8 years old, not unlike today's Operation Headstart.

He boasted to visitors about the kindergarten as he did about the weather. It was steffed, he claimed, by the nation's top instructors, vacationing at Highlander and paying their own way. They were, he said, regular staff members of the nation's most famous kindergarten, the Chase School.

There were other Horton boasts in addition to weather and kindergarten. He maintained his school had done a better job than the labor movement in training labor leaders. And probably because of this criticism of labor he was squeezed down in two or three minutes on a state CIO convention program, a state labor federation meeting and a railroad brotherhood's program. This was in the late Forties.

A Loud Griper

During that very period Horton griped louder and more and more publicly as he called attention to his school's "right to be heard" in labor circles. The more the unions tried to ignore him, the more he complained.

Highlander was switching during this period from labor leadership training to integration leadership training. Most of the Tennessee unions, at the time, took a dim view of combining the two. Most labor leaders thought union disintegration in the South would wreck their organization.

When Congressional committee investigators placed Horton on their grill in the following years as though he was a well known Communist Horton entered into a name-firing contest with investigators. He nearly panicked the Eastland Committee's New Orleans hearing in 1953. He was ejected from hearing rooms for upsetting hearings, as a nuisance, and once as a disturber of the peace.

This reporter questioned him at a Tennessee labor convention after the New Orleans hearings. About that time, probably based on his weird performances, information spread that Highlander might be a training base for professional FBI and committee informer-infiltrators.

Following the New Orleans hearings this reporter questioned him at a Tennessee Labor Convention about whether he had accepted funds from J. Edgar Hoover or Senator Joseph McCarthy. Horton's reply was:

"No."

The Real Reds

Horton and the school had some difficulty in successfully refuting such charges at the time. The reason: the only two well known Communists seen fairly frequently around Highlander in the early days, Paul Crouch and H. B. Ross, were by this time making the rounds of the congressional committee hearings. Like scores of other professional Communists they were singing their hearts out for pay. They —and Horton— were suspect among the Communists.

In those years hard-core Communists were trying to infiltrate the labor movement, just as they are trying to infiltrate the civil rights movement today, and this may account for the presence of such known Communists as Crouch and Ross at Highlander.

Today a revived Highlander exists under a new name at Knoxville. It has under way training schools for civil rights workers and literacy courses at half a dozen sites across the South. And soon it will come up with a program for Appalachian poverty areas.



This is the main building of the old Highlander Folk School.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Defending the Billboards ... Was Highlander Communist?

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 3-B
THE NASHVILLE
—TENNESSEAN
Nashville, Tennessee

A Council Leader Speaks His Piece

By DR. MEDFORD EVANS
Consultant, Citizens' Council

"THERE'S such divinity doth hedge a king—" said Shakespeare. Yet pretenders have fallen. Let us not be intimidated by a name and an image.

In September 1957 Martin Luther King was present at the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee, and was photographed by an agent of the Georgia Commission on Education. Someone has asked if Highlander was a Communist training school—the photographer was a Communist also. The answer is that he probably passed for one at the time. One of the pictures he took shows Martin Luther King making a speech.

In another, which was to become famous, King is seated in an audience which included also Myles Horton, director of Highlander; the late Aubrey Williams, then president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.; and Abner Berry, of the Central Committee of the Communist party, USA. Berry is a Negro,

Horton and Williams white. Highlander and SCEF are far-left institutions with characteristically ambiguous relationships with the Communist party.

This group photograph has been widely circulated for many years. Initially it was distributed by the Georgia Commission in a circular showing racially integrated activities at Highlander. In 1963 Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett showed it before a televised hearing in Washington. Thousands of letter-size copies have been distributed by the Nashville Citizens' Council.

In Billboard Form

Recently it has been prepared in billboard form by the Citizens' Council of Louisiana, office in Shreveport and made

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Edition:
Author: DR. MEDFORD EVA
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available for general public. The authenticity of the photograph has not been questioned. What has been questioned is the propriety of publishing it. Or, more exactly, of displaying it on a billboard, for even such a critic as THE TENNESSEAN has published it more than once as a news photo. There is a fine line there somewhere.

In general, the critics are like Hamlet when he said, "All of which I most powerfully and potentially believe, but I hold it not honest to have it thus set down."

Civic leaders are reported in the press as deploring exhibition of the billboards, but none challenge the authenticity of the photograph. There seems to be little interest in whatever truth is back of the sign, but excited concern for its possible effect on some commercial or political image.

Intemperate

Often the criticisms are as intemperate in style as they are irrelevant to the substantive issue. A Chamber of Commerce official falsely characterizes the Citizens' Council as "clandestine," and speaks of "hooded Ku Klux Klanners." THE TENNESSEAN of June 13 continued a front-page story about the Nashville billboards to Page 6-A, where the continuation lies under a photograph of a Klan group in Natchez, Miss. There is no line between the picture of hooded men standing under one of the nationally distributed billboards and the two-column head "Citizens' Council," which does not include the usual catch line, "continued from page one."

The affect is that here is a photograph of the Citizens' Council in Nashville, Tenn., when it is actually a photograph of the Klan in Natchez, Miss. This is either very sloppy make-up, or very good. Be that as it may, the Council and the Klan have no connection with each other. If THE TENNESSEAN and the Chamber of Commerce official imagine that their own obvious imputation of guilt by association is merely paying the Council in its own kind, they may have failed to reflect that while the Citizens' Council has no control over who stands under one of its signs to be photographed, Martin Luther King certainly did have control over whether he went to a Communist training school or not.

The Chamber of Commerce man is as absurd as he is pompous when he delivers the dictum, "No good can ever come from maligning a race through one of its leaders." Of course, Martin Luther King associating with a predomi-

nantly white group is not to malign a race—certainly not the Negro race. Incredibly, this spokesman for the Nashville area business community, in affecting to deplore the creation of "ill will," says that the Citizens' Council billboards remind him of the "era of hatred which existed in Dallas before President Kennedy's murder." The Chamber of Commerce's own image is hardly going to be helped either in Dallas or Tennessee by that kind of immoderate outburst.

(Editor's Note: The Chamber official quoted here was Ed Shea, executive vice president.)

Better Balanced

Better balanced is the comment of the Metro Human Relations Committee chairman, as quoted in THE TENNESSEAN of June 20, for he observes correctly that no action could be taken to prevent display of the billboards without infringing the "right of free speech under the first amendment." Yet

this dignitary too deplores the billboards, "which serve no purpose other than to cause strife and tension in the community."

(Editor's Note: The official quoted here was Robert J. Warner Jr.)

Perhaps he has not followed the career of Martin Luther King. King has stated that his basic method of operation is the development of "creative tension." And from the Montgomery bus boycott of 1956 to the Selma march of 1965 he has done a remarkable job of creating tension. If you are against tension, it is hard to see how you can be for Martin Luther King.

It should be added that the billboards do serve another and a very useful purpose, which is the presentation of an important fact about an important man. The lawyers have a saying, "Res ipsa loquitur," the thing speaks for itself. The basis of Anglo-Saxon justice, the basis of the doctrine of freedom of the press, is that citizens may judge of and from facts.

If the photograph of Martin Luther King at Highlander were fake, the billboards should come down. Since it is genuine it should be studied for its meaning, not avoided with a shudder. If interpretations vary, let the dispute go on. Nothing is gained by fearful or obstinate silence. Not even communism is more ominous for the future of America than the reluctance of leaders to face facts.

Image of Piety

Not that it is pleasant to face all the facts about Dr. King. The man has an image

of piety, which it may seem impious to deface. But Dr. King's director J. Edgar Hoover has a good image too. And either, Martin Luther King or J. Edgar Hoover is a liar. A hard choice, but we have to take one or the other. We can't have both. Mr. Hoover called Dr. King a liar. Therefore, if Dr. King is not a liar, Mr. Hoover is one. Vice versa, if Mr. Hoover is not a liar, then Dr. King is one. Yes, it may be said, but do we have to talk about it? Since not only our way of life but our lives may be at stake, we should.

But it needs no blast from J. Edgar Hoover to raise questions about King's veracity. When the billboards first appeared in Louisiana and Alabama, Dr. King was quoted by the Associated Press as saying of the Highlander Folk School, "I spent exactly one hour there back in 1953. If I was trained there it was mighty short training." That the visit seems to have been in 1957, rather than 1953 is not important, and there is no need to quibble over the probability that it lasted "exactly one hour." But several things about this statement are important:

First, King does not deny that the Highlander Folk School was a Communist training center.

Second, what he does deny—which is that he could have received a significant amount of training in the short time he was there—is something which the billboard never said. It says simply, "Martin Luther King at Communist Training School." He could have been there not to receive training but to give it. Another photograph exists, as noted above, showing him at a sort of lectern. He could, of course,

have given a significant lecture in an hour.

Third—and most important—the spirit of King's ostensibly facetious remark is totally misleading. However brief the time he spent at Monteagle, he has collaborated over a period of years with the Highlander institution. The following appeared in the New York Times of Feb. 23, 1960 under the by-line of Claude Sitton:

"Atlanta, Feb. 22 — The Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Highlander Folk School have joined forces to train Negro leaders for the civil rights struggle. The program was disclosed here by conference headquarters. The conference is made up of various anti-segregation groups and is headed by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. A conference spokesman said eleven Negroes had just completed a week's training course at Highlander. Another class of fifteen or more will be held in about two

Dr. Medford Evans is a paid consultant for the national office of the Citizens' Council. In this letter to THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN he defends the council's billboard attacks on Martin Luther King, and defends the policies of the council.



Dr. Medford Evans
Quotes Shakespeare

Is situated in the Cumberland Mountains near Monteagle, Tenn., between Chattanooga and Nashville. It is headed by Myles Horton and has been involved in several controversies because of the political affiliations of persons connected with it."

Then Times reporter Sitton went on to say, "Some observers said the affiliation of Dr. King's organization with Highlander raised serious questions of prestige for the conference. They contended that because of the delicacy of the racial problem and Highlander's controversial status, it would be difficult now for Southern whites of liberal or moderate persuasion to deal with the conference." The accuracy of this estimate of Southern whites of liberal or moderate persuasion may be questioned but there is no question that Dr. King's association with Highlander has not been a brief or trivial affair.

The school at Monteagle was closed down shortly after the above dispatch appeared, but activity continued from an address in Knoxville called "Highlander Center." An appeal for financial support signed by Myles Horton under date of May 15, 1963 speaks poetically of "the Highlander idea like a Phoenix rising from the ashes," and claims as part of the Highlander program "the Citizenship Schools now being spread throughout the South by Dr. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference and student civil rights organizations." The letterhead carries the name of "Rev. Martin Luther King Jr." as one of the "Highlander Sponsors."

Just how derogatory the Highlander association may be to Dr. King remains a matter of opinion, but what his records with the saintly image of him is that he himself should undertake to contract to no hour an association which on the record is spread over five or six years, and to minimize the importance of that association when on the record it involved collaboration at the top echelon on policy and program.

Back of all the controversy over Dr. King's veracity, and back of the concern over the billboards, is the basic question of the nature of his relationship with communism. The liberal attitude seems to be that this question must not be raised, much less answered. The thoughtful and informed citizen, however, cannot avoid raising it. Anthony Lewis reported in the New York Times Nov. 20, 1964, "It was learned today that Mr. Hoover also had said during the interview"—in which he had called King the most notorious liar in the country—"that Dr. King had Communist connections." Mr. Hoover did not specify the connections, but it seems unlikely that he was making it all up, and some of King's Communist connections can be specified from the public record.

His Associates

His personal and professional associations have included Bayard Rustin, Hunter Pitts O'Dell, alias Jack H. O'Dell, and Carl Braden—all important figures in the Communist movement in this country. More famous Communist associates of King are Ahmed Ben Bella, the former dictator of Algeria, and Kwame Nkrumah, the "Saviour" of Ghana. When Nkrumah was installed at the helm in Accra, King was there on the platform with his friend. When Ben Bella came to the United States in October 1962, he saw John Kennedy in the White House and Martin Luther King in the Barclay hotel in New York. To show the pecking order, perhaps, King

changed the time of his appointment with Ben Bella, and the latter accepted the change. My source is the Harlem edition of the Pittsburgh Courier. On points, King seems further ahead of Ben Bella today than ever.

King makes no secret of his admiration for leaders round the world in the so-called "wars of national liberation," with which the "Negro revolution" in the United States may be classed. It is so classed by the Communists. That is why they support it. It is so classed by the Citizens' Council. That is why we oppose it.

Besides his associations—and those with Rustin and O'Dell could well be the subject of a separate article—King has put into "the file" a record of signing Communist petitions and supporting the Communist line on important issues of foreign policy. The Communist "Worker" of Nov. 27, 1960 listed King as signer

of a petition to free Morton Sobell, convicted along with the Rosenbergs of wartime espionage, whose case became a Communist cause celebre. Another petition signed by King urged a pardon for Julius Scales, the North Carolina Communist violator of the Smith Act. This information was carried in the August 23, 1961 issue of "New America," a Socialist publication.

Foreign Policy

As to support of the Communist line on foreign policy, the UPI reported on October 10, 1961 that King had urged admission of Red China to the United Nations, and Allen and Scott reported in early December 1964 that King had wired President Johnson to demand a halt to aid to Congolese Premier Moise Tshombe. "King sent this forceful message," said the columnists, "after the President authorized the use of U.S. planes to drop Belgian paratroopers on Stanleyville to rescue hundreds of white hostages in rebel hands." There have been few clearer choices between Communists and anti-Communists than that between the Stanleyville "rebels" and Tshombe. King chose the Communists.

I appreciate this space in THE TENNESSEAN. (I am assuming as I write that I shall get it.) I have not used much of it to defend the Citizens' Council. Actually, I thought your attack on me lacked luster. You raised a little doubt as to whether I really have a Ph.D. from Yale. I do, but I don't see that it matters very much.

What matters more is that you neglected the substance of Dr. Henry Garrett's important remarks on "The Reality of Race." You know, the race controversy in this country at present could pretty well be summed up by the questions, Do Negroes exist? and, Should they? Ashley Montagu says, No, they don't exist, not really; it's all in your mind. Lyndon Johnson says, They do exist, but they ought not to. The Citizens' Council says they do exist, and they ought to continue to exist. Dr. Garrett supported the first of these propositions with weight of scientific evidence; while American tradition supports the second with respect for human diversity.

Your chief complaint against record of signing Communist petitions and supporting the Communist line on important issues of foreign policy. The suggestion of secrets darker than the number of our members, and the identity of individuals

whom we ask to sign something—a general area of administrative reticence which we share with the NAACP and with Dr. King's own SCLC. Before me as I write is a copy of a plea on Martin Luther King's personal letterhead for his dear friends to send checks payable to the SCLC. For their convenience a business-reply envelope was enclosed, and on the reverse side under the flap there was space for four names and addresses, with this heading: "I suggest that you send your appeal to the following persons without mentioning my name." Some of these techniquees are just about universal, aren't they?

MARTIN LUTHER KING... AT COMMUNIST TRAINING SCHOOL



PICTURED (Foreground).

- (1) Martin Luther King of the Montgomery Boycott and the Birmingham riots, backed up by the Kennedys,
- (2) Abner W. Berry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party,
- (3) Aubrey Williams, pres. of the Southern Conference Education Fund Inc., the Transmission Belt to the South for the Communist Party,
- (4) Myles Horton, director of Highlander Folk School for Communist Training, Monteagle, Tenn.

These "four horsemen" of racial agitation have brought tension, disturbance, strife and violence in their advancement of the Communist doctrine of "racial nationalism."

This photo of "Martin Luther King . . . At Communist Training School" was a reprint from the "Georgia Commission on Education."



Myles Horton, right, gestures as he answers a question during the 1959 investigation of Highlander Folk School. At left is Horton's attorney, Jordan Stokes III.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 10-18-65

Attached reports information received from State Commission on Human Rights, Nashville, Tennessee, to effect that swastika stickers had been placed on windows of Highlander Research and Education Center, Knoxville, Tennessee, and that other acts of vandalism occurred.

The Highlander Research and Education Center is a very controversial school because of its inter-racial character. It is not under investigation and Knoxville was previously instructed not to make any investigation of school or individuals connected with it.

Since local authorities are conducting investigation and are aware of complaints from Human Rights Commission and in absence of indication of Federal violation, no investigation being ordered by the Bureau.

Information in attached will be furnished to the Civil Rights Division.

chb

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DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8BTA/aw 245532

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FBI

Date: 10/19/65

Transmit the following in _____

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(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTELAIR MAIL

(Priority)

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12)

HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 3/1/84

Re Knoxville teletype 10/18/65.

Enclosed herewith are the original and seven copies
of a letterhead memorandum bearing above caption. Copies
have been disseminated locally to Secret Service and Army
Intelligence authorities.

Sources used to describe Highlander Research
Education Center are:

T-1 is [REDACTED]

T-2 is the House of Representatives Select Committee
to Investigate Funds and Other Organizations, which committee
advised the Bureau by memorandum reflecting interviews with
various witnesses, including LOUIS BUDENZ. The Bureau
furnished copies of this memorandum to the New York Office by
letter dated 2/24/53 entitled "Use of Benevolent Trust Funds,
Philanthropic and Eleemosynary Instructions to Implement the
Progress of Subversive Groups; IS - C".

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 10-21-65
HOW FORW: [REDACTED]
BY: [REDACTED]

3 - Bureau (Enc. -8) (RM)
1 - Knoxville

cyp lcc & cc- LHM
(4) 808 RB

Classified by [REDACTED]
Declassify on: OADR 3/8/84
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OCT 21 1965

Approved: [REDACTED] 5 1965
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

M Per [REDACTED]

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KX 61-12

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D [REDACTED]

The Bureau is aware of the fact that Highlander is a very controversial subject in Knoxville area and local feeling against this school is so strong that any individual or any group of individuals could be responsible for above acts. Bureau has previously instructed the Knoxville Office to make no investigation concerning Highlander or individuals connected with the school. This school is continually receiving unfavorable press publicity by one of the local papers, who have alleged Communist connections.

No investigation is being conducted by the Knoxville Office.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 19, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

CONFIDENTIAL

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)-2) (RM)
U. S. Secret Service, Nashville, Tennessee

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form
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KX T-2 advised that LOUIS BUDENZ, admitted former editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, and former official of the Communist Party, advised on November 21, 1952, that the Highlander Folk School was pro-Communist. BUDENZ did not give further details regarding this school.

The October 8, 1961, issue of The Knoxville News-Sentinel, a local daily newspaper published at Knoxville, Tennessee, contained an article reflecting the Highlander Folk School had announced plans for a similar school at Knoxville to be located at 1625 Riverside

HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER

Drive. The article identified MYLES HORTON as Director of Highlander.

The December 17, 1961, issue of The Knoxville News-Sentinel contained an article reflecting that on December 16, 1961, assets of Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, were auctioned by the State of Tennessee under a court decree after the school was convicted of violating three Tennessee laws and failed in appeals to the State and United States Supreme Courts.

The July 8, 1962, issue of The Knoxville News-Sentinel contained an article reflecting the land on which Highlander Folk School was formerly located had been sold at public auction under court decree. The article stated that MYLES HORTON, Director of Highlander, during its entire existence, has moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, and has been granted a State Charter for an organization called Highlander Research and Educational Center.

17c On November 16, 1961, [REDACTED] Office of Secretary of State, State of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee, made available records which reflect that a charter of incorporation for the Highlander Research and Education Center, Inc., was certified by the Secretary of State on August 28, 1961.

It is noted that a letterhead stationery of the organization also carries the name as the Highlander Education and Research Center.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Knoxville, Tennessee
October 19, 1965

Title HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
 EDUCATION CENTER

Character MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
 CONCERNING

Reference Letterhead memorandum, captioned
 as above, dated October 19, 1965.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 11/5/65

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12)

HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Re Knoxville airtel to Bureau 10/19/65.

Enclosed herewith are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum bearing above caption. Copies have been disseminated locally to Secret Service and Army Intelligence authorities.

Sources used to describe Highlander Research and Education Center are:

T-1 is [REDACTED]

T-2 is the House of Representatives Select Committee to Investigate Funds and Other Organizations, which committee advised the Bureau by memorandum reflecting interviews with various witnesses, including LOUIS BUDENZ. The Bureau furnished copies of this memorandum to the New York Office by letter dated 2/24/53 entitled "Use of Benevolent Trust Funds, Philanthropic and Eleemosynary Instructions to Implement the Progress of Subversive Groups; IS - C".

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI (SEC. SER.)

DEPT: ISD, CRD. REC 30

DATE FORW: 11-9-65

HOW FORW: R/S MCT-46

BY: Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)

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9 NOV 8 1965

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

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Date 11-9-65
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ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC.

245032



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

November 5, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

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2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
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☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) - 2)
U. S. Secret Service, Nashville, Tennessee

Enclosure(s)

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[REDACTED]

KX T-1 advised that LOUIS BUDENZ, admitted former editor of the "Daily Worker", and East Coast Communist newspaper, and former official of the Communist Party, advised on November 21, 1952, that the Highlander Folk School was pro-Communist. BUDENZ did not give further details regarding this school.

The October 8, 1961, issue of The Knoxville News-Sentinel, a local daily newspaper published at Knoxville, Tennessee, contained an article reflecting the Highlander Folk School had announced plans for a similar school at Knoxville to be located at 1625 Riverside Drive. The article identified MYLES HORTON as Director of Highlander.

The December 17, 1961, issue of The Knoxville News-Sentinel contained an article reflecting that on December 16, 1961, assets for Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, were auctioned by the State of Tennessee under a court decree after the school was convicted of violating three Tennessee laws and failed in appeals to the State and United States Supreme Courts.

The July 8, 1962, issue of The Knoxville News-Sentinel contained an article reflecting the land on which Highlander Folk School was formerly located had been sold at public auction under

2

court decree. The article stated that MYLES HORTON, Director of Highlander, during its entire existence, has moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, and has been granted a State Charter for an organization called Highlander Research and Educational Center.

b7c On November 16, 1961, [REDACTED] Office of Secretary of State, State of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee, made available records which reflect that a charter of incorporation for the Highlander Research and Education Center, Inc., was certified by the Secretary of State on August 28, 1961.

It is noted that a letterhead stationery of the organization also carries the name as the Highlander Education and Research Center.

Sources of this Bureau whose identities are concealed in this document have furnished reliable information in the past

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the F. B. I. It is the property of the F. B. I. and is loaned to your agency, it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency

FBI

Date: 12/7/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ AIR MAIL

(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12)

HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND EDUCATION CENTER
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Classified by SP8 BZA/Ch
Declassify on: OADR 34518
34553

Enclosed herewith are the original and seven
copies of a letterhead memorandum bearing the above
caption. Copies have been disseminated locally to
Army Intelligence authorities.

Sources used to describe Highlander Research
and Education Center are:

T-1 is [REDACTED]

T-2 is the House of Representatives Select
Committee to Investigate Funds and Other Organizations,
which committee advised the Bureau by memorandum reflecting
interviews with various witnesses, including LOUIS BUDENZ.
The Bureau furnished copies of this memorandum to the New
York Office by letter dated 2/24/53 entitled "Use of
Benevolent Trust Funds, Philanthropic and Eleemosynary
Instructions to Implement the Progress of Subversive Groups;
IS - C".

T-3 is [REDACTED]

3 - Bureau (Enc. -8) (RM)
1 - Knoxville

ENCLOSURE

cyp

(4)

C. C. Wick

51 DEC 9 1965

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY SLIP(S)

DATE

DATE

b7D

T-3 is [REDACTED]

3 - Bureau (Enc. -8) (RM)
1 - Knoxville

ENCLOSURE

cyp

(4)

C. C. Wick

51 DEC 9 1965

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INTER OFFICE

a1

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b7C

b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Knoxville, Tennessee
December 7, 1965

HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

[REDACTED]

The Knoxville Journal, a daily newspaper, Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 20, 1965, contained an article stating that a fire, apparently deliberately set, heavily damaged the front portion of the Appalachian Political Action Center, 511 Clinch Avenue, Knoxville.

On December 7, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was furnished the above information.

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/aw
245502

61-7511-315
ENCLOSURE

HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER

872
[REDACTED]

872
[REDACTED]

KX T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that LOUIS BUDENZ, admitted former editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, and former official of the Communist Party, advised on November 21, 1952, that the Highlander Folk School was pro-Communist. BUDENZ did not give further details regarding this school.

The October 8, 1961, issue of The Knoxville News-Sentinel a local daily newspaper published at Knoxville, Tennessee, contained an article reflecting the Highlander Folk School had announced plans for a similar school at Knoxville to be located at 1625 Riverside Drive. The article identified MYLES HORTON as Director of Highlander.

The December 17, 1961, issue of The Knoxville News-Sentinel contained an article reflecting that on December 16, 1961, assets of Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, were auctioned by the State of Tennessee under a court decree after the school was convicted of violating three Tennessee laws and failed in appeals to the State and United States Supreme Courts.

The July 8, 1962, issue of The Knoxville News-Sentinel contained an article reflecting the land on which Highlander Folk School was formerly located had been sold at public auction under court decree. The article stated that MYLES HORTON, Director of Highlander, during its entire existence, has moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, and has been granted a State Charter for an organization called Highlander Research and Educational Center.

HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER

b7c On November 16, 1961, [REDACTED] Office of Secretary of State, State of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee, made available records which reflect that a charter of incorporation for the Highlander Research and Education Center, Inc., was certified by the Secretary of State on August 28, 1961.

It is noted that a letterhead stationery of the organization also carries the name as the Highlander Education and Research Center.

b7c [REDACTED]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Optional Form No. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: *J. J. [unclear]*, SAVANNAH

DATE: 3/18/66

RE: HIGHLANDER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CENTER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

BUFILE NO: 61-7511
SAVANNAH FILE NO: 100-5125
COLUMBIA FILE NO:

Due to the opening of the Columbia Office, the following action is being taken in the captioned matter:

A. LOCATION OF FILE

1. (x) Entire file transferred to Columbia herewith.
2. () File transferred to Columbia except one copy of following serials retained at Savannah:
3. () File retained at Savannah but one copy of the following serials transferred to Columbia.

B. OFFICE OF ORIGIN

- () Savannah
(x) Columbia
() _____

C. STATUS

- () Pending
(x) RUC to Columbia
() Closed to Columbia

- ① - Bureau
1 - Columbia (Enc. 1)
1 - Savannah

(3)

60 MAR 24 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8BTJ/cl

24 05 32

61-7511-
NOT RECORDED
2 MAR 21 1966

INT. SEC.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies): _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-316

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information:

LETTER FROM THIRD PARTY

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

151-317

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E-T ACLU Branch Defends Rights of Highlander

**Mayor Rogers Says
Center Is Entitled
To Full Protection**

The East Tennessee Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union has condemned recent attacks, both verbal and physical, on the Highlander Research and Education Center on Riverside Drive as "attacks upon the right of free speech and free association."

Mayor Leonard Rogers has been informed by letter of a recent resolution adopted by East Tennessee Branch, which is headed by Harry Wiersema, a retired TVA engineer. The mayor agreed that Highlander is entitled to protection.

Attacks 'Unwarranted'

"We are aware of recent events," the letter said, "concerning the Highlander Research and Education Center, including bombings, irresponsible attacks by a local newspaper and handbills, insurance cancellation and attempts to revoke the state charter, with veiled reference to undisclosed information in City Council meetings. These are considered unwarranted attacks upon this institution."

The resolution states:

"The Board of Directors of the East Tennessee Civil Liberties Union takes note of recent attacks upon the rights of free speech and free association of all citizens of our community and state. We affirm that any locally constituted school or other organization must be protected from violence against its property, no matter how controversial its activities, and we command the efforts that have been made to protect the property of the Highlander Research and Education Center. We further affirm the right of such an organization to pursue its education program under its state charter and we call upon other citizens to stand with us in supporting this basic American freedom."

Should Have Evidence

Mayor Rogers said that while he does not condone all the activities of Highlander, the center is entitled to full protection under the law.

"I swore to uphold the law and protect the rights of any citizen whether I agree or disagree with him."

"Some have made charges against Highlander and as often is true, they are not restricted to facts. The FBI and the Internal Revenue Service both have cleared Highlander Center. Those citizens who level charges should come forth with evidence. Until such evidence is presented, I shall see that Highlander's property and rights are protected from those who would take the law into their own hands," Mayor Rogers said. "This I would do for any citizen."

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DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/cw
245562

ENCLOSURE

61-7511-317

RA

[Redacted] *etc*

REC 22

61-7511-317

November 29, 1966

ST-110

etc

[Redacted]

[Signature]

REC'D - READING ROOM

NOV 29 3 53 PM '66

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of November 22nd, with enclosure, has been received.

It is a pleasure to learn you have found our publication, the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, of interest. With respect to your request to have it sent to you, it is published primarily for law enforcement officers, and it has been necessary to restrict its distribution. I regret I cannot be of help but trust you will understand.

Regarding the article to which you refer stating the FBI has cleared the Highlander Research and Education Center, this Bureau does not furnish clearances or nonclearances of any type. The FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual.

MAILED 5
NOV 29 1966
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8BTG/C

1 - Knoxville-- Enclosures (2)

NOTE:

[Redacted]

- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

66 DEC 19 1966

The FBI has never investigated the Highlander Research and Education Center. It is very controversial because of its interracial character,

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Continued next page

etc

b7c

[REDACTED]

and the Knoxville Office has been instructed not to make an investigation of the school or individuals connected with it.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☒ For your information:

LETTER FROM THIRD PARTY

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-318

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Mr. Tolson
 Mr. DeLoach
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Casper
 Mr. Callahan
 Mr. Conrad
 Mr. Felt
 Mr. Gale
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Sullivan
 Mr. Tavel
 Mr. Trotter
 Tele. Room
 Miss Holmes
 Miss Gandy

January 30

(Handwritten: ma)

(Handwritten: D2D 5-)

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We in the Knoxville area have a problem concerning the Highlander Center. This is a tax-exempt organization. We are having to support it with our tax dollars. It has gained support with teachers who teach our children, area churchmen, the Knoxville Mayor, on the University of Tennessee campus. Yet it seems that there is no possible way to find out if it is alright, or not alright? Most people do not believe things unless the FBI says so. Yet the FBI is simply an "investigative body", the local police do not have the authority to say. There seems to be no way to find out.

Is there no organization that you can report to in this area to give the people a reliable answer?

Thank you.

Sincerely,

(Redacted signature area)

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 8/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/aw

/k

(Handwritten: etc)

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ENCLOSURE

REC-35

MCI-18

61-7511319

2 FEB 1967

Highlander Defended At Meeting

BY RALPH GRIFFITH

Those who attack Highlander Research Center are destroying themselves, for Highlander is doing nothing more than speaking out for Negroes, Rev. Frank Gordon said last night.

Mr. Gordon, pastor of Shiloh Presbyterian Church and former state president of NAACP, warned that Knoxville could become another Atlanta, Harlem or Watts unless Negroes get economic equality.

He was on a panel of four at a meeting booked as one on "Freedom of Speech in Knoxville and the Highlander Center." About 300 attended the meeting, which had to be switched from the American Red Cross Chapter House to Hotel Andrew Johnson when Red Cross officials decided the meeting was controversial.

Serving on the panel with Mr. Gordon were Dr. Scott Bates, French professor at University of the South, Dr. Forrest Lacey of the University of Tennessee Law School, Lewis Sinclair, TVA economist, and Dr. Fred Wendt, associate professor in the

Continued on Page 2, Col. 6

Highlander Defended

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

College of Education at UT, was moderator.

While the meeting had been billed to explain Highlander to the community, much of the time was spent castigating The Knoxville Journal for the articles it has published about the center.

Myles Horton, Highlander founder who was in the audience, charged that in The Journal articles there is "never a conclusion and never a word of truth."

During a question and answer session following the reading of prepared statements by all but Mr. Gordon, the panelists were asked from the audience if they were Communists.

Mr. Gordon, Dr. Lacey and Sinclair said they were not Communists. Dr. Bates said he first went to Highlander when it was at Monteagle hoping to meet a Communist so they could exchange ideas. "I was disappointed when I went to Highlander and didn't find a Communist. I am not a Communist."

NOT IMMUNE

John Lockridge, a Knoxville lawyer, said he had heard the words libelous and slanderous used in connection with The Journal's treatment of Highlander. He said he knew The Journal was not immune to the laws of Tennessee and asked if these charges were true why hadn't the newspaper been sued.

"The papers never say it in such a way you can sue," Mr. Gordon answered.

Dr. Bates gave a history of Highlander. Dr. Lacey gave his version of what is meant by freedom of speech and Sinclair told of the troubles Highlander has had through the years.

Dr. Bates said that Highlander had been cleared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but during the question and answer session he conceded that the FBI does not clear or condemn questionable organizations.

DEFENSE

But it was Mr. Gordon who came the closest to talking about what he believes the center accomplishes.

"It teaches us how to organize and get ready," he said. "We are going to stick with those who try to free us. Ask those who castigate Highlander if they are willing for a Negro to buy a home next to theirs."

"We are not against any organization which seeks to raise the Negro from slavery to freedom," he said. "It teaches Negroes how to read and write so they can vote."

"Negroes don't believe anything is Communist unless the FBI says so," he said.

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DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/a

24553

61-7511 319
ENCLOSURE

February 3, 1967

REC-35

MCT-18

61-7511 319

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(ma)

b7c

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/cw
245522

I have received your letter of January 30th, with enclosure, and understand and appreciate the concern which prompted you to write.

While I wish it were possible for me to be of assistance, I am unable to make any comment regarding the matter to which you referred since the files of this Bureau are maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I trust you will understand the reason for this policy and why I cannot be of service in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19
FEB 3 1967
COMM-FBI

FEB 7 9 33 AM '67
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with [REDACTED]. The Highlander Research Center was formerly known as the Highlander Folk School, which is well-known to the Bureau.

Ref @

emm

(3) [REDACTED]

BEC. 2 DE OVCH

REC'D MICK
FBI

MAR

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[REDACTED]

172

HA 2/10
b7c
[REDACTED]
MARCH 16 1967

DEAR MR. HOOVER:

COULD YOU ASSIST ME IN FINDING
INFORMATION TO WRITE A SPEECH ON
THE HIGHLANDER SCHOOL IN KNOXVILLE
TENNESSEE.

I HAVE FOUND SOME INFORMATION
ON ITS PAST HISTORY BUT I CAN'T FIND
ANYTHING ON ITS PRESENT OPERATIONS.

IS MYLES HORTON A COMMUNIST? IF SO
WHEN AND WHO IDENTIFIED HIM?

ANY DOCUMENTS THAT YOU CAN REFER
ME TO WILL BE DEEPLY APPRECIATED.

SINCERELY
[REDACTED]
b7c

ITC:cle 3-20-67
[REDACTED] 3-21-67
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/OLW
245532

CORRESPONDENCE

TRUE COPY

lx
[REDACTED]
March 16 1967
(No re yellow)

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Could you assist me in finding information to write a speech on The Highlander School in Knoxville, Tennessee.

I have found some information on its past history but I can't find anything on its present operations.

Is Myles Horton a communist? If so when and who identified him?

Any documents that you can refer me to will be deeply appreciated. *ll*

Sincerely
h/ [REDACTED]
lx

110 etc 3/20/67
REC-100

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DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/cy
245882

61-7511-32
MAR 21 1967
3-21-67
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8/11

REC-100

March 21, 1967

61-7511-320

5-1

Ju

X

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of March 16th has been received.

While I certainly wish it were possible for me to be of assistance to you, the data contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I am sure you will understand the reason for this policy and why I cannot be of service in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

[REDACTED] Myles Horton is well known to the Bureau as the Director of the Highlander Research Center, which was formerly known as the Highlander Folk School.

:mmj (3)

Knoxville, Tennessee

REC'D NICK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/AD
245538

MAILED 2
MAR 21 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
A. J. _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____

MAR 27 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WPA V. Ken B
new
OK

FBI

Date: April 13, 1967

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-103557) *61-7511-*FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-197) *BH*SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER
IS - C

OO: KX

Reference Memphis tel to Director and Louisville, dated 4/12/67, captioned "Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc," (SCEF), copy of which is enclosed with Knoxville copies of this airtel.

Referenced tel concerns a vote by the Tennessee House of Representatives to start a second legislative investigation of the Highlander Research Center, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Although there has been some contact between SCEF staff members and Highlander Research and Education Center,

4 - Bureau (3-61-7511) RM
(1-100-10355)

REC 46 *61-7511-321*

2 - Knoxville (61-12) (Enc. 1) RM

2 - Memphis (1-100-92) RM

APR 14 1967

(1-100-) (Highlander Research
Educational Center)2 - Louisville (1-100-197)
(1-61-42)pab
(10)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

54 APR 24 1967

DATE *2/21/80* BY *SP-10/10/80*

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

LS 100-197

Louisville has no information indicating that Highlander is not still an independent organization.

UAC, Memphis advise Knoxville of developments regarding Highlander.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/13/67

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (62-0)

SUBJECT: *HIGHLANDER RESEARCH CENTER*
HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 14,
TENNESSEE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
EIGHTY-FIFTH SESSION PROVIDING FOR
APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
THE ACTIVITIES OF THE HIGHLANDER RESEARCH
CENTER OF KNOX COUNTY AND ORGANIZATIONS
AFFILIATED THEREWITH
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is one copy of captioned Resolution
as introduced in the Tennessee General Assembly by State
Representative O'DELL CAS LANE of Knoxville, Tennessee.

One copy is also enclosed for the Knoxville
Office for information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/OK
245132

REC-72

61-7511-322

2-Bureau (Enc. 1)
1-Knoxville (Enc. 1)
1-Memphis

wp

61 APR 25 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 14

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/cr
24562

A RESOLUTION to provide for a committee to investigate the activities of the Highlander Research Center of Knox County and organizations affiliated therewith.

WHEREAS, It has been reported that the Highlander Research Center of Knox County, and persons and organizations affiliated therewith, may be involved in activities subversive to the government of our State and that it is in the interest of the State and its people that a committee of this General Assembly be constituted for the purpose of investigating such reports and be granted full power to subpoena witnesses, to take testimony, to impound records, and to do all things necessary to ascertain the nature of the activities of the said Highlander Research Center and of such persons and organizations as are affiliated with it;

NOW, THEREFORE,

SECTION 1. BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, THE SENATE CONCURRING, That a joint committee of five members composed of two senators and three representatives be and the same is hereby created, the members of the committee to be appointed by the Speakers of the respective Houses; and that the committee hereby created shall have complete

SECTION 5. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the full expense of the investigation conducted by this Committee be included in the Miscellaneous Appropriations Bill.

SECTION 6. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That said Committee be directed to report the result of its investigation to the Senate and House of Representatives with such recommendation as may be deemed advisable and proper at the earliest practicable moment.

SECTION 7. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That said Committee shall make at least an interim report to both Houses of the General Assembly at least ten days before its sine die adjournment which report shall embody a detailed statement of the progress made by said Committee, the course being pursued and the result of said investigation to that date, and the expenses incurred by the Committee to the date of said report; that the total expense of the investigation provided for by this resolution be limited to \$5,000.00, such limitation of expenditures to be effective until the making of said interim report, at which time the General Assembly shall determine whether what funds, if any, shall be made available for the further work of the Committee.

authority to investigate the Highlander Research Center of Knox County, and to investigate its activities and the activities of all persons and organizations associated therewith.

SECTION 2. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That said Committee shall have full and complete power to subpoena and compel the attendance of witnesses, to adopt rules of procedure, to order and compel the production of all records and documents pertaining to the Highlander Research Center and its activities and the activities of all persons and organizations connected therewith, and to do all things necessary to the end that said investigation shall be full and complete; said Committee shall be clothed with all the powers and authority conferred upon legislative committees by Sections 3-301 to 3-325, Tennessee Code Annotated.

SECTION 3. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That said Committee shall have the authority and is hereby directed to employ and contract for the services of not more than two attorneys of ability and known integrity to aid and assist the Committee in the making of said investigation.

SECTION 4. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That said Committee shall have the authority to employ such clerks and clerical and other help as it may deem advisable and to provide office space and equipment for Committee personnel, to appoint a sergeant-at-arms and any assistants necessary with full authority to execute any and all legislative process in any county of the State, including but not restricted to subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum as may be authorized by the Committee. The Committee shall likewise be empowered to incur for itself or members of its staff necessary expense in connection with travel, stenographic services, court reporters, et cetera.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)

DATE: 4/19/67

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12) (C)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum bearing above caption. This information is submitted to the Bureau for inclusion in its files.

100-924-94D
② - Bureau (Enc. -4) (RM)
1 - Knoxville

cyp
(3)

CO TO: Internal Revenue
REQ. REC. 4-16
MAY 6 1970
BY: BUC S

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/04
245502

REC

61-7511-323

5-1
17 APR 22 1967

MAY 8 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Knoxville, Tennessee

April 19, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The Knoxville News-Sentinel, a daily publication, in the Home Edition issue of April 12, 1967, reported that the House of the Tennessee Legislature had passed a resolution calling for a legislative investigation of the Highlander Research and Education Center. It was reported that the Senate of the Tennessee Legislature had delayed action on the resolution. It was reported there was growing opposition to the measure among State Senators. One representative, who was opposed to the resolution, stated that in the early days Highlander was really a labor school, teaching workers in the South how to organize and there was still some anti-labor people in the county he represented. He also claimed that persons sympathetic to Highlander planned to boycott against a local Knoxville supermarket chain which did not hire Negroes. A representative in favor of the resolution stated that the Mayor of Knoxville is upholding the school and an opponent replied the Legislature is being put in a most unusual position in considering the resolution if the Mayor of Knoxville is upholding the school. The East Tennessee Civil Liberties Union has urged the State Senate to reject the resolution.

It has previously been reported that the 1959 State Legislature sought to revoke the school's charter following an investigation in March, 1959, by a Legislative committee.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTM/04
245862

61-7511-323

ENCLOSURE

HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER

In August, 1959, a hearing was held in Grundy County to decide whether the school, then known as the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, should have its tax exemption charter revoked and the school padlocked as a public nuisance.

The Chattanooga News-Free Press, a daily publication, Chattanooga, Tennessee, reported in issue November 3, 1959, that efforts to obtain a permanent padlock injunction against the school had been dropped and efforts would be made to seek revocation of the school's charter.

This same paper in issue February 16, 1960, reported that the Circuit Court in Grundy County revoked the General Welfare Charter of the school and would appoint a receiver for the school. The ruling was subsequently appealed to the Tennessee Supreme Court, which upheld the revocation of the charter. Subsequently, the school appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which denied a hearing.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 5/24/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)
 FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (61-34) (P)
 SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER
 IS - C

(00: Knoxville)

Re Memphis teletype to Bureau 4/12/67 captioned
 COMINFIL, SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.,
 BUFILE 100-10355, Memphis file 100-92.

For the information of the Bureau and Knoxville,
 The "Nashville Tennessean", a Nashville, Tenn., daily
 newspaper, in the 5/24/67 edition, page 12, carried an article
 indicating the House resolution regarding a second
 investigation of Highlander Research and Education Center
 was approved by the Tennessee State Senate 5/23/67. The
 article contained no details relative to the actual
 investigation.

- 3 - Bureau (RM) *1cc 924*
 2 - Knoxville (RM) (61-12) *94D*
 1 - Louisville (Info) (RM)
 2 - Memphis (1 - 61-34)
 (1 - 100-92 SCRF)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 4-18-80 BY SSA TAP/280

OK *[redacted]* cjs
 (8)

Airtel ✓

Teletype _____

A. M. _____

A. M. S. D. _____

Spec. Del. _____

Reg. Mail _____

Registered _____

REC-23

61-7511-324

MAY 26 1967

INT. SEC.

57 JUN 7 - 1967

C C •

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☒ For your information: LETTER FROM THIRD PARTY

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-325

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

June 5, 1967

REC 33

61-7511-325

EX-110

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7c

Dear [REDACTED]

I have received your letter of May 30th and understand and appreciate the concern which prompted you to write.

While I wish it were possible for me to be of assistance, I am unable to make any comment regarding the matter to which you referred since the files of this Bureau are maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I trust you will understand the reason for this policy and why I cannot be of service in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The Highlander Folk School is well known to the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/ML

REC D MICK
E B I

MAILED 5
JUN 5 1967
COMM-FBI

SEC. 1 KEYDING ROOM
JUN 11 1967

51 JUN 14 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[Handwritten signatures and initials: wpa, semi/gam, etc.]

FBI

Date: 6/9/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

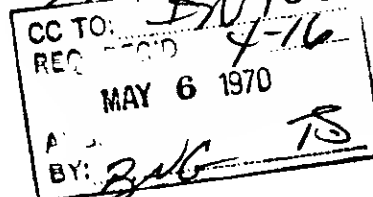
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12) (C)

HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and three copies of a LHM bearing above caption. This information is submitted to the Bureau for inclusion in its files.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/CD



- ③ - Bureau (Enc. -4)
 1 - Knoxville

ENCLOSURE

874
 (4) cyp

REC-49 EX-103

61-7511-326

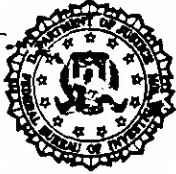
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SMT
 BOST (ISD), OGD, RAO

JUN 12 1967

DATE FORW: 6-14-67
 HOW FORW: *RF*
 BY: *WNP: RAK*

Approved: *WNC/m*
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UN

TES DEPARTMENT OF J

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Knoxville, Tennessee
June 9, 1967

HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The Knoxville Journal, Knoxville, Tennessee, a daily publication, in issue of May 24, 1967, reported that the Tennessee General Assembly will investigate "the widespread reports of subversive activity" of the Highlander Research and Education Center, Knoxville, Tennessee. It was reported that the State Senate on May 23, 1967, voted 24 to 3 in concurring with the House in the decision to delve into the activities of the controversial center. The article stated, "Highlander, founded by (Myles) (ed) Horton and others, had (sic) long been one of the most controversial issues in the country and Tennessee. It lost its charter in Monteagle when it was found that beer was being sold illegally there and that Horton was operating the tax exempt school for his own benefit.

It was reported there was no indication as to when the investigating committee would be named or commence its work in carrying out the resolution.

In the same issue of the Knoxville Journal, it was reported that C. Conrad Browne, a director of Highlander, reported that Walter Bishop, President of the East Tennessee Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) had advised that the ACLU would go into court in an effort to block the investigation. It was reported that the East Tennessee Civil Liberties Union labeled the resolution by the General Assembly as a front to the orderly conduct of government since a proposal "was initiated on the basis of vague and unsubstantiated charges and provides less for legitimate investigation than for punitive prejudicial inquisition"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 RTO/MD

HIGHLANDER RESEARCH AND
EDUCATION CENTER

The Knoxville News-Sentinel, Knoxville, Tennessee,
a daily publication, in issue of May 31, 1967, reported that
Myles Horton, Director of the Highlander Research and Education
Center, had made the statement that the center will go to
Federal Court to seek an injunction prohibiting proposed
State legislative investigation. He reported that the
injunction would be sought by the American Civil Liberties
Union attorneys on the grounds that investigation of
subversive activities was within the power of the Federal
Government only and not in the States. Horton reported that
the injunction would not be sought until the investigative
committee was named. According to Horton, ACLU officials
had informed that the local case would be handled by Charles
Morgan, described as the defense counsel for Army Captain
Howard Levy, identified in the article as on trial now at
Fort Jackson, South Carolina, at a court-martial on charges of
disloyalty.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

F B I

Date: **6-16-67**Transmit the following in **Plaintext**

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via **Airtel**

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (61-34) (P)

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INFORMATION CONCERNING
Knoxville OO

Memphis airtel to Director dated 5-24-67.

The 6-14-67 edition of the Nashville Banner, a Nashville daily newspaper, contained on Page 11 an article captioned Highlander Prob Panel Members Set which indicated in part that committee announcements were announced 6-14-67 by both speakers of the General Assembly relative to a five-member team to investigate the Highlander Folk School near Knoxville.

The article indicated the committee members will serve in advisory and investigative functions authorized by the legislature and report findings to the General Assembly in 1969.

The article indicated that the committee members were Senator FRED BERRY, SR., Republican, Knoxville, Senator CLAYTON ELAM, Democrat, Memphis, Representative ODELL CAS LANE, Republican, Knoxville, Representative ROBERT BOOKER, Democrat, Knoxville, and Representative W. E. MICHAEL, Republican, Sweetwater.

Memphis will follow and keep Bureau advised of any pertinent developments.

REC 6

3- Bureau (RM)
2- Knoxville (61-12) (RM)
1- Memphis
:FJ

61-7511 327

Airtel

Teletype

A. M.

A. M. S. D.

Spec. Del.

Reg. Mail

Registered

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/CLD
24 J33/12

JUN 19 1967

JUN 29 1967

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 6/22/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)
 FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (61-34) (P)
 SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
 IS - C

The Nashville Tennessean, a daily newspaper in Nashville, Tenn., in the 6/21/67 edition on page 3 carried an article which in part indicated that the Tennessee legislative investigation of the Highlander Research Center at Knoxville was temporarily blocked on 6/20/67 by a suit charging the probe was authorized to "intimidate frightened and coerced Negroes." The article indicated that U. S. District Court Judge WILLIAM E. MILLER issued a limited temporary restraining order shortly after the American Civil Liberties Union filed the suit contending the probe violates the Center's constitutional rights.

The article indicated Judge MILLER set 6/30/67 as the date for the hearing in this case.

Memphis will follow and keep the Bureau advised of any developments.

- 3 - Bureau
 2 - Knoxville (61-12)
 2 - Memphis
 LF

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/5/84 BY SP5 BTG/1

JUN 23 1967

Teletype

A. M.

P. M. S. D.

Spec. Del.

Reg. Mail

Approved: _____

C. Wick

JUL 3 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

FBI

Date: 6/21/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)
 FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (61-34) (C)
 SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
 IS - C

For the information of the Bureau and Knoxville, the Nashville Tennessean, a Nashville daily newspaper, on page one, 6/20/67 edition, had an article which in part related that the American Civil Liberties Union will go into Federal Court at Nashville, Tennessee, 6/20/67, to seek a restraining order to prevent the Tennessee State legislative investigation of Highlander Research Center in Knoxville.

The article related that CHARLES MORGAN, JR., attorney and Director of ACLU southern regional office in Atlanta, arrived in Nashville 6/19/67 and is expected to file the petition in USDC, Nashville, 6/20/67.

The article quoted him as saying that ACLU's interest in the issue is "because of the effect of the resolution of the General Assembly on the rights of free expression in Tennessee and the nation as well as their effects on equal civil and political rights of Negroes."

Memphis will follow and keep the Bureau advised of any pertinent developments.

Information copy being furnished Atlanta in view of ACLU attorney CHARLES MORGAN, JR., of Atlanta, interest in case.

- 3-Bureau (RM)
- 2-Knoxville (61-12) (RM)
- 1-Atlanta (INFO) (RM)
- 1-Memphis

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/DA

3 JUN 23 1967

Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 7/3/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)
 FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (61-34) (P)
 SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
 IS - C

Re Memphis airtel 6/16/67.

For the information of the Bureau and Knoxville, The Nashville Banner, a Nashville, Tenn. daily newspaper, on page 26, June 30, 1967, edition, had an article captioned "KING: HIGHLANDER NOT SUBVERSIVE". The article in part indicated that in Federal Court an affidavit filed bearing the signature of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING on 6/30/67 indicated that the Highlander Research Center at Knoxville is not subversive and it never has been. KING in his affidavit, according to the article, indicated that the philosophy and activities of Highlander Center are similar to those of SCLC.

The article indicated that the second affidavit was from MYLES HORTON, described as Highlander Head. In the affidavit HORTON reportedly indicated he was a loyal citizen of the United States and indicated that the school's activities concerned programs designed to obtain full and equal political freedom in civil rights for Negroes and other minority groups. He claimed Klan harassment.

The article indicated that arguments before U. S. District Judge WILLIAM E. MILLER were expected to concentrate on whether suit should be heard by three judge Federal panel or only by MILLER.

Memphis will follow and keep the Bureau advised of any pertinent developments.

Airtel

Teletype

A. M.

A. M. S. D.

Reg. Mail

Registered

3-Bureau
 2-Knoxville (61-12)
 2-Memphis
 2-Atlanta

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

REC 3

EX 101

JUL 5 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/CL

51 JUL 14 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)

FROM : SAC, MEMPHIS (61-34) (C)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL;
IS - C

OO: KX

DATE: 8/23/67

Re Memphis airtel to Bureau, 7/3/67.

For the information of Knoxville and Bureau, there has been no recent publicity relative to the Tennessee State Legislative Committee investigation relative to captioned school.

Should there be any new developments in this matter, Memphis will immediately advise the Bureau and Knoxville.

EX-115

REC-48

2 Bureau RM
2-Knoxville (61-12)
1-Memphis

61-7511-331

:PEH

(5)

AUG 25 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/66
2455320

EX-115

57 AUG 29 1967

 *b7c*
October 30, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C. 20530,
(Ninth Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.)

Dear Mr. Hoover:

A writer to a forum in a newspaper recently stated with
regarding the Highlander Folk School that, to quote:

"Racts — The FBI declares that Highlander is not now
nor ever was a Communist training school".

Does the letterwriter have the facts correct or not?

I shall appreciate an early response.

Cordially yours,

 *b7c* *l*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/au
245532

mk
16-11-11
EX-102

REC-50

67-7511-332
NOV 14 1967

CORRESPONDENCE
filed

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

November 6, 1967

REC-50

61-7311 332

BH
5-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

DTC
EX-102

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of October 30th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, this Bureau has never issued any such statement concerning the Highlander Folk School as that which was attributed to the FBI in the publication you mentioned. I am unable to furnish you any information concerning this school since data in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I am sure you will understand the reason for this policy.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Classified by ~~Multiple Source~~
Declassify on: OADR 6/6/84
245532

MAILED 3
NOV 6 - 1967
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

[REDACTED]

School is well known to the Bureau.

The Highlander Folk

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

54 NOV 21 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CONFIDENTIAL

16B/10

sem/gm

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☒ For your information:

LETTER FROM THIRD PARTY

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-333

XXXXXX
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 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Nov. 4, 1967

10

Sun Bulletin CL
Hollis, N. H.

FULL

Ask For It - It's Free!

To the Editors: The above is the title to my recent "Pardon Me, but . . ." newsletter which carefully outlines the Communist connections of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King. Mrs. Nicholas Paul, of Nashua has challenged in these columns my statement that Highlander Folk School formerly of Monteagle, Tenn. was a Communist training school.

She states that the "FBI declares that Highlander is not now nor ever was a Communist Training School."

First, you must understand the role of the FBI. By law, they can not issue clearances nor label as subversive, but must report any findings only to the attorney general or as a sworn witness before Congress. This is the reason for the attorney general's list and why it is not called the FBI subversive list.

Highlander Folk School was founded by Don West, district director of the Communist Party in North Carolina, and by Miles Horton, director of "Commonwealth College" cited as Communist by the U.S. attorney general April 27, 1949.

Miles Horton, in sworn testimony by a student, William Eldridge is quoted as telling a Highlander class, "Only revolution will bring about a change from our present form of government to the Russian form of government."

As a result of this and other testimony, Highlander Folk School was cited subversive by the State of Tennessee and closed down by court order in 1960. With this and other evidence provided in my newsletter, Mrs. Paul maintains that the school was not Communist.

She does not suggest what it might be and offers no supporting documentation. If you want to know what I really wrote, write and ask for it. It is free.

NORD DAVIS JR.

Box 48, Hollis, N.H.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/CL
245562

ENCLOSURE

61-7511-333

November 16, 1967

REC-60

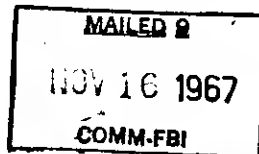
61-7511-333

[REDACTED] b7c

Dear [REDACTED] b7c

Your letter of November 8th and its enclosure have been received.

In response to your inquiries, this Bureau has never issued any statement concerning the Highlander Folk School. I am unable to furnish you any information regarding this School since data in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I am sure you will understand the reason for this policy.



Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/KC
24535

NOTE: [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] mel (3)

mel

60 NOV 28 1967

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b7c

T6/B/a
[Handwritten signatures and initials]



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**HIGHLANDER FOLK
SCHOOL**

PART 6 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 61-7511

Highlander Folk School

Section 6 of 11 Sections

61-7511

6

Highlander Folk School is an interracial school located at [redacted], Tennessee, which is primarily supported by contributions from individuals and fraternal organizations in the form of payments for students who attend. HFS is not the subject of a pending investigation. We have conducted an investigation of it in the past in view of allegations received that it was the headquarters for communist activities in east Tennessee. Our investigation failed to substantiate the allegations. Recently the Tennessee State Legislature passed a resolution appointing a committee to investigate communist activities in the school.

Attached airtel reflects [redacted]

67C
67D 245522 DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BT4 C

FBI

Date: 2/12/59

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR FBI (61-7511)
 FROM: SAC KNOXVILLE (61-12)
 RE: ⁶ HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL,
 MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE
 IS - X -- INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

[REDACTED]

any information which the FBI might have which would be pertinent to this investigation. [REDACTED] made no comment concerning the Bureau's interest concerning this letter, and merely accepted his remark.

Any further information relative to this matter will be brought to the attention of the Bureau.

GEARTY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CLW
 245582

EX-133

61-7511-243

2 FEB 13 1959

3 - Bureau
 1 - Knoxville

66 FEB 20 1959

Approved: [Signature]
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7511)

DATE: 2/18/59

FROM : SAC, Knoxville (61-12)

21984

SUBJECT: Highlander Folk School,
Monteagle, Tennessee
SM-CReurlet 12/31/56 and Knoxville
letter 1/21/57, captioned as
above (interoffice).

b7c
b7D

b7c
b7D

b7c
b7D

aw

As you are aware, the Bureau has instructed that no investigation of the Highlander Folk School is to be conducted and that it is not to be discussed with any person, pre or con.

REC-28

61-7511-244

FBI

RECEIVED FEB 20 1959

EX-133

FEB 26 1959

RECEIVED

SUBV CONTROL

2 - Bureau

2 - Savannah (100-596)

1 - Knoxville

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8BTJ/cw

57 FEB 26 1959

245338

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7511)

DATE: 2-24-59

FROM : SAC, Memphis (61-34)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
SM - C

1-7511-245

press release made that date by DONALD DAVIDSON, Chairman, Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, entitled "Joint Statement of State Officers and Organization Leaders of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government." This statement sets out the fact that these men support the proposal that a committee of the Tennessee State Legislature investigate the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee and set forth the basis for their stand.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Knoxville are autostat copies of this statement.

2- Bureau (61-7511) (encl.-4) RM
1- Knoxville (encl.-2) RM
2- Memphis (1-105-148) (TFCG)
(1-61-34)

lrc [redacted] FJ
(5)

MA
4 ENCLOSURE

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245662

REC-28 61-7511-245

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MAR 10 1959

FOR RELEASE

Donald Davidson, Chairman

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DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8BTG/cu
245382

JOINT STATEMENT OF STATE OFFICERS AND ORGANIZATION
LEADERS OF THE TENNESSEE FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

In view of the past record of Highlander Folk School, it is no surprise whatever that the Legislature should have in view a thorough investigation of the institution. We heartily commend and support their action.

What is surprising is that any informed citizens of Tennessee would object to a action so obviously demanded in the interest of the public welfare and already too long delayed. In this connection we refer particularly to a group of faculty members of the University of the South who in a public letter have attacked the good faith and impugned the motives of the duly elected members of our present General Assembly. We deplore this display of academic gullibility and folly. This group and a few other critics have been so ill-advised as to accuse the Legislature of "McCarthyism" and "Witch hunting." We resent this insult offered to the Legislature and the people of Tennessee.

The record of Highlander Folk School as a seat of agitation and subversion is already well-documented up to 1954, through the Hearings and Reports of Congressional Committees. That record needs to be brought up to date by careful inquiry, undertaken with special reference to activities of the school in Tennessee. An historic opportunity presents itself to the members of the Tennessee Legislature. They, and perhaps only they, with their intimate knowledge of Tennessee affairs, can finally get to the root of the trouble at Highlander Folk School.

In the Hearings of the U. S. Senate Sub-Committee on Internal

Security of March 18, 19, and 20, 1954, Highlander Folk School is revealed through sworn testimony as having been a center of subversive activity since 1940 or earlier. At these hearings Paul Crouch, for seventeen years a communist leader, former Communist District Organizer for North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, testified as follows:

"Senator Eastland: 'What is the Highlander Folk School?'

"Mr. Crouch: 'The Highlander Folk School is a school operated at Monteagle, Tennessee ostensibly as an independent labor school but actually working in close co-operation with the Communist Party.'"

On March 19, 1954 Mr. Crouch testified that in 1940 as Communist Organizer, he met with Myles Horton, James Dombrowski and Ed McCrea, the Nashville Organizer of the Communist Party and "later my successor as Tennessee Organizer," at Highlander Folk School. Mr. Crouch said in reference to this meeting that "The Communist Party was anxious to get the maximum results from Highlander Folk School without endangering Mr. Horton or anyone."

Crouch explained that ". . . if it were to become public knowledge that the Highlander Folk School was co-operating too closely with the Communist Party and carrying on too much open Communist propaganda it would endanger its funds and its support . . ." (Pages 125-126)

On Page 135 of the official recorded Hearings of the Senate Investigation Mr. Arens, Counsel for the Committee, asked Mr. Crouch the following question:

"Mr. Arens: 'What conferences did you have there Highlander Folk School? What was the purpose of the conferences? What was accomplished in these conferences at the Highlander Folk School?'

"Mr. Crouch: 'The purpose of the conference was to work out a plan by which the Daily Worker (Official Communist Newspaper) would

(more)

be purchased by the school. They would be made accessible to the students, that everywhere possible the instructors would refer to the Daily Worker, to news that had come in it, to encourage the students to read it, and it was agreed that the Communist Party should have a student, a leader, sent there as a student whose job it would be to look around for prospective recruits, and Mildred White, now in Washington, D. C. was selected to attend the Highlander Folk School for the purpose of recruiting for the Communist Party and carrying the Communist Party line among the student body there.'

"Mr. Arens: 'You said it was agreed? Who agreed?'

"Mr. Crouch: 'Mr. Horton and Mr. Dombrowski.'

"Mr. Arens: 'Did you ever solicit Mr. Horton for membership in the Communist Party?'

"Mr. Crouch: 'I did.'

"Mr. Arens: 'Tell the circumstances of that solicitation and what transpired.'

"Mr. Crouch: 'At that meeting after we discussed the school I asked Mr. Horton to become a formal member of the Communist Party and his reply was, as near as I can recall his words, 'I'm doing you just as much good now as I would if I were a member of the Communist Party. I am often asked if I am a Communist Party member and I always say 'no'. I feel much safer in having no fear that evidence might be uncovered to pull me into the Communist Party, and therefore I prefer not to become a member of the Communist Party.'" (Pages 135-136)

Crouch also identified Rev. Don West and Myles Horton as "original founders" of the Highlander Folk School but said West had earlier left to engage in Socialist and Communist work in Georgia, North Carolina and Kentucky.

(more)

On Page 150 of the Senate Hearings Mr. Horton couldn't "remember" whether the above mentioned Mildred White was a student at Highlander Folk School but said if she was "she was sent by a union, not by the Communist Party. We accept no students from the Communist Party and never have."

Thereupon Mr. Horton, who now offers to be so co-operative with the Legislature of Tennessee, grew so obstreperous at Senator Eastland's questioning on Mildred White that the senator ordered the marshal to eject Horton from the room. (Page 151, Senate Hearings, March, 1954)

The above quotations are only a small portion of the evidence printed in Congressional records up to 1954.

The Tennessee Legislature has the right and the duty to inquire into more recent activities of Highlander Folk School, particularly into the widely publicized meeting of the summer of 1957. This meeting has not yet been investigated. It was attended by a number of well-known Communists, fellow-travelers, leftists, and well known agitators from points of friction in the South.

The Tennessee Legislature has the right and duty to inquire whether there is a connection between such Highlander meetings and the disorders and incitements to disorder occurring at Clinton, Nashville, Little Rock, Atlanta, Montgomery, and other places.

The Tennessee Legislature has the right and duty to inquire whether, by reason of, its activities and policies, Highlander Folk School is acting in violation of Tennessee laws or is conspiring to violate our laws.

When the facts have been duly determined by such inquiry as the Legislature, the sovereign governing body of Tennessee, may undertake, it can then be decided whether the school and its administrators are

(more)

subject to prosecution for creating a public nuisance and constituting a threat to the peace and tranquility of Tennessee.

Signed:

Professor Donald Davidson, Vanderbilt University
 Chancellor Wayne Cox of Henry County
 Bob Murray, Mayor of Huntington
 District Attorney General Dave Murray of Jackson
 Dr. John M. Aden of Vanderbilt University
 Ben I. King, Former U. S. Marshal of Gibson County
 Bob Guinn, Contractor of Hardin County
 Roy Boyd, Clerk and Master of Tipton County
 Dick German, District Attorney General of Crockett
 John McNail, Gibson County Banker
 Ewing J. Harris, Former State Senator of Hardeman County
 A. S. Inghram, President, Tennessee Federation, Madison County
 Frank Daniels, Lion Oil Executive of Jackson
 Henry Vaughn, County Clerk of Tipton
 Rev. James E. Savor, Church of the Advent, Nashville
 W. E. Michaels, Attorney and Author of Sweetwater
 Dick Burrow, Jr., American Legion Anti-Subversive Committee
 C. C. Bradley, Insurance Executive of Nashville
 George Nolan, Manufacturer of Nashville
 Robert Hardee, Esq., Magistrate of Madison County
 John Sanford, County Attorney of Lauderdale
 Robert Thomas, Attorney of Lauderdale
 L. L. Dennis, Merchant of Tipton
 Robert E. Lee Galimore, Former State Senator of Weakley
 Dean Grooms, Former Speaker of the Senate of Weakley
 W. M. Milee, Former State Senator of Obion
 Prentice Wynn, Lake County Land Owner
 E. T. Palmer, Mayor of Dyereburg
 Hugh Patten, Planter of Haywood
 Ted Cunliffe, Secretary, Tennessee Federation, Madison County
 Charles Stanfield, Contractor of Jackson
 Rev. E. R. Warhurst of Jackson
 C. W. Miles, III, Attorney of Obion
 John W. Hart, Attorney of Obion
 R. D. Fry, Attorney of Obion
 W. M. Allison, Banker of Lake County
 Clay F. Wynn, Land Owner of Lake County
 Rev. Wallace R. Terry, Nashville
 Chester Mason, Realtor of Nashville
 Leonard B. Cash, Businessman of Nashville
 Rev. Truman Rouse of Jackson
 Steve Carter, Planter of Madison County
 L. V. Dubose, Businessman of Nashville
 Dr. Hughes Chandler of Jackson
 Travis Pegues, Planter of Madison County
 Lloyd Harris, Ginner and Planter of Hardin
 Dr. John Morris, Fayette
 Virgil Luck, Ginner of Fayette
 R. C. Ferguson, Planter of Henderson
 Jack Kershaw, Vice Chairman, Tennessee Federation, Nashville

Highlander Probe Measure Signed

2 From Shelby To
Aid Investigation

By Associated Press

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Gov. Buford Ellington today signed a joint House-Senate resolution calling for an investigation of the Highlander Folk School in Grundy County.

Shortly afterward, Senate Speaker William D. Baird and House Speaker James L. Bomar announced the appointment of a five-man committee to conduct the probe.

Committee members are Sens. Barton Dement of Murfreesboro, Lawrence Hughes of Arlington and Reps. Alan Hanover of Memphis, Carter Patten of Chattanooga and Harry Lee Senter of Bristol, all Democrats.

"I want this investigation to reflect dignity on this body, as I am sure it will," Bomar said. "It should be thoro and complete."

He directed the committee to report its findings at this session of the General Assembly. An appropriation of \$5000 was approved to pay expenses of the investigation.

The resolution alleged that subversive activities have been centered around the interracial school in past years.

Myles Horton, director of the school, has denied any Communist link and called for a full investigation.

61-34

MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

2-2-59

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8BTJ/cl

245832

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FEB 16 1959	
FBI - MEMPHIS	

~~61-34~~
~~ENCLOSURE~~

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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☒ For your information: LETTER FROM THIRD PARTY

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-246

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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16 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

SAME INFO AS 61-7511-206

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-246

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REC-46

61-7511-246

February 20, 1959

105

etc



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/cj
245332

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of February 16, 1959, has been received, and I appreciate your enclosing the copy of the item on the Highlander Folk School.

While I would like to be of service, the function of this Bureau as strictly a fact-gathering agency does not extend to furnishing evaluations or clearances of individuals, publications or organizations. Supplying data of the type you requested, in effect, would constitute an approval or disapproval of the group you named; therefore, I am unable to answer your inquiry. I hope you will not infer in this regard that we do or do not have in our files the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Indianapolis - Enclosure

NOTE: [Redacted] not identifiable in Bufiles. We have received a number of copies of the item he enclosed which deals with an interracial school in Tennessee.

- Tolson
- Belmont
- DeLoach
- McGuire
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman

3 MAR 4 1959

COMM - FBI
FEB 20 1959
MAILED 20

FEB 20 1 55 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

16 JAN 24 1960
FBI

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

FBI

Date: 2/21/59

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12)

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL,
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE
IS - X

Re Knoxville airtel to Bureau, dated February 13,
1959.

There is submitted herewith one copy of news article entitled "Probe of School Opens Saturday", which appeared in the February 20, 1959, issue of the Chattanooga Times. The article reflects that District Attorney General J. M. McCARTT of Wartburg, Tennessee, will serve as counsel for the investigating committee.

GEARTY

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CJ
245533

EX 105

REC-29

61-7511-247

FEB 23 1959

3 - BUREAU (Enc 1)

1 - KNOXVILLE

[redacted] als

(4)

MAR 5 1959

Approved: GCG/ [signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

[redacted]

PROBE OF SCHOOL OPENS SATURDAY

Visit to Tracy City Is First Order of Business for Highlander Study

From Chattanooga Times Bureau

NASHVILLE—The Legislature's select committee to investigate the Highland Folk School decided Thursday to make a visit to Tracy City early Saturday to begin its inquiry.

The committee decided against a visit to the adult educational institution at Monteagle, and the plan was reported to involve discussions with several Grundy County residents who claim to have information about the school.

This first major step in the committee's inquiry came after Dist. Atty. Gen. J. M. McCartt of Wartburg agreed to serve as general counsel without compensation.

McCartt, a Republican, was retained by the committee, which is composed of five Democrats.

Hopton to Assist

In another development, W. E. (Bud) Hopton, director of the Tennessee Bureau of Criminal Identification, agreed to supply agents to assist in the inquiry.

Hopton's agents are expected to visit Monteagle and other points in that vicinity over the weekend and draw up a list of prospective witnesses for the committee to question in its first public hearings here next week.

The agents will submit names, and the committee will issue orders for the witnesses to report.

The committee met briefly during the morning for a discussion of materials already in its hands but McCartt failed to arrive in time for this session.

So another meeting was held later in the day for a further review of this material, which consisted largely of pamphlets, newspaper clippings and transcripts of testimony from federal agencies and congressional committees which had had a look at the racially integrated school in times gone by.

The committee has obtained a certified copy of the school's charter, which was issued by the secretary of state in 1934. It authorizes operation of a non-profit corporation for "adult worker education, training of rural and industrial leaders and general academic education."

Listed as incorporators are Myles Horton, the school's founder and still its director;

Elizabeth Hawes, James Domrowski, Rupert Hampton and Malcolm Chisolm.

Chisolm was described by committee member as a former Chattanooga resident who died fighting for the loyalists in the Spanish civil war in 1935-36.

The visit to Tracy City was proposed as an informal proceeding during which exploratory operations will be conducted.

CHAT. TIMES

2-20-59

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DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8BTG/KC
245582

61- 7511- 247

ENCLOSURE

March 5, 1959

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

[REDACTED]

Fifteen professors at Sewanee have been under fire locally [REDACTED] for supporting the Highlander Folk School during an investigation by a legislative committee of the State of Tennessee. The Charleston News and Courier has written numerous editorials attacking Highlander and the professors for stating their belief that the school is not communist. The editorials have been most abusive in the criticism of the professors, and I feel that the newspaper editor would like to have these professors disassociate themselves from the Highlander investigation or be removed from their positions at Sewanee.

You no doubt handle thousands of requests like this one, but I feel that in defence of a cherished institution, the University of the South, I should seek your advice. I would find it very helpful if anything could be made available to me that has been or could be made public concerning the status of Highlander Folk School so far as the Federal Bureau of Investigation is concerned. I have long heard that Highlander has been investigated by your great agency of our government. I have also heard that the State Department routes visitors to the Tennessee area there.

[REDACTED]

With best wishes, I am,

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DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/hu

245520 EX-101

EXP. PROC.
MAR 6 1959

248
1959

REC-27

61-111-248 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 12, 1959

EX-101

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter dated March 5, 1959, has been received and your interest and concern in this matter are indeed appreciated.

While I would like to be of service, I must advise that information in the files of this Bureau is maintained as confidential and available for official use only in accordance with a regulation of the Department of Justice. I regret, therefore, that I am unable to be of assistance to you.

I am sure you will understand the necessity for this policy and will not infer because of my inability to be of assistance that we do or do not have in our files the information you desire.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CH

245632

COMM - FBI

MAR 12 1959

MAILED 20

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAR 12 4 54 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

- 1 - Savannah (Enclosure) = (See note, page 2.)
1 - Knoxville (Enclosure) (See note, page 2.)

See note on yellow, page 3.

(5) [REDACTED] bam

Classified By SP8 BTJ/CH
Declassify on: OADR 3/5/84

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c [REDACTED]

ATTENTION: SACs, Savannah and Knoxville

Enclosed is a copy of the correspondent's communication. Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning the correspondent.

b7c [REDACTED]

For the information of the Savannah Office, the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee, reportedly is supported primarily by donations of individuals and labor unions in the form of payments for students attending its courses. It offers courses of instruction in labor organizations, social economics, and general field of labor education. It has had Communist Party members on its staff and has accepted communists as students. However, it has never offered courses of instruction in communism nor has the Communist Party ever succeeded in gaining control of the school. Due to its interracial character, it has been the subject of numerous allegations that it represents the headquarters of communism in East Tennessee. These allegations have never been substantiated. The Bureau has in the past conducted an investigation of the school and its officials based upon complaints of communist activities at the school. Much of the subversive derogatory information concerning the school was later repudiated by the persons previously furnishing the information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c [REDACTED]

The school in recent years has been severely criticized by the Georgia Commission on Education and the Commission has given wide circulation of a four-page folder on the school relating to a Labor Day, 1957, meeting. The Commission refers to it as a communist training school. On January 28, 1959, the Tennessee State Legislature passed a resolution appointing a committee to investigate communist activities at the school.

b7c
b7D [REDACTED]

(61-7511)

The above is furnished for your information. The Savannah and Knoxville Offices are cautioned to be most circumspect in the handling of inquiries concerning the Highlander Folk School and be certain the Bureau does not become involved in this controversy.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

[REDACTED] b7c

He advises professors at this [REDACTED] are now under fire for supporting the Highlander Folk School during an investigation by legislative committee of the State of Tennessee. Being concerned with the well-being and protection of the University of the South, he inquires whether the Bureau can furnish him information which can be made public concerning the status of the Highlander Folk School insofar as the FBI is concerned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c [REDACTED]

In view of the extremely controversial nature of the Highlander Folk School, the past attacks upon it by the Georgia Commission of Education and the most recent investigation by a committee of the Tennessee State Legislature, a files confidential reply will best serve the Bureau's interest in this matter.

-4-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 11, 1959

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

We understand that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has made an investigation of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee. As an agency of the Knoxville Ministerial Association and concerned citizens of Tennessee, we are anxious to have all pertinent information which you are able to give us relative to this school.

There have been widespread accusations of disloyalty directed against the Highlander School. We feel that if these accusations are founded in fact, we as citizens and leaders of our churches need to know it; and if they are not founded in fact, we wish to be in a position to present to the public the true picture.

Respectfully yours,

bx

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DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTJ/aj
245562

REC-23

61-7511-247

MAR 17 1959

5-100

EXP. PROC.
MAR 17 1959

REC- 23

61-7511-249

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]

etc

March 23, 1959

EX-132

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTJ/cb
245822

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter dated March 14, 1959, has been received and the motive which prompted your communication is indeed appreciated.

While I would like to be of assistance, the function of the FBI as a fact-gathering agency does not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. Furthermore, information in the files of this Bureau is maintained as confidential and available for official use only in accordance with a regulation of the Department of Justice. I regret, therefore, that I am unable to comply with your request for information.

I am sure you will understand the necessity for this policy and will not infer from my inability to be of assistance that we do or do not have in our files the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED
MAR 23 1959
COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAR 23 10 50 AM '59

2 - Knoxville (Enclosure) SEE NOTE, PAGE 101 10211
SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE 2

- Tolson
- DeLoach
- McGuire
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

:bam

1000
Kearney

Ar

1003 Ruc

b7c
[REDACTED]
ATTENTION: SAC, Knoxville

b7c
Enclosed is a copy of correspondent's letter.
Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning the
correspondent and no derogatory information [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols
spoke before this Association in 1937. (94-1-2139)

The Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee,
is well known to your office.

The above data is furnished for your information
only.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The Highlander Folk School has been the subject
of numerous allegations that it is a communist school and
the headquarters of communism in east Tennessee, due
primarily to its interracial character. These allegations
have never been substantiated. It has been given wide
publicity by the Georgia Commission on Education which
issued a pamphlet charging it is a communist training
school. On January 28, 1959, the Tennessee State Legislature
passed a resolution appointing a committee to investigate
the school. (61-7511)

In view of the extremely controversial nature of
this school, the past attacks upon it by the Georgia
Commission on Education and the pending inquiry by the
Tennessee State Legislature, the above reply is believed ~~will~~
~~to~~ best serve the purposes of the Bureau.

SAC, SHANNON

April 29, 1959

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by SP5 BTG/Ch
Declassify on: OADR 5/2/84
245522

When [redacted] was in Washington [redacted] he talked with Assistant Director C. D. DeLoach and indicated that he was interested in the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee. It is desired that you contact [redacted] on a highly confidential basis and advise him that this school has been the subject of a great deal of controversy.

You may tell [redacted] that the school offers courses of instruction in social economics, labor organization and labor education. Furthermore, it has had Communist Party members on its staff and has accepted communists as students. It should be pointed out, however, that the Communist Party has never succeeded in gaining control of the school nor does the school offer courses of instruction in communism. In view of its interracial character, there have been many allegations that it represents the headquarters of communism in eastern Tennessee. This allegation has never been substantiated.

It should be pointed out to [redacted] that in recent years, the school has been severely criticized by the Georgia Commission on Education, and the Commission has given wide circulation of a four-page folder relating to a Labor Day meeting in 1957.

Attached are Photostats of some items which you may make available to [redacted]. They include the following: (1) a Photostat of a clipping from The Chattanooga Times, February 20, 1959; (2) a Photostat of the above-mentioned paper put out by the Georgia Commission on Education, and (3) a Photostat of an article from The Chattanooga Times for February 11, 1959. You should advise the Bureau of the results of your contact with [redacted].

Enclosures (3)
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 19
APR 29 1959
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

101-7511-
NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 1 1959

29 MAY 6 1959
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/Ch
245522

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7511)
FROM : SAC, Memphis (61-34)
SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
IS - C

DATE: 4-2-59

REC-776 *transmission memo*

Knoxville Origin

Transmitted herewith is a letterhead memorandum contain-
ing information obtained on a confidential basis

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ALL COPIES REGISTERED MAIL

- 2- Bureau (61-7511) (encl.-3)
- 2- Knoxville (61-12) (encl.-2)
- 1- Atlanta (info) (encl.-1)
- 1- Boston (info) (encl.-1)
- 1- Chicago (info) (encl.-1)
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- 1- San Francisco (info) (encl.-1)
- 1- St. Louis (info) (encl.-1)
- 1- Memphis (61-34)

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

REC-16

14 APR 6 1959

63 APR 23 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/k

INT. SEC.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET16

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.



Deleted under exemption(s) b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.



Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.



Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.



Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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For your information: _____



The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-250 ENCL.

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Post Office Box 948
Savannah, Georgia
June 8, 1959

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Deke:

I have had our files checked on the John's Island branch of the Highlander Folk School, and I hope that the attached information will be of help.

As you know, the Bureau has instructed that we are not to get involved in any controversy relating to the Highlander Folk School, and no investigation of it is to be conducted.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

of 2 can help further ple holder.

Best wishes

ENCLOSURE

REC-18

61-7511-251

17 JUN 23 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/cy
245532

(4) H&H

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
JOHN'S ISLAND BRANCH

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D


The Knoxville Office, by letter dated January 21, 1957, advised that the files of that office pertaining to the Highlander Folk School disclosed no information received from any volunteer sources regarding any "experimenting" on John's Island on the part of the Highlander Folk School. The file did disclose that various sources had volunteered information that the school holds sessions of study during the summers which are called "work shops". It was reported that persons from various sections of the country had been in attendance at such sessions. Among the topics listed for discussions at the work shop held in 1956 were "Positive Resistance, Registering and

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HJSBA

61-7511-251
ENCLOSURE

Voting, Joint Committee Activity, Transportation, Housing, Parks and Action Through Churches". It was not known whether the "experiments" on John's Island had any relation to these work shops.

b7C
b7D



The following article captioned "Classes ^{Which} Here Sponsored by Folk School", by OTIS PERKINS, appeared in the News and Courier, a daily newspaper published in Charleston, South Carolina, on March 11, 1959:

"Interracial Highland Folk School, which has been under investigation in Tennessee, has sponsored citizenship classes among Charleston County Negroes for the last two years.

"The latest of such classes was completed on John's Island last Thursday. Similar classes -- all plugging registration and voting -- also have been held on Edisto Island and Wadmalaw Island.

"Reports of the classes had been rumored here for sometime. Their operation was verified yesterday by the man who helped set them up.

"He is Esaw Jenkins, a soft-spoken, mild-mannered Negro leader of John's Island.

Jenkins, who missed formal education, says there's nothing secret or ulterior about his own brand of private education. He gives the impression, himself, of being educated, which grew from private tutoring as an adult.

"We only want to make them better citizens,' he told this reporter on the island last night. 'The main thing is to teach them voting. We want them to understand how to vote intelligently. We teach them what they ought to know so that when they go down there to register there won't be any embarrassment.'

"The robust Negro leader spoke as he sat in the rear seat of an automobile in front of Wesley AME Church about nine miles northwest of Charleston on River Road.

"Strangely, not a single white person, including the county school superintendent or even officials of the Islands' Citizens Councils, had any direct knowledge the Negro adult classes were being held.

"Jenkins, an honor member of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said he long had been interested in the Negro people of John's Island, where he grew up.

"He said he heard about the Highlander School and its operation sometime before the classes were set up.

"In 1955, two white girl students of the Tennessee school came to Charleston. They sat with Negroes to observe court procedure. They were admitted integrationists.

"Jenkins recalled they visited his John's Island home while here. He said also that Myles Horton, founder and director of Highlander Folk School, had visited in Charleston County. Horton last was here about a year ago, Jenkins said.

"Jenkins said he approached Highlander on setting up adult classes here.

"Highlander personnel, according to reports, came here and set up the school and then left them to local leadership. Jenkins said the

teacher at John's Island is Bernice V. Robinson, who is paid by the foundation through Highlander Folk School. He says the teachers at Wadmalaw and Edisto Islands also apparently work under the same arrangement. S.C.

"She declined to discuss details of the operation last night, saying such would have to come from Highlander. The arrangement by which teachers are paid and the number of students enrolled also are available only through Highlander records at the school's Monteagle, Tenn., headquarters, she said.

"The class sessions, which last about three months for each group of students, are held two hours nightly in a building formerly owned by the John's Island School District. The property was purchased by Jenkins, who also operates a grocery store in front of the structure housing the classroom.

"Subjects, besides voting, include reading, writing and sewing, Jenkins reported. He said several men and women students can neither read nor write. Some progress well, be added.

"Jenkins teaches the voting classes, which are held in conjunction with the Palmetto State Voters Assn. The association meets each Monday night. Its purpose, like that of the classes, is to promote Negro registration and voting.

"Students of the classes and persons attending the association meetings, are given sample South Carolina voter registration application blanks.

"The forms are explained point-by-point and line by line. 'We also try to teach them the meaning of some of the words,' Jenkins said.

"The next classes will be held in December, Jenkins said. He explained that they are held for the period of December through February because no farming is being done during that period.

"Many of the people attending the classes, one John's Islander reported, are completely illiterate. They come in from remote sections. 'Some of them never have seen the city,' he explained. 'They have no idea what's going on outside their section.'

"Jenkins, in answer to a question, said he didn't believe Horton of the controversial Highlander school is a communist. Jenkins said Horton never did or said anything as far as he knew to indicate he was a Red.

"The school has been accused of harboring subversive elements and of being a breeding ground for agitators. It faces the loss of its charter as a privately operated institution as a result of the investigation by the Tennessee Legislature.

"'We don't believe in violence,' Jenkins said of his association. 'We tell our people to be respectful. This thing (integration) can't be done over night. It's a revolution. There's no use of us fighting over it.' He said the Highlander school hadn't suggested the classes as a tool of integration.

"Jenkins owns, besides the grocery, a restaurant in Charleston and some buses. He is a leader of the Wesley Church.

"He says he hopes to start a Negro housing project on the island -- to get Negroes out of shacks.

"'Maybe that would serve as an example and they'd try to build better houses,' he commented. Jenkins says he believes in teaching by example. He has put three children through college, and has one child in high school and another in grammar school. He says he hopes other Negroes will do likewise."

REC- 18

SAC, Savannah

June 22, 1959

61-7511-251
Director, FBI

①
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

Reurlet dated 6-8-59 to Mr. DeLoach, with enclosure.

You should contact [REDACTED]

and confidentially advise him of
the data you furnished re captioned school. [REDACTED]

1 - Mr. DeLoach

(5) [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has specifically requested
information regarding John's Island Branch of the Highlander Folk
School.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/OL
245522

MAILED 4

JUN 22 1959

COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

VERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-12)

FROM : SAC, Knoxville (61-12)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
IS - C

DATE: 8/11/59

Enclosed are two copies of newspaper clippings appearing in The Chattanooga Times, a daily publication, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on August 2, 1959, page 1, concerning this school.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/aw
245536

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - Knoxville

REC-43 25 AUG 13 1959

ln [redacted] /epm
(3)

ENCLOSURE

62 AUG 20 1959

4 AT HIGHLANDER ARRESTED IN RAID

Padlock Petition Against School Being Prepared After Whisky Found

Special to The Chattanooga Times
MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—Armed with search warrants obtained late Friday night from a justice of the peace at his home, county and state officers led by Dist. Atty. Gen. A. F. Sloan raided the controversial Highlander Folk School near here and broke up a banquet attended by 30 or more Negro couples and several white persons.

Sloan disclosed Saturday that he was preparing a padlock petition against the school, to be presented in court "within the next few days."

Mrs. Septima P. Clark, 61, who identified herself as director of education at the school, was placed under arrest after officers discovered quantities of whisky and gin on the property.

Three young men, who reportedly interfered with the officers in their efforts to take Mrs. Clark into custody, also were arrested and taken to the Grundy County jail in Alton.

Released on Bond

All were released early Saturday morning after posting cash bonds for appearance at a preliminary hearing next Thursday at 4 p.m. in Alton, presumably before Squire John P. Wright, who issued the search warrants.

Mrs. Clark's bond was set at \$500 on the whisky possession charge. The men, released under bond of \$250 each on charges of drunkenness, interfering with officers and resisting arrest, were identified as

Brent Eugene Barksdale, 22, of Los Angeles; Guy Hughee Carawan Jr., 32, also of Los Angeles, an entertainer with some renown as a folk singer and musician, and Perry MacKay Sturges, 84, Shelter Island Heights, N.Y.

The men, as well as others at the school, had been participating in one of the regular summer workshops conducted by the institution which has admitted its strong advocacy of racial integration.

Atty. Gen. Sloan said the padlock petition against the school would be presented to Circuit Judge C. C. Chattin, explaining that the school then would have five days to appear in court and answer the petition.

The attorney general said his petition "in all likelihood" would be presented in court.

ARRESTED IN RAID

From Page One

also include a request for an order that the charter of Highlander be revoked. If such an order were issued, it would be directed to the secretary of state.

A legislative investigating committee earlier this year concluded its probe of the school by urging action leading toward revocation of the charter.

Sloan said he would charge in his padlock petition that the school is a "public nuisance" and is "engaging in law violations" by possessing and serving whisky and other intoxicating beverages in a dry county.

Mrs. Clark, an elderly Negro woman, was the only school official present when the raiding party arrived late Friday night. Myles Horton, director of the school, reportedly is abroad with his family. Mrs. Clark told officers she was in charge in Horton's absence.

Joining Sloan in the raid were Elston Clay, Grundy County sheriff; Kenneth Shelton, Tennessee Bureau of Criminal Identification; county deputies and members of the highway patrol.

Highlander Folk School for many years has been operating as a training school for labor leaders from throughout the nation, but especially in the South, and has pushed openly for a speed-up in school integration in the Southern states. Most of the seminars and workshops at Highlander are operated on an integrated basis.

Charges that the school has Communistic leanings were explored rather thoroughly by the legislative committee, several members of which felt that the ultra-liberal positions of Highlander officials place them in the class of "left-wingers." Horton and others on the staff have denied repeatedly any Communist connections and the investigators failed to turn up any real proof to support the charge. The committee, however, did recommend that the school's status as a tax-exempt institution be ended and its charter revoked.

Should Judge Chattin sustain the attorney general's plea for padlocking the school, the order would remain in effect until the October term of circuit court when another hearing would be scheduled on the question of making the order permanent.

Sloan said Saturday that he had no intention of denying residential use of the homes on the grounds of the school, but that his petition, if granted, would prohibit their continued use as gathering places and sites for the institution's regular operations.

The Chattanooga Times
8-2-59
Page 1
Chattanooga,
Tennessee

Martin. S.
Ochs, Editor

Knoxville
Office

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CH
245538

61-7511-252

ENCLOSURE

4 AT HIGHLANDER ARRESTED IN RAID

Padlock Petition Against School Being Prepared After Whisky Found

Special to The Chattanooga Times
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See Page Eleven, Column One

4 AT HIGHLANDER ARRESTED IN RAID

From Page One

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The Chattanooga Times
8-2-59
Page 1
Chattanooga,
Tennessee

Martin S.
Ochs, Editor

Knoxville
Office

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7511)

DATE: 9/11/59

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM : SAC, Knoxville (61-12)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE
INFORMATION CONCERNINGEnclosed is original and seven copies of a
letterhead memorandum concerning captioned matter

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b1

This memorandum is not being disseminated
to local intelligence agencies.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND OFFICES
ROUTING
CLASS.
DATE 3/5/84

CC TO: LISA A.....
REQ. REC'D 11-30-64
DEC 9 1964
ANS. BY: [Signature]

b7C
[REDACTED]
M

7
ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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61-7511-253

2 - Bureau (Enc. 16) (RM) REC-12
1 - Knoxville

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(3)

EX 100

INT. SEC.

Classified by SP8 BTJ/cg
Declassify on: OADR 3/18/82
275532

67 SEP 23 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

617 Walnut Street, S.W.
Knoxville 02, Tennessee
September 11, 1959

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 3/5/84 *class.*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

CC TO:.....
REQ. REC'D.
DEC 9 1964
ANS.
BY:.....

A copy of a mimeographed letter was received by the Knoxville Office of the FBI bearing the return address of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee. This mimeographed letter reads as follows:

"Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

From Myles Horton to Fellow Tennesseans:

The State Legislative Investigation instigated by Atty. Genl. Bruce Bennet of Arkansas spectacularly failed to prove that Highlander's stand on integration was subversive. Nevertheless our District Atty. was instructed to find some other excuse for closing the school.

While I was away something happened that shocked all decent people. Mrs. Septima Clark, Highlander's Educational Director, an outstanding church woman, was arrested and hauled off to jail in the midst of an integrated workshop. (At present she is conducting a workshop attended by 33 people, including a number of foreign visitors sent by the State Department, with her usual dignity.)

According to the Nashville Tennessean Sloan agreed that the raid, which he directed, was for the purpose of finding whiskey so he could have the school closed. "The members of the legislative committee gave me information mostly on integration and communism,"

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61-7541-253
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
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Declassify on: OADR 9/2/84
245532

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

said Sloan, "and I wasn't satisfied I could be successful at that. I thought maybe this was the best shot and I think now I'll be successful."

In a letter of protest, Dr. Roger L. Shinn, ^{TENN} recently professor of Christian Ethics at Vanderbilt University, wrote:

After a long history of unfair heckling and absurd charges brought against the Highlander Folk School, I suppose I should not be surprised at the latest episode. But I thought that some of your foes might have the wisdom to keep quiet after their ridiculous efforts at the last session of the state legislature. During my years in Tennessee I was glad for the Christian and democratic idealism of Highlander Folk School. You have been investigated repeatedly and have been vindicated against false and malicious charges.

Sloan is insisting that Highlander be padlocked as a public nuisance. A hearing has been set for Sept. 14 at 9:00 am at the Grundy County Courthouse in Altamont.

Many of our friends have written or called to say they will be at Altamont early Monday morning. I would like very much to have you with us also. Your very presence will show that Tennesseans want fair play and will do a great deal to keep this unprecedented action from turning into a second Scopes Trial. At the first hearing the courtroom was packed with Atty. Sloan's rooting section well before court opened. You will want to get to Altamont early. Let us know if you will want to spend Sunday night at Highlander.

P.S. A few of the many letters of support and encouragement are enclosed."

The Knoxville News-Sentinel, Knoxville, Tennessee, a daily newspaper, in the issue of August 1, 1959, carried a news article datelined at Monteagle, Tennessee, which reported as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

"County and state law enforcement officials raided integrated Highlander Folk School last night, arrested a Negro woman and three white men and confiscated a quantity of liquor.

"The school was the subject of an investigation by the 1959 state Legislature, which sought indication of Communistic activities or teachings at the school.

"The Negro woman arrested was Mrs. Septima P. B. APPROX. 1895
Clark, 61, who said she was director of education for Highlander and in charge during the absence of School Director Myles Horton, now in Europe.

Liquor in Horton Home

"She was charged with possessing whisky after raiders said they found bottles of gin and rum and a keg containing whisky in the home of Horton. She was jailed pending receipt of bond. Grundy County is prohibition.

"Dist. Atty. Ab Sloan, who directed the raid along with Grundy County Sheriff Elston Clay and Tennessee Bureau of Identification Agent Kenneth Shelton, said he plans to file a petition seeking that Highlander be declared a public nuisance and be closed.

"The raiding party of 15 hit the school shortly after an estimated 30 Negro men and women and several young white couples had finished a banquet and were watching a movie.

"The search warrant was signed by Justice of the Peace John P. Wright.

Held on Several Charges

"Others arrested and jailed at Altamont, the county seat, on charges of drunkenness, interfering with officers and resisting arrest were Brant Eugene B. APPROX. 1937
Barksdale, 22, of Los Angeles, Calif., Guy Hughes Cara- B. APPROX. 192
wan, Jr., 32, of Los Angeles, and Perry Mackay Sturges, B. APPROX. 1912
Jr., 34, Shelter Island Heights, N.Y.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL.

"A committee from the 1959 Legislature held several hearings on Highlander and then visited the school itself. It reported it found the school engaged in a "very questionable activity" and recommended its tax-exempt charter be revoked.

"Morton has denied repeatedly any Communistic connections at the school. The school does not hold formal classes but conducts discussions and seminars and is frequently addressed by guest speakers."

b1 [redacted] c
advised to the effect "the Highlander Folk School is an institution located near Monteagle, Tennessee. It is an institution with classes on a seminar basis and is supported primarily by donations from individuals, from labor unions in the form of payments for students who attend, and to some extent by the Farmers Union. It offers courses of instruction in labor organization, social economics, parliamentary procedure, and the general field of labor education. This school has had Communist Party members on its staff and as instructors, and has followed the practice of welcoming Communist Party members as students, but to my knowledge the school has never offered courses of instruction in Communist matters nor has the Communist element ever completely controlled the institution".] & u

b1 [redacted] c
This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

617 Walnut Street, S.W.
Knoxville 02, Tennessee
September 11, 1959

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to letterhead memorandum
dated September 11, 1959, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

69D

[REDACTED]

This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI,
and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed
outside the agency to which loaned.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/cl
245032

MAILED

SEP 15 1959

NAME CHECK

49108

September 15, 1959

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MYLES NORTON, DIRECTOR
Monteagle, Tennessee

Classified by ~~SP8 BTJ/CA~~

Declassify on: OADR 3/8/84

245532

All confidential informants referred to in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

67D
[redacted] *SUMMARY*
advised that Myles Norton, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, was a speaker at a meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which was held in Nashville, Tennessee, on April 19 through 21, 1942.

[redacted] Norton spoke on the importance of training the youth of the nation both vocationally and in democracy. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare has been cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, page 147 as a "Communist front which received money from the Robert Marshall foundation, one of the principal sources of the funds by which many Communist fronts operate."

[redacted]
furnished the following information concerning the Highlander Folk School:

REC-861-7511-254
"The Highlander Folk School is an institution located near Monteagle, Tennessee. It is an institution with classes on a seminar basis and supported primarily by donations from individuals, from labor unions in the form of payments for students who attend, and to some extent by the Farmer's Union. It offers courses of

Orig and one to STATE (furnished [redacted] State Liaison)
Reg. rec'd 9/8/59

67C
NOTE: Substance of above furnished OSI-4 April 27, 1956, in response to name check. Thumbnail sketch re Highlander Folk School check up to date with August 1956, Organization Desk.

This memo classified "Confidential" inasmuch as the informants identities should not be revealed as it might be dangerous to the security of the United States.

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

SEP 21 1959

DECLASSIFIED BY ~~SP8 BTJ/CA~~

ON 3/8/84

245532

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Highlander Folk School
Myles Horton, Director
Monteagle, Tennessee

instruction in labor organization, social economics, parliamentary procedure and the general field of labor education. This school has had Communist Party members on its staff as instructors, [and has followed the practice of welcoming Communist Party members as students, but to my knowledge, the school has never offered courses of instruction in communist matters nor has the communist element ever completely controlled the institution."]x u

Another Governmental agency which conducts intelligence investigations has advised that Louis Francis Budenz, former editor of the "Daily Worker," an east coast communist newspaper which suspended publication January 13, 1958, and an admitted former official in the Communist Party, advised on November 21, 1952, that the Highlander Folk School was procommunist.

TINN
On April 19, 1949, Paul Crouch, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, furnished to this Bureau a signed statement in which he described Myles Horton as a left wing Socialist who was always close to the Communist Party. According to this statement Horton met with officials and representatives of the Communist Party to discuss policy and procedure during the period from 1939 to 1941; and, even though he showed some independence in thought, Horton usually followed the Communist Party line. The statement continues that in 1941 Horton could have been described as a close sympathizer and follower of the Communist Party line; and that his wife, Zylphia Horton, was even closer to the Party than her husband. According to Crouch's statement, when he last saw Zylphia Horton in 1941 she was seriously considering joining the Communist Party.

61-7511-254
[redacted] advised that on various occasions between 1947 and 1950, Myles Horton closely followed and paralleled the Communist Party

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Highlander Folk School
Myles Horton, Director
Monteagle, Tennessee

line in political, economic, and social doctrines and associated with known Communist Party members. In the opinion of the informant, Horton was not a member of the Communist Party.

L7D [REDACTED] advised that Horton was not a member of the Communist Party even though he had close association with Party members. [REDACTED]

L7D [REDACTED]

For your additional information please be advised that Myles Horton referred to above testified in public session before the Jenner Committee on March 20, 1954. You may desire to consult records of this Committee for additional information concerning the subject of your inquiry. The Highlander Folk School has been the subject of considerable newspaper publicity in the State of Tennessee, particularly, in the Chattanooga, Tennessee area. (61-7511-193)

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7511)

DATE: 11/5/59

FROM : SAC, Knoxville (61-12)

SUBJECT: *0* HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
Monteagle, Tennessee
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Bureau files is one autostat copy each of four news articles concerning the Highlander Folk School.

These news items result from a hearing brought against the school by State authorities seeking to revoke the charter of the school.

EX 101

2 - Bureau (Enclosures 4)
1 - Knoxville

bk *[redacted]* epm
(3)

REC-37

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ENCLOSURE
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1-7 *[initials]* ✓
5-CRIME REC.

Highlander Charged With Integration

ALTAMONT, Tenn., Oct. 28.—The integration issue has been brought into a move attempting to permanently close Highlander Folk School, an interracial club school near Monteagle.

District Atty. Gen. A. F. Sloan yesterday amended his petition to include a charge that Highlander has violated a Tennessee law which states it "unlawful for white and colored persons to attend the same school."

The district attorney general has asked a court order revoking Highlander's tax-exempt charter and permanently closing the school as a public nuisance.

The case will be heard here Tuesday by Circuit Judge Chester C. Chittin. Sloan has requested a jury trial.

Sloan opened his drive against Highlander last July 31 when he personally led a liquor raid against the controversial 27-year-old institution, which is located in dry Grundy County.

Sloan said tonight even though the Tennessee segregation law has become unconstitutional as it applied to public schools, it still should be valid in the case of private schools.

"The US Supreme Court has not gone so far as to rule out segregation in private schools and Highlander is a private school," he said.

THE KNOXVILLE JOURNAL

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

OCT. 29, 1959

GUY L. SMITH - EDITOR

KNOXVILLE DIVISION

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61-7511-255

Highlander Padlock Suit Dropped, State to Ask Charter Be Revoked

Clash of Attorneys Starts Off Hearing

By T. GRADY GALLANT
News-Free Press Staff Writer

ALTAMONT—The state announced this morning it would not pursue efforts to obtain a permanent padlock injunction on the main education building at Highlander Folk School, located near Monteagle, Tenn., but that it would seek revocation of the school's charter.

After approximately two and a half hours of legal argument between the state and Defense Atty. Cecil Branstetter of Nashville, a selection of a jury was begun.

Judge Chester Chatlin overruled a demurrer filed by the defense to an amendment to the original bill against Highlander Folk School. Among other things the demurrer asserted that the "original amended bill shows on its face that it is multifarious."

Atty. Branstetter also argued that the charges against Highlander Folk School were "a shotgun approach trying to find something, I assume."

Relative to the amendment by



ATTY. CECIL BRANSTETTER JUDGE CHESTER CHATLIN

the state that Highlander is conducting interracial classes in violation of a state code section. Atty. Branstetter argued that integration has been held to be unconstitutional.

However, the state argued that what might be constitutional for state schools may not be constitutional for private institutions. The state also argued, in answer to the defense charge that the constitutional right of

the school had been violated under the 14th Amendment, that a corporation is an artificial body and is not a citizen of the United States.

Atty. Branstetter asserted that the corporation is a citizen "and cannot be denied protection of the laws of the United States."

Atty. Branstetter told the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Partly Cloudy,

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DATE 2/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/ok
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Chattanooga News-Free Press
Chattanooga, Tennessee
11-3-59
Lee Anderson, Editor

61-7511-255

ENCLOSURE

HIGHLANDER CHARTER HIT

(Continued From Page 1)

court that Highlander Folk School admits that it has operated classes for Negroes and whites "almost since it began" over 25 years ago.

He said that the court would enjoin Highlander from performing commercial activities in the future, and that briefs could be submitted relative to the question of whether or not Highlander has violated the law by having integration in its classrooms.

However, these suggestions were not followed and a short time later selection of a jury to hear the case was begun.

SUBPOENA PROTESTED

The defense also objected to a subpoena requiring Myles Horton, Highland Folk School director, to bring to court a mass of records of the school's operation. Among the things requested by the state were the corporation's bylaws and charter, all minutes of board meetings, deeds and notes of sale, all records of donations to the school and the names of the donors, all records and receipts and all transfers of property by Highlander to other individuals.

Attorney Branstetter told the court that this would require "hundreds of records." He went on to say that this was an unreasonable request, since it had only been made by the state yesterday afternoon.

The state's attorney then moved that the subpoena be quashed, modified or vacated.

Judge Chatin remarked that "there were" important issues involved today Mr. Branstetter.

Attorney Allen Kelly of South Pittsburg, who is assisting defense attorney Gen. A. F. Sloan, said to the judge, "We just want the records, and then we can make material of the case."

The judge then asked the defense if they would like a subpoena issued to select one and Attorney Branstetter replied that "that is the offense we would like a subpoena."

The court room was filled to capacity and a number of persons were standing outside the room in a narrow hallway. Present: Atty. Kelly, Atty. Gen. Sloan is assisted by Atty. Sam Polk Robinson, a prominent South Pittsburg lawyer.

The dropping of the state's effort to have a permanent padlock injunction placed on Highlander's main education building means that the padlock will be removed from that building immediately. The building was padlocked several weeks ago after a hearing on a temporary padlock proceeding. Judge Chatin at that time found that beer had been sold in that building by Highlander without a license and to minors.

The state said this morning that it is not moving against any individual connected with Highlander, but that its action is aimed at the corporation itself.

Atty. Branstetter said the state was "on a fishing expedition" when it sought the records of Highlander. He also remarked

on another occasion that the state is committing acts of oppression.

"The state has not come to this court with clean hands," the defense attorney stated.

"Go wash your hands," Atty. Gen. Sloan muttered quickly to Atty. Kelly and Branstetter, who were seated near him at the prosecution table.

When Atty. Kelly rose to address the court, he apologized for the neglect of the state to

4 Indicted as Result Of Highlander Raid

ALTAMONT, Tenn. (AP)—The Grundy County grand jury returned indictments Monday against Highlander Folk School's education director and three young men arrested in a raid on the school last July.

The school official, Mrs. Sep-

times Clark, was indicted on a charge of whisky possession.

The three men, who were taking part in a workshop at the school, were Brent Eugene Bartsdale, 22, Los Angeles, Calif.; Guy Hughes Carawan, 21, Los Angeles, and Perry Max Burgess, 20, Shelter Island Heights, N.Y. They were charged with public drunkenness, resisting arrest and interfering with an officer.

Cash bonds posted by the four at the time of their arrest have been continued.

Highlander Hearing Opens Today; Mrs. Clark, 3 Others Are Indicted

By NOUJON PETERS
Chattanooga Times Staff Writer

ALTAMONT, Tenn. — The little mountain courthouse among the colorful maples in the county seat of Grundy County will be the setting Tuesday of the second act in the current legal drama entitled "Highlander Folk School Must Go."

Opening in Grundy County circuit court is the hearing in which the attorney general of Tennessee's 18th Judicial Circuit will seek an order revoking the 25-year-old charter of the institution which conducts integrated classes and workshops and pursues a policy of aggressive liberalism.

The first part of the current move against the school was in mid-September, when the attorney general, A. F. Sloan of South Pittsburg, sought a temporary injunction against the operation of the school on grounds it was a public nuisance.

Highlander lost a preliminary round Monday even before the hearing opened when the Grundy County grand jury indicted the school's education di-

rector and three others on charges of possessing moonshine whisky at the school.

Indictments were returned late Monday against Mrs. Septima Clark, the education director; Brent Eugene Barkdale, 22, Los Angeles; Guy Hughes Carawan, 22, Los Angeles, and Perry Sturgess, 38, Shelter Island Heights, N.Y., Circuit Court Clerk Mrs. Florence Bouldin revealed.

Mrs. Clark was indicted on a charge of possession of whisky. The three men, who were taking part in a workshop at the school last July 21 when county and state officers staged a raid, were accused of public drunkenness, resisting arrest and interfering with an officer in the discharge of his official duty.

Cash bonds, posted by the four at the time of their arrests, were continued, Mrs. Bouldin said. No date was set immediately for their trial.

Circuit Judge Chester C. Chat-

See Page Two, Column Three

HEARING OPENS ON HIGHLANDER

From Page One

tin at that time agreed to the padlocking of one building among the dozen or more on the 180-acre campus. He ruled that the state's attorney had proved a charge that beer had been dispensed illegally in the one building, but that no proof had been submitted to substantiate charges of rowdy and boisterous conduct or of lewd and immoral practices at the school.

Atty. Gen. Sloan, in addition to attacking Highlander in the hearing opening Tuesday on the charges of his original petition, will seek revocation of the charter on the claim that operations of the school have violated terms of the charter.

In addition, although the attorney general had said during the first hearing and since that racial issues were not involved, he last week filed an amendment to his petition to charge that Highlander is in violation of a 65-year-old Tennessee law which forbids white persons and Negroes from attending the same classes.

Myles Horton, founder and president of Highlander, and others associated with the defense have expressed some rather confused surprise at the amendment.

"We are willing to stipulate that Highlander is integrated," said Horton. "We hardly see how it is possible, though, to be in violation of a statute already held to be invalid by both state and federal courts."

The actions in circuit court followed by several months an investigation by a special committee of Tennessee legislators. Seeking evidence of subversive activities at the institution located a few miles south of here between Tracy City and Monteagle, this committee visited the school and held several sessions for taking of testimony, but came up with a report pointing up nothing more specific than that the school was integrated.

Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee
11-3-59 - Martin Ochs, Editor
Knoxville Division

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61-7511-255

HIGHLANDER CASE GIVEN RACE ISSUE

Sloan's Petition Against School Amended, Holds State Law Violated

By MOUZON PETERS
Chattanooga Times Staff Writer

ALTAMONT, Tenn.—The issue of integration has been injected into the Highlander Folk School case which reopens here next Tuesday morning.

A. F. (Ah) Sloan of South Pittsburg, attorney general for Tennessee's 18th judicial circuit, who will direct the effort to have the school's charter revoked and the institution closed permanently, amended his petition to include the racial issue in an appearance before Circuit Judge Chester C. Chatlin at Winchester Tuesday.

This latest move in the case by Atty. Gen. Sloan charges that racial integration practiced

at Highlander Folk School is a violation of a Tennessee statute which, the petition says, "declares it to be unlawful for white and colored persons to attend the same school."

Prior to this, the attorney general was predicated the charter revocation case on the same allegations contained in the petition for temporary padlock which brought the hearing resulting Sept. 16 in a ruling closing Highlander's administration building. Although a number of changes were made, Judge Chatlin at that time held that only the charge of illegal dispensing of intoxicating beverages had been proved.

Allegations in the petition that the school had been the scene of immoral conduct and "fighting, quarrelling and drunkenness," Judge Chatlin ruled, had not been proved in court.

Cecil F. Branstetter of Nashville, attorney for Highlander, confessed to some surprise at the attorney general's amendment. "As I understood it," said Branstetter, "the attorney general has said time and time

again again that integration is not an issue in this case."

Sloan was quoted as saying as Oct. 23 in a special interview published by "Concern," a semi-monthly magazine published in Nashville by the National Conference of Methodist Youth, as saying that integration had nothing to do with the state's case. This point, the publication stated, was raised specifically and the attorney general said the racial question was not involved.

"It is immaterial," he was quoted, "who they teach and what they teach as long as it is within the law. It is up to the individual if he wants to socialize with colored people — I defend the law."

He now feels, however, that integration at Highlander should be incorporated in the complaint against the institution and alleges in his amendment:

"That said corporate defendant has violated the provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated 49-3701 which declares it to be unlawful for white and colored persons to attend the same school, is that it is now and has in the past continuously operated said school on

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DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/cw
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The Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tennessee
10-29-59
Martin Ochs, Editor

71-7511-255

an integrated basis wherein both white and Negro were schooled and social. This act of violation of the law was a further frustration of the purposes and objectives for which said defendant was incorporated and constituted exercise of ultra vires acts and powers, and for all of which its charter should be declared forfeit and hereinafter null and void."

The attorney general is requesting a jury trial.

The case will get under way the morning of Tuesday, Nov. 3, with arguments on Highlander's demurrer to the original bill as amended.

Talk with Horton

In addition to the interview with the attorney general, the Methodist youth publication "Concern," printed an interview with Myles Horton, president and founder of Highlander. Asked to explain the objections of local residents to the school's activities, Horton noted that "attacks against Highlander have been for numerous reasons — subversion, communism, integrated activities

and more lately, immorality and sale of alcohol."

Horton, however, based much of the local attitude to Highlander's early days of giving strong support to the labor movement as it affected the organizing of coal miners in Grundy and nearby counties. "The mining companies," he said, "have always opposed our existence."

He identified an office employee of one company as "the persistent leader of agitation against Highlander."

Asked his opinion of the September hearing which resulted in a decision closing one of his buildings temporarily, Horton commented "It was a dignified, properly conducted trial."

"However," he added, "I disagree with the decision."

HIGHLANDER OFFICIAL IS NEW YORK VISITOR

© New York Times News Service

NEW YORK—The Highlander Folk School is continuing its interracial program in spite of court actions confronting it, according to the education director of the institution

at Monteagle on the Cumberland Plateau in Rhea County, Tenn.

Mrs. Septima P. Clark said this Wednesday on a visit here. She was interviewed at the home of Justice Justine Wise Folger of the domestic relations court. Mrs. Clark has been discussing the school's work with friends of the institution in New York and Connecticut. Next week further legal action is expected on charges against Mrs. Clark and other staff members and against the institution as a "public nuisance."

On Oct. 11 and 12, she said, 24 ministers from six Southern states came to a workshop session on ways of cooperating with social workers and social security representatives in meeting the needs of members of their local communities. A second workshop for ministers is scheduled for Nov. 27-28, she said.

Next Monday, she said, former students at Highlander will open literacy night schools for adults on islands off the South Carolina coast. Their purpose

is to help Negroes qualify for voting and to teach them about traffic laws, fire prevention and cooperatives, she said.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)

DATE: 2/5/60

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Bureau files is one autostat copy of news article in Chattanooga Times, Chattanooga, Tennessee, issue of 1/12/60 concerning the Highlander Folk School.

This item relates to the pending case brought by state authorities seeking to revoke the charter of the school.

2 - Bureau (Encl. - 1)
1 - Knoxville

at
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ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/CB
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EX-139

61-7511-258
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HIGHLANDER CASE IS DELAYED ANEW

15 Days Granted to State
for Filing of Briefs by
Judge C. C. Chittin

Special to The Chattanooga Times

WINCHESTER, Tenn. — An additional 15 days has been granted to state's attorneys for filing briefs in the case involving the controversial Highlander Folk School in Grundy County. Circuit Judge Chester C. Chittin disclosed Monday.

The previous deadline for the briefs has just expired and Judge Chittin said the new deadline will be Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The week-long hearing in which the district attorney general had sought an order revoking the charter of the school was completed in circuit court at Asheville last Nov. 8. At that time Judge Chittin gave appeal of counsel and 15 to the writer briefs. The deadline later was extended to Jan. 11 and now has been extended again.

At Sloan's Request

The new date was set, Judge Chittin said, at the request of A. F. (Ab) Sloan of South Pittsburg, the district attorney. The previous delay was granted at the request of Cecil Branstetter of Nashville, representing Highlander.

In addition the circuit judge disclosed, Attorney Branstetter has requested that both sides be permitted oral arguments in the case after the briefs have been filed. This question, he said, would be decided within a few days.

Unless oral arguments are permitted, Judge Chittin's decision in the contested case should come within a few days. If the case is argued orally, the decision would be delayed until after counsel is permitted filing a date for the argument. Sloan's appeal on the case is now pending.

In the meantime, Attorney Branstetter has requested that the state's attorneys be given 15 days to file their briefs.

submitted to the jury. One was that Highlander engaged in such commercial activities as selling beer, soft drinks, razor blades and other items without a license. The other was that Highlander conducted racially integrated classes and workshops "in violation of Tennessee's 1902 segregation statute." Highlander, admitting it is an integrated institution, offered no defense on this charge except to hold that the state's segregation law already has been declared unconstitutional.

Although the state urges to its demand that the court declare the school's charter forfeited, Judge Chittin has indicated that, even though all charges are sustained, revocation of the charter might be only a final resort.

"If there is any other remedy," he has said, "I reserve it to the duty of the court to find and apply it."

The court has the power, Judge Chittin said, to find that the school has violated the terms of its charter, to order the charter revoked, to close the institution and appoint a receiver to liquidate its physical assets, including some 50 acres of land, several buildings and other property, plus bank accounts amounting to several thousand dollars.

Also within the jurisdiction of the court and within the realm of "remedies" other than revocation of the charter, is the power to remove Horton as head of the school and to declare null and void the deed by which the school conveyed a part of the property to Horton. Injunctive proceedings might be applied as remedies also as a part of the court's powers in the previous lawsuit.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEALE, TENNESSEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING
BUFILE 61-7511

THE CHATTANOOGA TIMES

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

JAN. 12, 1960

KNOXVILLE DIVISION

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61-7511-258
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)

DATE: February 29, 1960

FROM : *WRH/n* SAC, LOUISVILLE (61-42)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
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Re Memphis letter, 4/2/59.

DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/Cla
245536

Ky.
The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on 2/20/60, carried a story reporting that FRIENDS OF HIGHLANDER, identified as "a new organization here," might be called upon to raise funds to carry litigation, in which the charter of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL was revoked, to the Supreme Court. The story reported that the school's charter was revoked by a Tennessee Circuit Court on 2/16/60.

Ky.
Miss DORCAS RUTHENBURG (not identified in the story but known to be a writer, director, producer at WHAS - Radio and WHAS - TV, Louisville stations, who has received awards for "public service" programs) was identified as temporary chairman of the newly-formed group. The group was said to consist of 58 Negro and white civic and educational leaders.

Ky.
The story did not directly state but implied that Miss ALICE COBB, "a religious educator, former Kentucky school teacher and social worker," who stopped in Louisville on 2/19/60, "on her way to clear her things off the premises" of the school, was instrumental in formation of the Louisville group.

According to the story, "Miss COBB told a story of months of harassment of the school and its staff, leading up to the court's contention that HIGHLANDER violates Tennessee's segregation laws as they apply to private schools." She reportedly said, "Southerner's main objection to the school is its workshops teaching uneducated Negroes and white persons how to pass literacy requirements for voting."

Miss COBB was further identified as a former community-organization consultant for the Kentucky State Child Welfare Department for three years, under former Governor

- 2 - Bureau (61-7511)(RM)
- 2 - Knoxville (61-12)(RM)
- 2 - Louisville
 - (1 - 61-42)
 - (1 - 44-200)

6 MAR 11 1960

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14 MAR 8 1960

EX-140

51

61-7511-259

EX-140
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EX-140
SP8

LS 61-42

EARLE C. CLEMENTS prior to which she worked for about ten years in the Pine Mountain Settlement School, Harlan County.



This is being furnished to the Bureau and Knoxville for information. No investigation is being conducted UAC. Any information received will be furnished Knoxville and the Bureau.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7511)

DATE: 3/2/60

FROM : SAC, Knoxville (61-12)

SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Bureau files are one each autostatic copy of the following news articles concerning the Highlander Folk School. These news items relate to the case brought by the State of Tennessee authorities seeking to revoke the charter of the school:

News article in Knoxville News-Sentinel, Knoxville, Tennessee, 2/16/60

News article in Chattanooga News-Free Press, Chattanooga, Tennessee, 2/16/60

Editorial in Chattanooga News-Free Press, 2/17/60

Editorial in Chattanooga Times, 2/17/60

News article in Chattanooga News-Free Press, 2/20/60

News article in Knoxville News-Sentinel, 2/23/60

② - Bureau (Encls - 6)
① - Knoxville

ENCLOSURE

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DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CM
245532

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61-7511-260

5 MAR 8 1960

EX - 131

52 MAR 10 1960

Highlander Charter Revoked by Court

Judge Cites Segregation Violations

School Given
30 Days To Ask
for New Trial

ALTAMONT, Tenn., Feb. 16 (UP)—Circuit Judge C. C. Chattin today revoked the charter of controversial Highlander Folk School and ordered the interracial adult education center near Monteagle placed under receivership.

In an 11-page decision filed in Hamilton County Court, Judge Chattin ruled the school had violated Tennessee segregation laws and laws pertaining to the sale of beer.

The judge ruled further that a deed giving school property to Miles Horton, its founder-president, was invalid and that the property, about 76 acres, must be turned back to the school.

Law Challenged

Revocation of the general welfare charter was sought by Dist. Atty. Gen. W. W. Miller, Jr. The school has been closed for several years. Judge Chattin said the Highlander Folk School is a commercial enterprise in violation of its charter.

Miller has contended the school is a commercial enterprise and that it is in violation of the laws of the state. He also said the school is a commercial enterprise and that it is in violation of the laws of the state.

Judge Chattin said the school is in violation of the laws of the state. He gave Highlander 30 days in which to file for a new trial.

Attorney Comments

There was no immediate comment from Highlander officials. In Nashville, however, Cecil Branstetter, attorney for Highlander, said he would file a motion for a new trial.

"The decision was not altogether unexpected since in questioning all the jurors and people in the community, as the record shows, they all said that they did not believe in and many said it was against their religion for whites and Negroes to sit in the same classroom," Branstetter said. "Any other comment might be made since the matter is still pending before a duly constituted court."

Code Quoted

Chattin's opinion said "Highlander admits it practices integration and that it is a private institution. That it is an adult education institution was proved by a preponderance of evidence at the trial."

Thus, he said, violates a section of the Tennessee Code that provides:

"It shall be unlawful for any school, academy, college, or other places of learning to allow white and colored persons to attend the same school, academy, college, or other places of learning."

Miller insists, Chattin said.

The Supreme Court of the U. S. in the case of Brown v. Board of Education... held that the foregoing statute was unconstitutional. The defendant further insists that the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the U. S. forbids state action based on race.

Quoting

The Supreme Court held as follows in the Brown case: "We conclude that in the field of public education on the doctrine of separate but equal has no place."

"The relator (the state) insists that this holding does not render the statute unconstitutional as to private schools. The statute may be unconstitutional and void as to their application to a part of their subject matter and as to other parts, or, to state the point more concretely, they may be constitutional in operation with respect to some persons and states of fact, and unconstitutional to others."

Chattin then ruled:

"The court is of the opinion that the segregation laws of the state as applied to private schools are constitutional and valid."

Beer Sale Recalled

Chattin said Highlander violated the criminal laws of the state by permitting the sale of beer on school property. "The court," he said, "is of further opinion that the defendants having violated the criminal laws of the state in that it has permitted the sale of beer to be carried out upon its property without a permit, or license, and permitting integration in its school, works a forfeiture of its charter, the defendant having accepted its charter with the condition that a violation of any of the provisions of this charter shall subject the corporation into dissolution at the insistence of the state."

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DATE 3/2/84 BY SP5AM/CA
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The Knoxville News
Sentinel
Knoxville, Tenn.
Loye W. Miller,
Editor.

HOME Edition

Dated 2-16-60

Page 1

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
BUFILE 61-7511

61-7511-260

Highlander Decree Wording Given

SOUTH PITTSBURG, Tenn., Feb. 23 (UPI)—Judge Chester Chatlin yesterday received the state's opinion on what should be said in Chatlin's revocation decree for Highlander Folk School's charter.

Cecil Branstetter of Nashville, defense attorney for the controversial racially integrated institution near Monteagle, is also expected to submit a decree concerning what the defense thinks should go into the order.

Chatlin can use either or write one of his own. The eventual order will go into the record and a receiver will be appointed to close out the affairs of the school.

After the decree's issuance, the defense has 30 days in which to appeal.

Branstetter had indicated he will ask for a new trial.

Chatlin ordered the charter revocation last week saying, in his opinion, the school's integrated seminars and workshops violated the state's segregation law.

The Knoxville News
Sentinel
Knoxville, Tenn.
Loye W. Miller,
Editor.

Home Edition

Dated 2-23-60

Page A-2

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
BUFILE 61-7511

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTJ/OW
245532

61-7511-260

Highlander Hooked

From its Red-tinged beginnings, Highlander Folk School near Monteagle, Tenn., has been a notorious, disgraceful, leftwing, integrationist institution of highly questionable purposes. But it has gone along imperturbably, anointed by a band of nationally-known leftwing quacks.

For a change, Highlander Folk School now seems to be in real trouble.

Judge Chester C. Chettin officially ruled yesterday that the state charter of the school be revoked, that 70 acres of school land given to Director Myles Horton revert to the school, and that a receiver be appointed to dispose of the institution's properties.

Judge Chettin found Highlander guilty of breaking the state laws against maintenance of a racially integrated institution. He pointed out that the Warren Court's 1954 ruling ought to knock down state laws prohibiting integration in public schools—but did not attack laws prohibiting integration in private schools. Another

violation involved clear proof that Highlander had engaged in the illegal sale of beer without a license, like an ordinary bootlegging joint. The third violation listed by the judge was operation of the supposedly non-profit school with Horton profiting in the form of the 70-acre land grant. The judge also noted there were no official documents establishing Horton's salary and that check-writing was done by Horton at his discretion.

If appeal is carried far enough, the ruling involving integration may be overturned. But it would be difficult to get around the beer-bootlegging and the private-profit counts involving violations of the non-profit charter.

Integrationists are claiming Highlander is being persecuted because of its racial mixing. But the integrationists in taking up for Highlander put themselves in the peculiar posture of insisting that Highlander should be permitted to violate the law to bootleg and run for private profit because it is integrated.

Chattanooga News-
Free Press
2-17-60
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Lee Anderson, Editor
Knoxville Division

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
BUFILE 61-7511

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61-7511-260

HIGHLANDER TO STAY OPEN

Press Conference Held in Washington

Special to The News-Free Press

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Septima Clark, education director of the Highlander Folk School, said today the institution will attempt to operate despite a court order shutting it down.

Mrs. Clark summoned a press conference at the Washington Hotel to denounce the ruling Tuesday by Judge Chester C. Chaffin closing the 27-year-old school.

She passed out mimeographed statements saying the ruling was a "blow to the peaceful and constructive efforts made at the Highlander Folk School to achieve racial integration in an educational institution."

"We intend to keep the school open while the decision is being appealed," the statement declared.

Mrs. Clark told newsmen the school board will meet Monday and Tuesday at an unspecified place to make plans for continuing the national program while further legal steps are taken.

Judge Chaffin revoked the school charter Tuesday on grounds that beer was sold there illegally, that integration at the school violated a Tennessee law, and that School Director Miles Horton had 70 acres of land deeded to him from the state.

RECEIVED

Mrs. Clark said she did not know how the school would operate in the future now that a court-appointed receiver has been named by affairs of the school. But she indicated that other colleges may be interested for the school's knowledge property is valuable.

She emphasized that a workshop of "Social Needs and Social Resources" scheduled for Feb. 19 to 21 was canceled "only because heavy snows have made the mountain roads impassable."

Mrs. Clark also distributed copies of the Highlander School's 27th annual report, which showed the school is planning a workshop on consumers' problems at Charleston, S.C., March 25-27, another on "The College Student and Social Issues" at the Monteagle site April 1-3, and on "Community Services and Segregation" at Monteagle May 22-27.

Another workshop, entitled "Voting and Registration," is scheduled for June 30 to July 5.

Mrs. Clark spent most of the 20-minute press conference describing her arrest last July 21, along with three male students who were accused of drunkenness and resisting arrest.

She said she was in Washington to attend a national conference of "Now (National Organization of Women) for Equality in Education." She added that she is a guest of the American Jewish Congress National Women's Division.

Chattanooga News-Free Press
Chattanooga,
Tennessee
2-20-60
City Edition
Lee Anderson,
Editor
Page 3
Column 1
Knoxville Division

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
BUFILE 61-7511

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61-7511-26

ENCLOSURE

The Highlander Ruling

A legislative committee investigated Highlander Folk School, near Monteagle, following a recommendation in January 1959 from Arkansas Attorney General Bruce Bennett, who said that if Highlander were in his district he would close it.

Today Mr. Bennett, who came to Nashville a year ago to consult with the committee, is saying something must be done to counter all the hurtful publicity Arkansas has received in the segregation controversy. But whatever one may think of Highlander—and, as we have stated, we are not and have not been partisans of the school—it stands closed in a monumental case of persecution and political self-glorification that does Tennessee damage in the eyes of a freedom-loving nation.

The General Assembly's committee, after a \$5,000 inquiry in which Gov. Ellington showed a notable lack of enthusiasm, directed District Attorney Sloan of South Pittsburg to investigate the possibility of closing the school. Two of the Assembly's best-known extremists, pushing the probe, hinted of subversion.

At no time in the trial of the case, however, has subversion been charged by the state. At one time, in fact, the charges were reduced to selling beer without a license and personal gain by Highlander's director, Myles Horton. Testimony showed that some beer had in fact been sold and that Mr. Horton had been deeded property at the school in return for a number of years' service without salary. Mr. Sloan stated at one point that the school's policy of integration since 1912 had "not a thing in the world" to do with the case. "It is up to the individual if he wants to socialize with colored people—I defend the law."

But the segregation, vection and its exploitation have, in fact, closed Highlander.

Judge Chester C. Chatlin finds that integrat-

... a private school violates Tennessee law. ... agents now expected to move for ... other private institutions with a few ...

... it seems to us that appeal of the case ... result in consideration by the ... of the constitutionality of tax-pay- ... by segregated private schools and ...

The Chattanooga Times
2-17-60
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Martin S. Ochs,
Editor
Knoxville Division

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
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61-7511-260
ENCLOSURE

Violation of Segregation Law, Sales of Beer Cited by Judge



JUDGE CHESTER CHATTIN



MYLES HORTON



ATTY. GEN. A. F. SLOAN

By T. GRADY GALLANT
Judge Chester C. Chattin today revoked the general welfare charter of controversial Highlander Folk School and ruled that a "receiver will be appointed by the court to wind up the defendant's affairs."

The judge's brief was received at Altamont, Tenn., the county seat of Grundy County, this morning around 9 o'clock.

Judge Chattin also ruled void a deed whereby Myles Horton, founder and director of Highlander, had been presented with some 70 acres of school lands "for back salary."

This land will revert back to Highlander Folk School properties under the ruling.

Judge Chattin also ruled that Highlander was operating a private racially integrated school

in violation of a section of the Tennessee Code that provides:

"It shall be unlawful for any school, academy, college, or other places of learning to allow white and colored persons to attend the same school, academy, college, or other places of learning."

In his opinion, the judge stated:

"Defendant (Highlander Folk School) admits that it practices integration and that it is a private institution. That it is an adult education institution was proved by a preponderance of evidence at the trial."

"Defendant insists that the Supreme Court of the U.S. in the case of Brown vs Board of Education . . . held that the foregoing statute was unconstitutional. The defendant fur-

ther insists that the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States forbids state action based on race.

"The Supreme Court held as follows in the Brown Case: 'We conclude that in the field of public education on the doctrine of separate but equal has no place."

"The relator (the State of Tennessee) insists that this holding does not render the statute unconstitutional as to private schools. The statute may be unconstitutional and void as to their application to a part of their subject matter, invalid as to other parts, or, to state the problem more concretely, they may be constitutional in operation with respect to some

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Chattanooga News-Free Press
2-16-60
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Knoxville Division

Re Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.
INFO CONCERNING
Bufile 61-7511

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61-7511-260

HIGHLANDER CHARTER VOID

(Continued From Page 1)

persons and states of fact, and unconstitutional as to others."

Judge Chatin then ruled:

"The court is of the opinion that the segregation laws of the state as applied to private schools are constitutional and valid...."

BEER SALE

The court found that Highlander Folk School violated the criminal laws of the state by permitting the sale of beer on school property.

Judge Chatin ruled:

"The court is of further opinion that the defendants having violated the criminal laws of the state in that it has permitted the sale of beer to be carried out upon its property without a permit or license, and permitting integration in its school, works a forfeiture of its charter, the defendant having accepted its charter with the condition that a violation of any of the provisions of this charter shall subject the corporation into dissolution at the insistence of the state."

Judge Chatin also noted in his opinion:

"The court is of the further opinion that in the view of the findings of the jury to the effect that Myles Horton, president of the defendant corporation, has been operating this school for his own personal gain is such a misuse of defendant's charter as works forfeiture of same."

The judge also stated in his opinion:

"The preponderance of the evidence is that Myles Horton was involved some 70 per cent of the valuable income of the school by the defendant. Highlander Folk School. That he handles all the money of the school. That although Miss May Justus was the secretary and treasurer of the school, she did not write the checks or handle the finances of the school.

WROTE ALL CHECKS

"The president, Myles Horton, handled all the money of the defendant. He wrote all the checks, or designated someone when he was away, to write the checks. He had used the defendant's money to pay his household servants.

"He reared a family on the defendant's property and all the expense of taking care of himself and family through 25 years were paid out of defendant's funds...."

"Horton testified that during the first years of the school he put everything into the building of the school with the idea of getting it out of the school at a later date. Horton testified that for the past few years he has been receiving a salary of some \$9,000 annually. However, he was unable to produce any record of directors, or executive council, having fixed his salary. The inference is that he fixed his own salary.

"There isn't any proof that the governing officers of the defendant school have ever protested any of the acts of Horton in the illegal operation of the school.

"The charter of the defendant provides: 'The general welfare of society, not individual profit, is the objective for which this charter is granted, and the members are not stockholders in the legal sense of the term, and no dividends or profits shall be divided among them.' Judge Chatin's opinion stated.

The judge, who resides at Winchester, gave the defendant 30 days in which to appeal.

Mr. Horton could not be reached by telephone.

Dist. Atty. Gen. A. F. Sloan, South Pittsburg, Tenn., is out.

of town and could not be reached immediately. He has conducted the state's case against Highlander Folk School. He was assisted by C. P. Swafford, assistant district attorney general, Dayton, Tenn.; Atty. Allan Kelly, South Pittsburg, and Atty. Sam Folk Raulston, South Pittsburg.

Atty. Cecil Branstetter of Nashville was chief attorney for the defense.

Atty. Kelly, reached by telephone in Jasper, Tenn., had this to say concerning the decision of Judge Chatin.

"For the state we feel that Judge Chatin's decision was entirely correct based upon the uncontroverted evidence in the record and the provisions of law applicable thereto.

"Judge Chatin's opinion is very thorough and well-reasoned and shows that he has fully given regard to the theories and instances of both the relator (the state) and the defendant (Highlander Folk School).

FEEL RULING TO STAND

"We feel assured that in event recourse to the appellate courts is had, Judge Chatin's decision will be sustained on all decisive points," Atty. Kelly said.

The Associated Press in Nashville reported that Atty. Branstetter, attorney for Highlander Folk School, made this comment:

"The decision was not altogether unexpected since in questioning all the jurors and people in the community, as the record shows, they all said that they did not believe in and many said it was against their religion for whites and Negroes to sit in the same classroom.

"Any other comment might be improper since the matter is still pending before a duly constituted court," the Nashville attorney said.

Mr. Horton said that he has talked with B. R. Brazel, dean of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and that a meeting of the full board of directors of Highlander will be held at the school next Tuesday at 8:00 o'clock (CST).

"We will be a church meeting," he said. "The directors will hold an all-day session the following day, and at that time will decide what we will do." Horton said.

UNITED STATES

AGENT

Memorandum

m

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)

DATE: 3/11/60

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (61-12)

SUBJECT: *0*
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

200
per
Enclosed for Bureau files are autostat copies of newspaper articles relating to the suit filed by the State of Tennessee against the Highlander Folk School seeking to revoke the school's charter. A decree was previously handed down by State Court revoking the school's charter.

The enclosed autostat news articles are described as follows:

"Highlander School Asks ACLU To Help" - Knoxville News Sentinel, Knoxville, Tennessee, 2/24/60;

"Judicial Decree Hits Highlander" - Chattanooga Times, Chattanooga, Tennessee, 2/26/60;

"Highlander Decree Wording Given" - Knoxville News Sentinel, 2/23/60;

"Highlander Decree Filed" - Chattanooga News Free Press, 2/25/60;

"Reds' Victory Design Noted" - Chattanooga News Free Press, 2/25/60. *(C)*

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② - Bureau (Enclosure)
1 - Knoxville

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EX-133

61-7511-261
23 MAR 14 1960

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245562

Highlander School Asks ACLU To Help

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Feb. 24.—Highlander Folk School has asked the American Civil Liberties Union for help in overturning a Circuit Court decision revoking the interracial adult education center's 22-year-old general welfare charter.

This was disclosed Tuesday as members of the mountain school's board of directors gathered to decide what course to take in fighting the state action.

Myles Horton, Highlander president and one of its founders, said no decision would come from the meeting before late today.

Horton reported the invitation to the ACLU, which was quoted as saying it was studying the revocation opinion issued last week by Judge Chester C. Chatin.

The judge said he would name a receiver to conclude the affairs of the controversial school, two miles from here on 300 acres.

Chatin ruled the school violated criminal law by selling beer on its premises and violated Tennessee segregation law which he said still applies to private schools. Last November a jury ruled Horton had operated the non-profit school for personal gain.

Highlander attorney Cecil Branstetter of Nashville has said he will file a motion for a new trial and appeal to the State Supreme Court if necessary.

The Knoxville News
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Knoxville, Tenn.
Loye W. Miller,
Editor.

CITY Edition

Dated 2-24-60

Page 29

Re Highlander Folk
School, Monteagle, Tenn.
Bufile 61-7511

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ENCLOSURE

61-12

JUDICIAL DECREE HITS HIGHLANDER

Order Formally Entered to Revoke Charter of Monteagle School

Special to The Chattanooga Times

ALTAMONT, Tenn. — Highlander Folk School's charter was revoked and the school's assets were frozen and the residential property which had been deeded to Miles Horton was returned to the school trustees by a judicial decree of the state supreme court last November.

Officials of the controversial adult education school were directed by the court to prepare within 30 days a inventory of all assets and a record of the "places of deposit" of the assets.

The court also ordered the school to take effect immediately a plan to "improve" strictly financial records, which close down the school's operation as completely as possible.

Financial Operation

The state supreme court of South Pittsburg, Tenn., in a decision handed down last November, directed that the school's financial records be audited by a state auditor.

The court also ordered the school to prepare a plan to "improve" its financial records, which close down the school's operation as completely as possible.

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"I don't believe they can sustain me from teaching and stating my beliefs in a democratic society," said Horton. "If they cannot, I will leave them. I may not be on this property here, but I will teach. I have taught 20 years for nothing. It won't hurt me to teach some more on the same compensation."

A deed transferring 75 acres of the school property to Horton in lieu of salary for the years during which he received no compensation was declared null and void by Judge Chatin's order. This tract, including the residence occupied by Horton, reverts to the school.

Defendant was given 30 days to file a motion for a new trial. The first step before an appeal of the decision. The executive council of the school, which was in session when the order was filed, agreed Wednesday to carry the case to the U.S. Supreme Court. If necessary, so an appeal is assured.

Meanwhile, however, Highlander will be restricted to terms of its court order, which says the school is "strictly enjoined and prohibited from transferring, conveying, giving, delivering, pledging, hypothecating, surrendering, canceling or transmitting any assets . . . to any person, firm, organization or entity and likewise . . . from concealing or suppressing the knowledge of the assets and place of keeping of any assets."

Judge Chatin's order was the first of the school's first step in a plan to "improve" its financial records, which close down the school's operation as completely as possible.

A week ago against the school, it was found that grounds had been established for the school's operation. The court found that the school had been operated for the personal financial gain of Horton, that it had violated state laws in selling beer and other items without a license and that its operation as a racially integrated school was in violation of the state's segregation laws.

The order filed Wednesday with the state supreme court was the first step in a plan to "improve" its financial records, which close down the school's operation as completely as possible.

Newspaper, CHATTANOOGA TIMES

Date.. 2/26/60

Author of article..

Editor, Martin S. Ochs

Edition, MORNING

Page number, EIGHT

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Class, MISC.

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File, Bufile 61-7511

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SOUTH PITTSBURG, Tenn., Feb. 22 (UPI)—Judge Chester Chatlin yesterday received the state's opinion on what should be said in Chatlin's revocation decree for Highlander Folk School's charter.

Cecil Branstetter of Nashville, defense attorney for the conservative racially integrated institution near Monteagle, is expected to submit a decree reflecting what the defense thinks should go into the order.

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The Knoxville News
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Knoxville, Tenn.
Loye W. Miller,
Editor.
HOME Edition

Dated Feb. 23, 1960

Page TEN

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, MONTEAGLE, TENN
INFORMATION CONCERNING.
BUFILE 61-7511

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DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/AL
2455P

61-7511-261

ENCLOSURE

Property Inventory Of School Ordered

By T. GRADY GALLANT

The decree, which in effect puts into force the decision handed down in the case Feb. 16, was brought to Mrs. Boul-
din's office in Attainment yester-
day morning at 11:35 o'clock.

The decree also enjoins High-lander Folk School from disposing of any property, or transferring it during the appeal period.

It revealed the school's charter on the three grounds given in the court's decision: Violation of the state's segregation law, use of the school for the personal gain of Myles Horton, founder and director, and sale of beer in violation of the state's criminal law.

Judge Chester C. Chaffin did not appoint a receiver to "wind up the affairs" of the school, but retained the right to do so at the proper time.

Any violations of the provisions of the Decree will be considered a crime.

The next legal step for High-
School students will be to appear
in the Supreme Court.

The inventory of books procured is in the files of the Civil War Library.

Highlander had announced today that it will take its fight to preserve its tax-exempt character to the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary.

Its executive council, headed by Dean R. R. Prizel, Morehouse (Kappa) College, Atlanta, Ga., expressed "complete confidence" in the group.

Dean School also declared the "charges of operating the school for personal profit and selling beer illegally were merely smoke screens to cloud the major issue of integration."

During the trial of the case, Horton stated under oath that beer was sold at the school on "a rotation plan." The school also admitted integrated classes. Horton testified the number of acres 25 percent of the land was sold to the school for "beer money."

George Chatham, school trustee, said the land held by Horton

Newspaper, CHATTANOOGA
NEWS FREE PRESS

Date... 2/25/60

Author of article_____

Editor Lee Anderson

Edition EVENING

Page number 16

Submitting office.....
MEMPHIS

Title Highlander
Folk School, Monteagle
Tenn.

Class. - _____

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24552

61-7511-261

61-12

NEEDS VICTORY DESIGN NOTED

Adm. Hayward Here
For Navy Clinic

By GEORGE BURNHAM

Americans are playing a dangerous over-simplified game of counting missiles as the only defense against the onslaughts of Soviet air and missile forces. About Russia's total plan for defeating the United States, Adm. John T. Hayward said here today.

Adm. Hayward, in Chattanooga to take part in the city's first Navy Research and Development Clinic at the University of Chattanooga said Russia plans to beat America economically, politically, psychologically and militarily—not by just raining bombs on our country.

The admiral said America was sufficiently strong militarily at the moment, in comparison with Russia, but warned against the danger in future years if we continue to underestimate the Soviet threat.

The admiral said America was sufficiently strong militarily at the moment, in comparison with Russia, but warned against the danger in future years if we continue to underestimate the Soviet threat.

Adm. Hayward, deputy chief of naval operations, development, made his remarks during an interview prior to the opening of today's clinic. He addressed a luncheon at the Ford house on "The Navy's Industrial Research and Development Part."

Adm. Hayward said the Navy, in its effort to improve weapons, is looking to uncover industrial secrets that are hidden in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Milne stated:

"Your Navy is the most modern naval force in the world. The last decade have revolutionized many previous concepts of naval warfare. Nuclear propulsion, guided missiles of long and short range, high-performance aircraft, and now and revolutionary changes in ship design, particularly in submarines, have created a new Navy of great potential power, and have, at the same time, created new problems in defense and anti-submarine warfare."

MINUTE DELAY

"In a time when we are engaged in a race for improved weapons, it is of primary importance that we manage our research and development program so as to obtain these weapons with the minimum delay. We must concentrate on scientific and technical manpower. Furthermore, we must achieve scientific break-throughs in many unexplored fields."

"The number of research areas of interest to the Navy is broad in scope. We are sponsoring research into such diverse fields as the nature of outer atmosphere, the flora and fauna of Arctic regions, the propagation of sound in all media, and the behavior of light spectra at extremely high and low temperatures. We have sponsored development of manned flying platforms and vertical take-off aircraft."

"Our policy in awarding research and development contracts is to work with those firms which have the highest competence in the specific branch of science or technology for the government's conduct."

"It is obvious that in the in-

terest of national defense, we must expand the number of firms engaged in research and development for the Navy, and that there must be an increase in participation by competent small business firms."

SEES CHALLENGES

He said challenges faced today by scientists, engineers, research organizations and industrialists are:

"First, to have the will and determination to undertake hard tasks."

"Second, to cooperate within this region to develop organizations to undertake them."

"Third, to make known and to use the private skills that are available—to be willing to undertake these jobs and be able to sell these abilities."

"The Navy cannot force anyone to undertake these tasks. It can seek, as it will and does, but it cannot find lights that are hidden under bushes of indifference. We will do all we can to help, but the initiative rests with you."

"Already, the Upper Tennessee Valley and the Chattanooga area have made significant contributions to the Navy in solving our new technological problems created by our new weapons system. This very university has helped us greatly in the past. The University of Tennessee is currently making studies for us on such matters as meteor scatter signals and titanium-hydrogen alloys. Many laboratories and industrial facilities in this area contribute to our fund of scientific knowledge and pave the way for a newer and better life for all of us and including the best possible defense of our United States."

Secretary Milne will address a dinner meeting at 7 o'clock tonight on "The Navy's Challenge—The 1960s."

Five separate panel discussions will hold this afternoon at the university with leading Navy experts in charge.

Harold F. Town, president of the Chattanooga Chapter American Ordnance Association, general manager of the city clinic, was the guest speaker at the luncheon. The Chattanooga Chapter of Ordnance and the University of Chattanooga.

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NEWS FREE PRESS

Date... 2/25/60

Author of article...

Editor, Lee Anderson

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61-12

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DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/CH
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61-7511-261

UNITED STATES

Memora

TO

Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 11, 1960

FROM

C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT:

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

Tolson	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Belmont	_____
Callahan	_____
DeLoach	_____
Malone	_____
McGuire	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

[REDACTED] list of [REDACTED] names of
persons connected with the above-entitled school.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended the attached be forwarded to the
Domestic Intelligence Division for their information.

1 - Mr. Belmont

Enclosure

geg

(3)

ENCLOSURE

EX-105

REC-54

23 APR 26 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/CJ
343083

50 MAY 2 1960

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET115

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

(-1-1511-262 (EBF))

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

b7c
[REDACTED]
September 6, 1960

Mr J Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr Hoover:

May I have a copy of your
pamphlet 'Communist Target - Youth'?

I am sending you a pamphlet
about a Communist training camp
in Monteagle, Tennessee. I would
like to know what is being done
about it? [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] I made a special
trip out to see this camp and
it is still open and going strong.
61-7511-263

REC-72

SEP 16 1960

EX 104

Acic

9-15-60

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE

b7c
CORRESPONDENCE
57A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/Ch
245532

TRUE COPY

[REDACTED] b7c
September 6, 1950

Mr J Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

May I have a copy of your pamphlet "Communist
Target - Youth"?

I am aending you a pamphlet about a communist
training camp in Monteagle, Tennessee. I would like to
know what is being done about it? [REDACTED]

I made a special trip out to see this camp and it is still
open and going atrong.

Yours truly,

/a/ [REDACTED] b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/ld

545532

TRUE COPY

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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16 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

SAME INFO AS 61-7511-206

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-263

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

1 - Mr. [REDACTED] *b7c*

September 15, 1960

REC-72

61-7511-263

EX 104

b7c
Dear [REDACTED]

Tenn.

*Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tenn.*

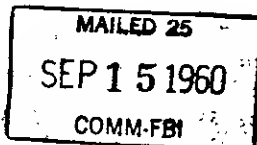
Your letter dated September 6, 1960, with its enclosure, has been received, and the interest which prompted your communication is indeed appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, I must advise that all information received by this Bureau is carefully evaluated and, where warranted, appropriate action is instituted in accordance with our responsibilities in the internal security field. However, information in our files is maintained as confidential and available only for official use in accordance with a regulation of the Department of Justice. It is not possible, therefore, for me to comment concerning the organization you mentioned.

I am enclosing a copy of my report to the House Committee on Un-American Activities entitled "Communist Target - Youth," which you requested.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Enclosure

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

b7c
58 SEP 19 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/CW
2455320

26 12 2 20 PM '60
REC'D CIVIL RIGHTS DIV
SEP 15 1960

*Paul
BT
TH*

b7c [REDACTED]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Correspondent requests a copy of the Director's report entitled "Communist Target - Youth." Correspondent refers to a "communist training camp in Monteagle, Tennessee." She asks, "I would like to know what is being done about it?"

Correspondent enclosed a pamphlet published by the Georgia Commission on Education which charges that the Highlander Folk School is a communist training school.

The Highlander Folk School has been the subject of numerous allegations that it is a communist school and the headquarters of communism in eastern Tennessee due primarily to its interracial character. These allegations have never been substantiated. The Bureau has not investigated this organization. (61-7511)

Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning the correspondent.

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61-7511-264

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61-7511-265

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

[REDACTED] etc
November 14, 1960

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] Not far from here there is a place
called Highlander Folk School. I was told the F. B. I. watches
that place rather carefully and that is what prompted me to
write this letter.

[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] I am thinking about working
in a government job [REDACTED] and I do not
want to jeopardize my chance by getting my name on any subversive
list.

I hope you will take this into consideration, thank you.

Sincerely yours,
[REDACTED] b7c

ack 11-25-60
[REDACTED] b7c
EX 101
REC-22 61-7511-266
11 NOV 28 1960
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/ch
245582
5-7A

1 - Mr. [REDACTED] b7c

November 25, 1960

EX. 101

REC-22

61-7511-266

b7c
Dear [REDACTED]

I have received your letter dated November 14, 1960, and your interest in communicating with me is indeed appreciated.

Your letter is being made a matter of record by this Bureau; however, for your information, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not issue clearances or nonclearances.

I am enclosing some material on the topic of communism which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/aw
245583

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures - 5

b7c
(3) b9c
SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE TWO

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 20
NOV 25 1960
COMM-FBI

51 DEC 1 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOV 25 4 12 PM '60
FBI - WASHINGTON
RECORDED

NOV 25 4 12 PM '60
FBI
RECORDED

JFK
TH

bx

[REDACTED]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Correspondent states that he understands the FBI has had an interest in the Highlander Folk School. [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED] Correspondent states that [REDACTED] he hopes to work for the Government and he does not want to jeopardize his chances by having his name on a subversive list. Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning correspondent.

The Highlander Folk School has been the subject of numerous allegations that it is a communist school and the headquarters of communism in eastern Tennessee, due primarily to its interracial character. These allegations have not been substantiated. The Bureau has not investigated this organization.

61-7511

The following items of literature were sent to the correspondent.

1. "Communist Target - Youth."
2. "Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality."
3. "What You Can Do to Fight Communism and Preserve America."
4. "America - Freedom's Champion."
5. Reprint from "FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin," March, 1960, with "An Analysis of the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA."

b7c

[REDACTED]

January 16, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

0

Highlander

Please inform me immediately as to whether or not the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tennessee, has been listed as a Communistic "Front".

Yours very truly,

bk

[REDACTED]

EX 100

REC-16

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/bd
245 SSB

*mmh
ack 1-24-61
del/mmh*

61-7511-267

JAN 25 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

REC-16

61-7511-267

January 24, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8BTG/CB
245532

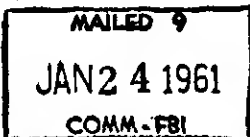
Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter dated January 16, 1961, has been
received.

Although I would like to be of service, in carrying
out its investigative responsibilities, the FBI does not make
evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity
of any organization, individual or publication. I hope that you
will not infer in this connection either that we do or that we do
not have data in our files relating to the subject of your inquiry.

If you desire a list of the organizations which have
been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the
scope of Executive Order 10450, your request should be submitted
to the Subversive Organizations Section, Internal Security Division,
United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C.

Sincerely yours,



John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE:

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

52 JAN 31 1961

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(Note continued on next page)

mb (3)

b7c
Letter to [REDACTED]

1-24-61

NOTE (continued): [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] No other references located which might be identifiable with correspondent. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is not identifiable in Bufiles.

The Bureau is cognizant of the numerous communist affiliations of personnel affiliated with the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 2, 1961

The attached clipping was sent to the Director in an envelope postmarked at Atlanta, Ga., with the handwritten notation: "Shouldn't this be investigated??"

Attachment
hbb

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Parsons ☒
Mr. Mohr ☐
Mr. Belmont ☐
Mr. Callahan ☐
Mr. Conrad ☐
Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. Evans ☐
Mr. Malone ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tavel ☐
Mr. Trotter ☐
Mr. Jones ☐
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Ingram ☒
Miss Holmes ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

REC-31

MAR 6 1961

ENCLOSURE

EX-112

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

Shouldn't this be investigated??

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTB/bw
245532

62 MAR 9 1961

Highlander And Dr. King Join Forces

Atlanta's Southern Christian Leadership Conference — headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. — and Tennessee's controversial Highlander Folk School have joined forces to train Negro leaders for the Southern civil rights struggle.

James R. Wood, SCLC administrative assistant, said in Atlanta Thursday that 11 Negro leaders have already completed a one-week course of instruction at the school and another 15 will attend a second course in two weeks.

He said the first 11 participants were Negroes from Savannah and Montgomery, Ala. None was from Atlanta, he said.

THE SECOND class will be composed of students from Tennessee and Kentucky, he said.

Mr. Hunt said the course was designed primarily to instruct Negro leaders from smaller towns, who will then return home and teach local Negroes.

"They're being trained to be leaders and teachers," he said. "They are learning to teach simple reading, writing, civics, politics, economics and leadership to less educated Negroes."

He said the course also included instruction in the elementary philosophy of nonviolence, social protest and "what prejudice is and how segregation works."

MR. HUNT emphasized that Dr. King's organization hopes the program "will quickly outgrow its beginnings" and will eventually be set up on an area-to-area basis.

The Highlander Folk School, located deep in Tennessee's Cumberland Mountains between Chattanooga and Nashville, has been involved in the past in several political controversies.

It has been staunchly defended by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, among others, but, in 1960, a Tennessee state court revoked its charter after a legislative investigation charged that Communists had lectured there.

THE SCHOOL has continued to operate, pending appeal of the court order.

Mr. Wood said Thursday that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is aware that the school's reputation might rub off, but be added:

"We find no reason not to cooperate with any organization that is interested in the development of full citizenship for Americans which cannot be proved to have conducted itself in a manner which is not American or patriotic."

Mr. Wood said the Highlander classes are part of a three-phase training program designed to develop local Negro leadership. The other phases are "citizenship schools" to be established by the Highlander graduates and a "correspondence institute" to be conducted by the conference.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTJ/aj
24552

61-7511-268
ENCLOSURE

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XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☒ For your information: LETTER FROM THIRD PARTY

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-269

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Get it, or it's Communist

Highlander Plan Designed To Help Negro Pass Voting Test

By LEON DANIEL

Monteagle (UPI) — Highlander Folk School, a liberal outpost in the rolling Southeast Tennessee hill country, is quietly at work on a project designed to make the southern Negro's voice heard at the polls.

Highlander is training volunteer teachers, who return to their southern communities and set up schools to teach illiterate adult Negroes to read and write well.

The school has traveled a rocky road since it was founded in 1932 by Myles Horton, a native of Savannah in segregation-minded West Tennessee.

The racially-mixed school's charter was revoked for violating the state's segregation laws following a widely publicized investigation by the Tennessee legislature.

But the school was permitted to continue operations pending appeal of the court order lifting the charter.

Horton said he is prepared to appeal the case all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. But right now he is giving less thought to Highlander's legal problems than he is to what he calls his "citizenship schools."

In explaining how the plan works, Horton likes to talk about Johns Island, a rural area off the coast of South Carolina. Most of the people there are Negroes and very few of them, according to Horton, are literate.

"We opened a school in a community there in 1958," he said. "There were 208 Negroes and of these about 30 voted. Now more than 700 are registered and almost all of them vote."

He said that as more Negroes began voting on Johns Island roads were built and public schools were improved.

"None of this has been done for the Negroes by the local white," Horton said. "With the impetus and support of the school, taught by local volunteer teachers, they

have done it themselves."

The teachers for the schools get their training at intensive workshops at Highlander. Horton said he has found that learning is accelerated "when the motivation is first class citizenship."

"The mechanics of the program were worked out by Mrs. Septima Clark, our educational director," he said. "I have been experimenting with the plan for years but she worked out the teaching details."

Highlander is financed by contributions from throughout the United States. Among the more prominent backers of the school are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, well-known theologian.

Horton said he founded the school "to teach the theory of democracy and brotherhood," and the school's purpose has remained the same down through the years.

A congressional committee, as well as the Tennessee legislature, was once directed to smoke out

charges of communism leveled against Highlander.

Horton himself has been called a "Communist." He said he is a Democrat and a Presbyterian "but I'm certainly not a Communist."

He puts it this way: "If I were a Communist, I can assure you there would be a lot more Communists in Tennessee than there are now. I think I'm that good an educator."

Freezable Dressing For Salad Developed

Albany, Cal. — Frozen salad dressing is a new development of scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture. A dressing made of safflower oil, wax, rice flour, and fresh egg yolks proved stable at 10 degrees Fahrenheit. The scientists now hope to give the product stability zero.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/CA
245622

01-7511-269
105-

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. **T** *bx*

gm
REC- 82

100-7511-269
March 16, 1961

5-112
R-7C-
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP8 BTG/ab
24505

X
Dear **[REDACTED]**

I have received your letter dated March 3, 1961, with its enclosure, and the interest which prompted your communicating with me is appreciated.

While I would like to be of assistance, the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the FBI, strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government, do not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. I am sure you will understand the necessity for this policy and will not infer that we do or do not have in our files the information you desire.

In view of your interest in the internal security of the United States, I am enclosing some literature which you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures - 5

bx
mea
(3)
239
Tolson _____
Parsons _____
Mohr _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

for
51 MAR 24 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

100-7511-269
100-7511-269
SEE NOTE ON YELLOW: PAGE TWO
gm
7/8/2

b7c [REDACTED]

NOTE ON YELLOW:

There are no identifiable references to correspondent.

Correspondent writes apparently in self-justification concerning her views on integration expressing a segregationist's viewpoint while stating she is not a segregationist. She asks whether integration is promoted by "communism" and then in her letter announces that she does not oppose integration but opposes communism. She encloses a clipping from a newspaper concerning the Highlander Folk School which is described as teaching volunteer teachers so that they may return to their community and in turn teach the Negro people to read and write sufficiently well so that they can pass literacy tests to vote. The newspaper article stated the School's charter was revoked for violating the state segregation laws. The case is reported to be presently under appeal. Correspondent asks whether schools of this type are training Negroes to be communists and expresses the opinion that this school's "leader and other ones have been investigated and brought to trial for Communism." She wonders who is intervening in favor of the School's leader.

Correspondent furnished an address on her letter of [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED]

The Highlander Folk School (HFS) has been the subject of numerous allegations that it is a communist school and the headquarters of communism in Eastern Tennessee, due primarily to its racial character. These allegations have not been substantiated. The Bureau is cognizant of the numerous communist affiliations of personnel affiliated with the HFS. The Bureau has not investigated this organization. (61-7511-266, 267)

b7c

[REDACTED]

The following literature was forwarded
to correspondent:

1. "One Nation's Response to Communism."
2. "Communist Target-Youth."
3. "Breaking the Communist Spell."
4. "God and Country or Communism?"
5. "Communism and the College Student."



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**HIGHLANDER FOLK
SCHOOL**

PART 7 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 61-7511

Highlander Folk School

Section 8 of 11 Sections

61-7511

FBI

Date: 1/17/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7511)
 FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (61-34) (RUC)
 SUBJECT: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL;
 IS - C

OO KNOXVILLE

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and Knoxville is one copy each of opinion of USDC WILLIAM E. MILLER dated 1/11/68 regarding Tennessee General Assembly investigation of the Highlander Educational Research Center.

Enclosed opinion was made available by BRANDON LEWIS, Clerk, USDC, Nashville, Tenn., on 1/16/68, who made copy available to SA [REDACTED]

It is noted that the opinion in part denies the plaintiff's request that the court take steps to have a 3-judge court constituted and convened, sustains the defendant's motion to dismiss the complaint insofar as it challenges the validity of Tennessee Code, Sections 3-301 through 3-325, and enjoins a number of the defendants until further orders of the court from proceeding or acting further under the terms and provisions of joint house resolution No. 14.

The above information is being furnished the Bureau and Knoxville for the completion of their respective files.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
 2 - Knoxville (Enc. 1) (RM)
 1 - Memphis

ngm

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/AL

C. G. Bishop

Approved: F54 R Jensen
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

67 FEB 21 1968

JAN 19 1968

61-7511-334
 RUC
 RUC

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_____ Page(s) _____

☒ For your information: Opinion of USDC William E. Miller
dated 1-11-68

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

1-7511-334 enclosure

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

1/18
17

lrc [redacted]

May 12, 1968

F. B. I -
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

^{Highlander} Folk School
Can you tell me if the
Highlander Folk School,
late of Douthett, Tenn. &
now located in Knoxville
Tenn. and run by one
Diles or Dyles Horton, is
on the F. B. I. Subversive
list? Thank you very much.

W

ITC
5-15-68
mm

5-17-68
mm

CONFIDENTIAL
and lrc

[redacted]

EX 106

61-7511-335

6 MAY 20 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/clw
245682

REC-28

TRUE COPY

[REDACTED] b7c

May 12, 1968

F. B. I -
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Can you tell me if the Highlander Folk School, late of
Mouteagle, Tenn. & now located in Knoxville Tenn. and run by one Miles
or Myles Horton, is on the F. B. I. subservise list? Thank you very much.

[REDACTED]

b7c

ITC
5-15-68
mer

ack
[REDACTED] : mer
5-17-68
mml
el

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/5/84 BY SP8BT g/c
241632

8.1

REC-28

May 17, 1968

61-75-11-335

EX 106

[REDACTED] b7c

m2

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of May 12th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, this Bureau has no list such as you mentioned. Further, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I am unable to furnish the data you are seeking.

MAILED 2
MAY 17 1968
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED] mer (3)
mm

b7c

REC'D BISHOP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/ao

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

57

MAY 24 1968

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

— 1M
Gentlemen,

May 16 - 68

Please inform me of
what information you
have on the Highlander
Folk School located in
Monteagle, Tenn. U.S.A.
I am curious as to the
real nature of this
School which seems
questionable to say the
least.

REC-20

61-7511-336

EX-115 Sincerely
MAY 23 1968

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

BK

17
5-22-68
jed
ack 5/22/68
[Redacted] / [Redacted]
[Redacted]
ex
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/OD
345632

TRUE COPY

May 16 - 68

Gentlemen,

Please inform me of what information you have on the Highlander Folk School located in Monteagle, Tenn. U.S.A.

I am curious as to the real nature of this School which seems questionable to say the least.

Sincerely

/s/

 etc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/aw
245632

1TC
5-20-68
zed
note 5-22-68
1/8/84
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8/

AA

EX-115

May 22, 1968

61-7511-336

REC-20

[REDACTED]

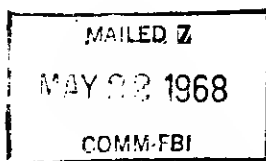
Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of May 16th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, although I would like to be of assistance, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I am unable to furnish the data you are seeking.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

sky (3)

MAY 25 10 52 AM '68

REC-D B12H01

F B I

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/DA

245882

REC-D B12H01
MAY 25 10 52 AM '68

352

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

52
3

COPY

[REDACTED] b7c
June 15, 1968

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been told the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee, at one time was operated by certain communist elements, and for that reason the school was closed down by act of the state of Tennessee and its legislature.

Will you please tell me whether or not this school was actually closed down because of the school's subversive nature. Please also tell me if this is the same school where the song, "We Shall Overcome" was written or spawned.

Thank you very much.

Respectfully yours,
[REDACTED] b7c

REC-71 61-7511-337

12 JUL 9 1968

ack nml
7-5
[REDACTED]
This copy was mailed on June 28, 1968.
nml
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/CJ
243825

CORRESPONDENCE

July 5, 1968

REC-71 61-7511-337

Dear [REDACTED]

I received a copy of your letter on July 2nd.

In response to your inquiry, while I would like to be of assistance, information in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I am unable to furnish the data you are seeking.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
JUL 5 - 1968
COMM-FBI

NOTE: [REDACTED]

adkw
(3) [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/bk
243532

Tolson _____
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Bishop _____
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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

54 JUL 11 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GR
10.

September 2, 1968

b7c

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Before I get to my questions, let me take this opportunity to thank you and your personnel for the service you render to this nation.

I am enclosing a copy of a picture and a statement concerning Dr. Martin Luther King. As a concerned citizen I feel that this type of information should be verified as true—or refuted if false. I hope you can help me do one or the other.

May I have the answers to the following questions:

1. Did a person by the name of Karl Prussion operate as a counter-spy for the FBI from 1947 to 1960?
2. Was the Highlander Folk School abolished by the State of Tennessee because it was a subversive organization?
3. Is the following statement by Karl Prussion accurate?

"I hereby also state that Martin Luther King has either been a member of, or wittingly has accepted support from, over 60 Communist fronts, individuals, and/or organizations which give aid to or espouse Communist causes."

7511
May I request any other information concerning Communist subversion that you are free to give to the public.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTJ/aj
245833

Sincerely,

b7c

EX-100
REC 13

61-7511-338

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

SEP 11 1968

ENCLOSURE

Front

MARTIN LUTHER KING....AT COMMUNIST TRAINING SCHOOL



The above picture was made by an employee of the State of Georgia, at the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee during the Labor Day week-end of 1957. The photographer was sent to the Highlander Folk School by the Georgia Commission on Education. The Highlander Folk School was abolished by an act of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee at a later date because it was charged with being a subversive organization. *gil*

Those numbered in the picture are:

1. Martin Luther King, Jr., of the Montgomery boycott and the Birmingham riots. Karl Prussion, a counterspy for the FBI for twenty-two years, charges that Martin Luther King belongs to sixty Communist-front organizations — more than any Communist in the United States. He is promoted and encouraged by the Kennedys.
2. Abner W. Berry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.
3. Aubrey Williams, President of the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., The Transmission Belt in the South for the Communist Party.
4. Myles Horton, Director of Highlander Folk School for Communist Training, Monteagle, Tennessee.

These "Four Horsemen" of racial agitation have brought tension, disturbance, strife and violence in their advancement of the Communist doctrine of "racial nationalism."

CIVIL WAR IN UNITED STATES!

COMMUNISTS USE NEGROES FOR U.S. CIVIL WAR

Manning Johnson, former top Negro communist,

"Stirring-up race and class conflict is the basis of all communist party work in the South... This plot to use the Negroes as the spearhead, or expendables, was concocted by Stalin in 1928.

Vicious Negro intellectuals, along with the Reds, through their impractical, unrealistic alien behavior, turn race relations into a shambles. Every Negro who opposes integration and the A.A.C.P. becomes a "traitor" or an "Uncle Tom." Every white person taking a similar stand is a "criminal" and "outside of the law."

They (Negro intellectuals) have no love for their own people... They play Moscow's game and they deserve whatever reward is due them.

A large number of Negro ministers are all for the communists. White ministers acting as missionaries, using the race angle as bait, aided in the cultivation of Negro ministers for work in the Red solar system of organizations... The use of sex and perversion as a means of political blackmail was an accepted red tactic.

...Of all their work methods used, it was generally agreed that the Church is the "best cover for illegal work."

-from the book, "Color, Communism and Common Sense."

J. Edgar Hoover: "In the case of the Negro minority the Communist Party in 1938 to lay down a specific Party line for the guidance of comrades in the U.S. Negroes were to be considered as an 'oppressed race.' But in the South, the slogan was 'the Right of Self-Determination of the Negroes in the Black Belt.'"

Masters of Deceit.

MARTIN LUTHER KING TO DIRECT COMMUNIST STRUGGLE

COMMUNISTS IN NAACP TOLD TO WORK FOR COMMUNIST OBJECTIVES - FOLLOW KING. *** NEGROES DUPEL ***

AFFIDAVIT

I, Karl Prusian, a former county clerk for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1947 to 1950, under penalty of perjury that from the years 1947 through 1950 I attended five county committee meetings of the Communist Party of Santa Clara County, California. (A county committee meeting of the Communist Party consists of one delegate representing each Communist cell in a county.) The meetings were held during the aforementioned period in the following locations:

The residence of Robert Lindsay, Communist, in San Jose, California, 1947; the residence of Mary Field, Communist, second organizer, Palo Alto, California, 1948; the residence of Isabel and Edwin Cerny, both Communists, Menlo Park, California, 1949; the residence of Gertrude Adler, Communist, Palo Alto, California, 1947; the residence of Karl Prusian, Communist, for the first Los Altos, California, 1948; the residence of Myra White, Communist, Mountain View, California, 1949.

I hereby further solemnly state that at each and every meeting as set forth above, the Ed Beck, Communist, who is presently secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of San Mateo County, California,

and a member of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), presented the directive from the district office of the Communist Party in San Francisco to the effect that:

"All Communists working within the framework of the NAACP are instructed to work for a change of the passive attitude of the NAACP toward a more militant, demonstrative, class struggle policy to be expressed by sit-ins, demonstrations, marches and protests, for the purpose of transforming the NAACP into an organization for the achievement of Communist objectives."

I further swear and attest that at each and every one of the aforementioned meetings, the Reverend Martin Luther King was always set forth as the individual to whom Communists should look and rally around in the Communist struggle on the many racial issues. I hereby also state that Martin Luther King has either been a member of, or willingly has accepted support from, over 60 Communist fronts, individuals, or organizations which are aided to espouse Communist causes. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of September, 1953.

(s) Karl Prusian, B ALJ George E. Farley, Notary Public.

September 10, 1968

REC 1361-7511-338

44-205

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

In reply to the inquiry in your letter of September 2nd, with enclosure, concerning the Highlander Folk School, information in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I am unable to furnish the data you are seeking.

I can tell you that Karl Prussion assisted this Bureau by furnishing information on subversive activities from November, 1949, to July, 1958, during which time he was compensated; however, he was not a Special Agent. His personal ventures, his opinions and statements are strictly his own and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

I am enclosing literature on the general topic of communism which I trust will be of assistance to you.



Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/k
245862

Enclosures (3)
Communism and The Knowledge To Combat It!
Do You Really Understand Communism?
One Nation's Response to Communism

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

SEP 13 1968

b7c

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. His enclosure was a page from The Augusta Courier with photograph of Martin Luther King and others reportedly at Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee. This page, photograph and individuals contained therein are well known to the Bureau.

K-1
[REDACTED] b7c
March 25, 1970

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.D.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am inclosing a 'copy' of a picture of Martin Luther King photographed by an employee of the State of Georgia at the Highlander Folk School. I need a verification of this picture. Is this correct? Has King been known to associate with these individuals? Was he duped, pink or red? It is most urgent for me to receive this information.

bx [REDACTED] Also, I am interested because our priest in his sermon last Sunday said, "Does anyone have the guts to spend \$5.00 to see the movie, 'Martin Luther King'?"

If your answers are negative to my questions, I'll crawl into a hole and shut up.

Your reply will be appreciated and please make it fast.

Thank You!

Yours truly,
[REDACTED] b7c

P.S. I have the original picture as published in the 'Councilor', Shreveport, Louisiana. This is a photo copy.

ENCLOSURE
"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8BTA/02
245582

ST-11Z

REC-129

61-7511-340

14 APR 6 1970

ack
4-2-70
[REDACTED] b7c
CORRESPONDENCE

MARTIN LUTHER KING...AT COMMUNIST TRAINING SCHOOL



The above picture was made by an employee of the State Police, at the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee, during the Labor Day week-end of 1957. The spy was sent to the Highlander Folk School by the Virginia Commission on Education. The Highlander Folk School was abolished by an Act of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee at a later date because it was charged with being a subversive organization.

Those numbered in the picture are:

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

HERB W. BERRY, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, President of the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., a fellow-traveling organization, and,

JOHN HORTON, director of the Highlander Folk School for Communist Training, Monteagle, Tennessee.

Karl Prussion, a former F.B.I. counterspy, has this to say about Martin Luther King, Jr.:

"... I further do solemnly swear and attest that, ... one Rev. Martin Luther King was always set forth as the individual to whom Communists should look and rally around in the Communist struggle on the many racial issues.

"... I hereby also state that Martin Luther King has either been a member of, or wittingly has accepted support from Communist fronts, individuals, and/or organizations which give aid to or espouse Communist causes, numbering over 60."

While openly preaching non-violence in Chicago this summer, Martin Luther King and his agents have been actively organizing Negro bands and planning violence. His purpose is to gather a million dollars a year from the suckers who contribute to his activities.

wa

REC-129 ST-117

61-7511-340

April 2, 1970

b7c

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter, with enclosure, was received on March 30th. In response to your inquiries, information in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I cannot be of assistance to you in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/5/84 BY SP8 BTG/aw
243536

NOTE:

[REDACTED]

Enclosed is a copy of a leaflet concerning the alleged attendance of Martin Luther King at the Highlander Folk School in 1957. This school and Karl Prussian are well-known to the Bureau. We have received citizens inquiries concerning the enclosed photograph and leaflet in the past.

b7c

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Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

EX [REDACTED] WMM (3)
adm
[REDACTED]

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

[Handwritten initials and date]

67 APR 13 1970

REC'D-BEADING ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

-4724

REV

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: August 21, 1972

FROM : A. William Olson
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

SUBJECT: Correspondence from [REDACTED] b7c

Enclosed for action deemed appropriate is a copy of
a letter to the Attorney General received from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and a copy of our reply
thereto.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

Enclosures

ST-111

REC-19

61-7511-341

AUG 22 1972

ENCLOSURE

cc let + encls to [REDACTED] etc
6/8/25/72
F-176

[REDACTED] etc
61-7511-341

EXP. PROC.

108-11615-151-4219

ENCLOSURE COPY FILED IN

August 3, 1972

AUG 7 1 18 PM '72
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED

AUG 3 1972

Correspondence Control Unit
Internal Security Division

Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst
Washington
District of Columbia 20530

Dear Sir:

I am trying to find out some information about the "Highlanders" who live in our community in New Market, Tennessee. There is a school located on the highlanders property which is supposed to be for Appalachian underprivileged children; however, none of the children from the surrounding communities attend.

It is rumored that they are a communist organization.

Mr. Nile Horton owns the property and Mr. William S. Ludwig is head of the school, the head of which is continually guarded and only certain cars are allowed in the area.

The F.B.I. suggested that I contact you for this information as they could not devulge any information. I would greatly appreciate any information concerning the "Highlanders", the school they run, or any other information you might be able to supply me with in this matter.

Your prompt attention will be greatly appreciated.
Thank you for your time and cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

XEROX

AUG 28 1972

61-7511-

ENCLOSURE

146-1-70-32		
21	AUG '7	72
341		
INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.		



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

b7c [REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

This is in response to your recent letter to Attorney General Kleindienst wherein you requested information concerning an organization known as "Highlanders."

In furnishing information from its files, if any is available, the Department of Justice is limited by law to servicing the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government in the exercise of official functions. The only authority by which the Department may characterize organizations is pursuant to Executive Order 10450, as amended, in connection with the Federal Personnel Security Program. The list of organizations designated thereunder is currently in the process of being revised and updated and, consequently, is not currently available within the Department for public distribution. I can inform you, however, that the organization mentioned above does not appear on this list.

A copy of your letter is being furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for action it may deem appropriate.

Sincerely,

A. WILLIAM OLSON
Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

By:

THOMAS E. MARUM
Special Assistant

61-7511-341
ENCLOSURE
(2)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.



Deleted under exemption(s) b7C; b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.



Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.



Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.



Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):



For your information: _____



The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-7511-NR, 3/21/73

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Review of Bufile 61-7511 captioned, "Highlander Folk School; IS-C," disclosed that this institution, which in the past has conducted classes in labor organization, economics, and the general field of labor education, has for years been the object of public scorn based on allegations that it is Pro-Communist. FBI inquiries based on these allegations were terminated 2/27/51 by the late J. Edgar Hoover who ordered that no further contacts whatsoever were to be made at the school. This action was based on a letter to Hoover from the American Civil Liberties Union dated 2/14/51, in which it was alleged that the FBI was "recently conducting an inquiry into the Highlander Folk School apparently on the grounds that interracial education is somehow subversive." Our inquiries prior to the contact ban determined that the school had had Communist Party members on its staff as instructors and had welcomed Communist Party members as students, but there was no evidence that the school was Communist dominated. The organization was never cited by the U.S. Attorney General as subversive.

Highlander Folk School

Section 7 of 11 Sections

61-7511

9

12/16/40

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Folk School Admits Parody on 'America'

Mrs. Myles Horton Acknowledges 'Song' Printed, Distributed by School; Words Written By Former Official

SEWANEE, Tenn., Nov. 13.—Officials of the Highlander Folk School at a conference here last night acknowledged responsibility for the use of a parody on "My Country 'Tis of Thee," which appeared in a pamphlet of workers' songs distributed by the school in 1938.

Title of the parody is "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and the words were written by Don West, who formerly was associated with the school.

The words, taken from the official publication of the school, follow:

My country 'tis of thee,
Land of mass misery,
Of this I sing,
Land where the workers toil,
And bosses reap their spoil,
Where children starve and freeze
From Fall to Spring.

My native country thee,
Our fathers fought to free
You from a king.
And in their steps we tread,
Fighting for meat and bread,
Workers, lift up your head—
Let freedom ring!

The song was introduced by C. H. Kilby, secretary of the Grundy County Crusaders, and Mrs. Myles Horton acknowledged that it was printed at the school. This song appears with a list of workers' songs in the fourth series, 1938, price 5 cents.

CHATTANOOGA NEWS - FREE PRESS
Chattanooga, Tennessee
November 13, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8RTG/ak

24533 INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

61-7511-A-

5

THE PRESS-SCIMITAR
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
November 13, 1940

Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....

LABOR SCHOOL ASKED TO MOVE

Grundy County Group Says
Teachings Subversive

By United Press

TRACY CITY, Tenn., Nov. 13.—

The Highlander Folk School—a labor school which recently received a contribution from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt—faced demands today that it move from Grundy County on the grounds that its teachings are "subversive."

The demands were made last night at a conference of officials

of the school with leaders of the "Grundy County Crusaders," which was organized earlier in the evening for the purpose of "driving the school from the county."

A. L. Henderson, Tracy City banker and chairman of the "Crusaders," charged that teachings at the school were subversive. Officials of the school, including James Dombrowski, its head, countered with the offer to move if the "Crusaders" could prove that "our teachings are subversive."

Dombrowski said the objects of the Highlander School were to offer a workers' education program, labor extension courses and community help projects. He said no official connection, "only friendly relations," existed between Highlander and Commonwealth College, Mena, Ark., another labor school. A resolution was passed requesting the Highlander School to move

from the county, because "Grundy County has received only adverse publicity" since the school's establishment and because "no beneficial, only harmful reactions," have come from this school since it was established several years ago.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8 BTG/OK

245682

NOT RECORDED

INDEXED

61-7511-A-

'Crusaders' Renew Folk School Fight

Kilby Predicts Citizens' Group Soon to Launch New Moves in Effort to Force Highlanders Out

By JAMES D. PRATHER

New developments in the campaign of the Grundy County Crusaders to force the Highlander Folk School to leave the county are expected soon, C. H. Kilby, secretary of the organization, said yesterday.

Mr. Kilby stated he was not authorized to reveal the nature of the plans under way, but he added the "Crusaders are working night and day." He pointed out Folk School authorities have not made clear their work, although they have been given ample opportunity to do so.

The "Crusaders" formed an organization at Tracy City last week and adopted the slogan, "No ism but Americanism." A. L. Henderson, Tracy City banker, was elected president of the group. About 150 Grundy County citizens, including representatives of practically every organization in the county, attended the organization meeting.

When the "Crusaders" organized, a committee of seven was appointed to confer with a committee from the Folk School in an effort to iron out their problems. The conference was held at Sewanee, on neutral ground, and many problems arising between the two groups were discussed, but no definite action was taken. The "Crusaders" averred the Folk School officials "evaded" their questions when enumerating the activities of the school.

10 CRUSADE REASONS

According to Mr. Henderson and Mr. Kilby, the "Crusaders" desire that the school be moved from Grundy County because:

1. The school is charged with fostering and advocating "un-American activities," and stirring up "labor agitation."

2. The school is accused of teaching "Communist principles." School authorities denied this accusation. Dr. Dombrowski, school head, said if the Communist charge "could be proved the school would leave."

3. The school teaches its students to sing a parody on "America"—"My Country 'Tis of Thee"—which says the United States is "a land of misery."

4. No benefits have come to Grundy County since the school was organized in 1933.

5. A Chattanooga manufacturing plant, which had planned to locate near Monteagle, changed its plans when it learned the new plant site would be near the school.

6. A moving picture, "People of the Cumberlands," was distributed which depicted the worst side of Grundy County. It was stated that the worst shacks and the worst living conditions in the county were featured, and that the photographers saw fit to leave out of the film every modern home and every worthwhile activity of the people of Grundy County.

7. Grundy County youths are denied jobs outside of the county when the employer finds out they live in the vicinity of the Folk School.

8. The school stirred up "labor agitation" in Grundy County, and sponsored a "sit-down strike of WPA workers."

9. Grundy County has received "bad publicity" because of the location of the school in the county.

10. Plays produced at the school are not "conducive" to harmony between workers and employers.

In the opinion of Mr. Henderson and Mr. Kilby, none of these items were satisfactorily answered by Dr. Dombrowski, Myles Horton, educational director of the school and labor organizer; Mrs. Myles Horton, musical director; Dr. Lillian Johnson, founder and member of the school's board, and Roy Reynolds, of Chattanooga, member of the school's executive council.

Mr. Tracy
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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CHARGE COMMUNIST TIE-UP

The Folk School leaders pointed out the school is simply a "labor school" but the "Crusaders" are not content with this answer. "We do not object to a labor school," Mr. Henderson stated last week. "We believe they (the school authorities) are closely associated with Communist organizations and teachings."

Dr. Dombrowski declared at the Sewanee conference that the Folk School at present is the only labor school of its type in the United States. He said Commonwealth College in Arkansas, a former "labor school," had been disbanded, and that a similar school in the East had folded up.

Dr. Dombrowski has pointed out that some of the people in the community desire the school to be retained. He said a petition was being circulated for signatures. He also offered to move the school if charges could be substantiated that the school is a "detriment," if it is "un-American," and if it is "illegitimate." He said, however, that he wanted "proof" to substantiate any charge.

The school head said the major work of the school is its activities in connection with labor. "This is a new service for industrial workers," he maintained. "It is a service designed to help workers function more intelligently in their unions." Labor history and economics are taught students who enroll, he added. Collective bargaining also is one of the subjects taught.

Dr. Dombrowski said students come to the school from many states. He added that an exchange student had enrolled from Mexico. Students are given six-week courses. "We have the help in these six-week courses of not only members of our staff, but outstanding labor leaders." Dr. Dombrowski said the school has the "official endorsement" of labor. Many labor groups have come to the defense of the school, he asserted.

"Our complete program is some-

what like that of a settlement house transferred to the country," Dombrowski continued. "The difference is that changes are made to suit the needs of the community." He added:

"We have done a lot of things of a cultural nature, but our main effort is to try to raise living standards. We have not been very successful. We will admit that we need your help."

The nursery school, which gives assistance to about 13 children, and quilting, berry picking, canning and potting activities were cited as some of the accomplishments of the school in the community.

CITIZENS' STATEMENTS

Here are some unsolicited statements from well-known people who live in the vicinity of the school who desire that it be moved:

E. W. Cheek, Tracy City, retail druggist:

"The people of the county are definitely opposed to the Folk School, and we think its influence is bad. Boys from our county have been refused jobs elsewhere because employers think they are labor agitators. We were denied a shirt factory because of the bad publicity given the county in connection with the school. The school is bad morally and in every other way. I think Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt put money in the school through ignorance. I think that is the kindest thing I can say about Mrs. Roosevelt."

Mrs. J. J. Lasater, Monteagle restaurant owner:

"I want the school and the people who are connected with it moved back where they came from."

W. H. Cox, Palmer, president of Local 5,881, United Mine Workers of America:

"I just don't believe the Folk School should be allowed to stay in Grundy County, or any other county. They should be driven back to where they came from. I don't think they have ever done anything that was any good for Grundy County. The school has been a disadvantage to the county ever since it came. The school has driven business from the county that we would have gotten."

Horace Moore, Palmer, member of the United Mine Workers of America:

"The Folk School has been a sore spot in my mind for a long time. I think the school is un-American."

No future conferences between the "Crusaders" and the Folk School heads have been announced.

Hull Listed as a Sponsor for 'Folk School' Benefit

Mrs. Roosevelt and Others Prominent in New Deal Aid Institution Which Tennessee Group Opposes.

By JOHN T. MOUTOUX, News-Sentinel Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—Secretary of State and Mrs. Cordell Hull are listed among the sponsors of a benefit to be given here the night of Dec. 6 for the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tenn.

The movement here to aid the Tennessee "labor school" is in striking contrast with the effort of a Tennessee group to drive the school out of Grundy County.

Other sponsors of the benefit include:

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. Hugo L. Black.

Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Harold L. Ickes.

Miss Harriet Elliott of the National Defense Commission.

Sidney Hillman of the National Defense Commission.

Leon Henderson of the National Defense Commission.

Dr. John Studebaker, head of the U. S. Bureau of Education.

Federal Works Administrator John Carmody.

Former Governor and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania.

Rep. Jerry Voorhis of California, member of the Dies committee.

Rep. Lee Geyer of California, author of the bill to abolish the poll tax.

Rep. John Coffee of California, staunch friend of the TVA.

Poet to Participate

Archibald MacLeish, librarian of the Library of Congress and a noted poet, will read one of his works, "America Was Promises."

A ballad poem by Katherine

Garrison Chapin will be sung by Louise Burge and the Washington Choral Society. Miss Chapin is the wife of Francis Biddle, solicitor-general of the United States.

Mountain and workers' ballads and Negro and folk songs will be sung.

Admission prices of \$1.50 and \$2.50 assure a considerable sum will be raised for the Highlander School.

Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

THE KNOXVILLE NEWS SENTINEL

Knoxville, Tennessee

November 29, 1940

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HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL,
Monteagle, Tennessee;
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

61-7511-A

Dies to Get Evidence On 'Folk' School

Grundy County Crusaders Plan to sent Findings to Un-American Pro When He Visits Chattanooga

By JAMES D. PRATHER

Representative Martin Dies, of Texas, chairman of the House committee investigating un-American activities, will be presented evidence in connection with the operation of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle when he comes here Dec. 6 to make an address in Memorial Auditorium, The News-Free Press learned from a reliable source this morning.

The informant said members of the Grundy County Crusaders, an organization formed several weeks ago to work toward the removal of the school from Tennessee, were studying plans to present evidence they have obtained about the school to Representative Dies. It is expected a committee from the Crusaders will seek an appointment with Dies before his speaking engagement.

CRUSADERS CHARGE

The Crusaders have openly accused the school of teaching and fostering communistic principles, but Dr. James Dombrowski, chairman of the school, and other school officials have hotly denied the accusations. Dr. Dombrowski stated at a conference held between a committee from the Crusaders and a committee from the school at Seawanee that Highlander would leave the state if it could be proved by the Crusaders the school is communistic.

Dombrowski explained the school is maintained as a "labor school," and that union men who attend are taught how to better deal with their employers. The Crusaders, on the other hand, charge the school has prevented industry from moving to the county and that the influence of the school has prevented Grundy County youths from obtaining jobs elsewhere. Employers, the Crusaders allege, are of the opinion youths who come from Grundy County are "labor agitators."

The Crusaders fanned a flame that had been simmering for some time when they formed their organization at a mass meeting held in Tracy City. A mass march on the school had been planned, but this was abandoned. Instead, a conference was held at Seawanee, with Dr. Fleming James acting as an impartial chairman. The conference lasted four hours, but no definite plan was worked out by the groups.

A. L. Henderson, president of the Crusaders, and C. H. Kilby, secretary, have gathered a great deal of evidence about the school, and some of this was revealed at the Seawanee conference. They called especial attention to a song book published at the school which contained a parody on "America." The parody, said in part that America is a "land of mass misery."

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THE CHATTANOOGA FREE PRESS
Chattanooga, Tennessee
November 22, 1940

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Miss Gandy

MRS. FDR GIVES TO FOLK SCHOOL AGAIN

Letter to Dombrowski Re-
bukes Foes; May Visit.

Special To The News-Sentinel
MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Feb. 8—
James Dombrowski today said
that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
has sent Highlander Folk School
another \$100 scholarship. Her
letter, a copy of which was head-
ed "THE WHITE HOUSE," was
given by Dombrowski as follows:
"My Dear Mr. Dombrowski:
"I am sending you the same
amount as I sent you last year as
my contribution toward a scholar-
ship in the Highlander Folk
School.
"I have had the school checked
by people in whom I have ab-
solute confidence and am con-
vinced that the newspaper attack
and the groups which have been
opposed to you are not opposed
to you because of any communist
activities, but because they are
opposed to labor organization and,
therefore, labor education. This
seems to me a most unwise and
short-sighted attitude and, there-
fore, I am continuing my support.
I hope this spring to come down
to see the school myself."

KNOXVILLE NEWS-SENTINEL
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

FEB 8 - 1941

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Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gurnea

Junior Order Denounces Folk School

College Excoriated
As 'Hotbed Of
Communism'

Resolutions condemning the Highlander Folk School of Sumnerfield, near Monteagle, as a "hotbed of Communism" were passed yesterday by delegates of the State Junior Order of American Mechanics in annual convention here.

The group also passed an "all-out" aid to Britain resolution introduced during the afternoon session by C. H. Kilby, Junior Order member and secretary of the Grundy County Crusaders movement which repeatedly has criticized Highlander Folk School. He also introduced the resolution against the school.

FBI INFORMED

Kilby last night said he had turned over complete data to FBI agents and had given testimony before the Dies Committee at Washington, that the school was one of three in existence in the United States today advocating the formation of a "Red form of government."

"This school (Highlander) and others now located in isolated sections of North Carolina and New York are recruiting students from the 13 Southeastern states and go under the guise of a labor school," Kilby charged.

Reports of the State Council and standing committees were read at yesterday's opening session attended by 24 officers and national representatives, 68 members of the State Council and 16 new members.

ELECTION TODAY

Officers are to be elected this morning.

The group yesterday pledged \$85 for the Tiffin Orphans Home at Tiffin, Ohio, sponsored by the Junior Order.

Mayor Fred Allen, Congressman John Jennings Jr. and Judge Alex Bailey, of Lenoir City, were principal speakers yesterday.

James W. Zirkle, State Councilor, will preside today.

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THE KNOXVILLE JOURNAL
Knoxville, Tennessee
May 14, 1941

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
TREASON

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 Mr. Clegg.....
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 Mr. Glavin.....
 Mr. Ladd.....
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 Mr. Rosen.....
 Mr. Tracy.....
 Mr. Carson.....
 Mr. Egan.....
 Mr. Gurnea.....
 Mr. Hendon.....
 Mr. Pennington.....
 Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
 Mr. Nease.....

CURE FOR BLINDNESS

NEWSPAPERS or newspaper people afflicted all at once by the day-to-day inability to see or recognize a Communist, are in a state of sudden blindness. Fortunately, it isn't contagious. As a matter of fact, it isn't even quite convincing. We recommend exercise for it, simple callisthenics which we shall call the Get-Down-Your-October, 1939-Files-And-See-What-You-Wrote-Then treatment.

Lo, there were Communists then. Highlander Folk School was the nucleus (these files attest) of Communist enterprise, and the articles published were calculated to expose it as such. That was during its stage of incipency. Not yet was it being openly courted as a resort of the political intelligentsia. Not yet was it being petronized in more than clandestine fashion by the "liberals." Sidney Hillman had still to effect his all-inclusive coalition, eventuating in the scales of this present blindness.

The theory of the thing apparently is that when one multiplies the Highlander outfit by four or five—mixes it with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the PAC, the National Farmers Union, the FEPC—suddenly it just ceases to exist for what it was; and, presto, the last taint and vestige of Communism vanishes from the whole state of Tennessee!

No, that professed blindness isn't contagious. The record is there for anyone to see whose eyes are not deliberately closed. Communism has its agents in this state, for a campaign which is part of its overall effort to wrest from the people of the United States their own government. Few are blind—and even these can see if they will only look.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
 "NASHVILLE BANNER"
 NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
 DATE: 5-20-46
 FORWARDED BY THE
 MEMPHIS FIELD DIVISION

RE: EDITORIAL; COMMUNISM,
 MEMPHIS PD

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CIO students at folk school call for farmer-labor unity

MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—“Workers and farmers are allies . . . The common people have a common enemy . . . Big Business.”

These were among the comments made by CIO students as they summed up the highlights of the Third Annual Southern CIO Term held at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., from May 6 to June 2.

Representing CIO workers in the oil, chemical, wood, textile, tobacco, rubber and laundry industries, the students sent a vigorous protest to President Truman against the union curbs he recommended to Congress.

“We feel that the action you have taken is lining yourself up with big business and capital against labor. We consider this a betrayal of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s principles and policies to which you pledged your full support.”

These sentiments were also voiced by Farmers Union, CIO and AFL representatives attending a farmer-labor conference held at Highlander Folk School during the CIO term.

Homer Crabtree, secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee Farmers Union, told the delegates that

much of the misunderstanding between organized labor groups and the farmers resulted from “monopoly interests,” which were able to keep these two groups divided by controlling the instruments of education and information.

“Actually,” he said, “the interests of the two groups are the same. Farmers cannot sell their products unless the workers’ wages are enough to buy them—and workers cannot keep their jobs unless farmers make enough money to buy the products industry workers make.”

Techniques for carrying on effective political action in their local unions were taught the students by Joseph Gaer, editor of the CIO Political Action pamphlets, and Orval Winfield, Tennessee CIO-PAC director.

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EX-1

This is a clipping from
page 5 of the
Peoples World for

6-18-46
Clipped at the Seat
of Government

School Gives Courses Promoting Race Amity

By Angus McDonald

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL at Monteagle, Tenn., founded in 1932 by Myles Horton, a native Tennessean, and Don West, a Georgia poet, is a new kind of school. It has no entrance requirements, gives no credits or degrees, and tailors its courses to fit the needs of the students and their problems.

For example, last year, after the Tenn. race riots, the school gave courses devoted to promoting understanding and cooperation between Negroes and whites. The school regularly provides instruction in labor, history, economics, parliamentary law, labor-management contracts, journalism and folk music.

Horton and West from the very beginning decided that one of the main things ailing the South was race hatred, and that the best way to make the South democratic was to train both Negroes and whites to live and work together. They were assisted in their early efforts by Dr. Lillian W. Johnson, an amiable elderly lady from Memphis, who donated 200 acres of land and a log cabin.

Not long after the school opened Zilphia, a girl from Arkansas, with an accordion and a beautiful voice, appeared. Myles and Zilphia were married in three weeks.

"I think it was love at first sight," said Zilphia, who has spent most of her life collecting folk songs as they are sung and played by people in the hills.

Difficulties Licked

DURING the thirties the school had a rough time, in spite of enthusiastic indorsements from distinguished educators, such as John Dewey and Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina.

Myles and Zilphia had to go out and raise money to keep things going. (They only charge \$50 a month, including room, board and tuition.) But they never lost faith in their idea, and today the school has a record of training 20,000 Southerners for leadership in their communities.



Photograph by Williams

Zilphia was in Washington not long ago on a fund-raising expedition and brought with her a custom-stringed instrument called a "harmonie."

"I looked for a harmonie for years," she said. "Finally I found one 'way back in the Tennessee mountains. An old man taught me to play it and gave it to me, making me promise to teach someone else how to play it. He said that playing the harmonie was becoming a lost art, and that no one in his community took any interest in it."

Several years ago the school started giving courses on setting up farmer and consumer cooperatives. Attempts also were made to break down the traditional city-country antagonism. Myles says we can never have a functioning democracy unless farmers and industrial workers learn to understand each other.

Staff Expanded

GRADUALLY the school has expanded its staff, and now has seven regular teachers besides calling in specialists in various fields to give instruction. The school is gaining a national reputation. Stetson Kennedy, author of "Southern Exposure," says it has tremendous influence in breaking down race hatred in the South.

This summer, courses were given at Highlander by James Patton, president of the National Farmers Union; Aubrey Williams, publisher

of Southern Farmer and J. C. McAmis, agricultural director of TVA. Patton suggested that farmer-labor cooperation would help both

those in the city and the country. He gave as an example a Farmers Union dairy organization which is dealing directly with workers in a milk processing plant in Tennessee. In September Highlander School is holding another two-week course on soil conservation and farmer co-operatives.

There is reason to believe that Highlander has made a great impression on Negroes as well as whites. Recently a Negro scoutmaster in Chattanooga, after talking to Hyles Horton, said:

"I'd like to bring my Boy Scout troop up to Highlander just to show them that such a thing does exist and that there are white Southerners without prejudice. We wouldn't other you any. We could camp in the woods and just look into the windows once in awhile. It would mean so much to my boy while they're growing up."

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8/24/47

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FBI Stirs Trouble For Tennessee School

Special to THE COMPASS

Monteagle, Tenn., March 16 — FBI agents have come here to investigate the progressive Highlander Folk School, and by the questions they have asked around this small community in the Cumberland Mountains, they have stirred up the first opposition in over a decade to the interracialism which the school practices.

By night the FBI has stood watch over the school, and by day it has interrogated the people of the neighborhood, emphasizing questions related to Communism and the presence of Negro students.

"It wants to know who—especially what Negroes—attend conferences and gatherings at the school, what takes place at conferences, what takes place after conferences, when people sleep.

People who have always had doubts about the school and its practice of non-segregation have now become convinced that the FBI has secret information that the school is both Communist and immoral. Some people who had learned to accept the school now have doubts. Ugly stories are making the rounds, fanning the anti-Negro prejudices of a frontier society.

Myles Horton, director of the school, says he has no idea what prompted the FBI to "harass" neighbors with questions linking Negroes with Communism.

But, he adds, "It has long been a matter of public record that they could catch us red-handed practicing racial democracy by a visit to the school."

2 Agents Inspect School Activities

Last December two FBI agents did visit the school. Horton explained to them that Highlander was established to train democratic leadership, that it is co-operatively owned by the teaching staff and has no affiliations, and that its services are available to all labor, farm, religious and civic organizations working to expand democracy.

He showed them the various school activities, which range from a nursery school, where the children of mountain folk see plumbing for the first time in their lives, to courses in economics, public speaking, parliamentary law, poster-making and dramatics, attended by young men and women



ANIMATED DISCUSSION in a classroom at the Highlander Folk School.

sent by trade unions and other groups.

To point up what Highlander is trying to do, Horton showed the visitors a press release of a speech of his condemning racial segregation and affirming the need for more trade unionism and farm co-operatives.

"By broadening the scope of democracy to include everyone, and deepening the concept to include every relationship," he had said, "the army of democracy would be so vast and so determined that nothing undemocratic could stand in its path."

One of the FBI men, Horton said later, commented that most Southerners thought such views were "Communist." And he left no doubt that he thought they were right.

Horton wrote Hugh H. Clegg, Assistant Director of the FBI, to find out if the opinion of the agents was that of the FBI as a whole. Clegg wrote back that the FBI never commented on organizations, adding that the two agents had denied making any such statements as Horton reported.

In view of what he calls the "short memory" of FBI agents, Horton has now written Attorney General McGrath to ask if he legally can require FBI agents to put their questions in writing and if he can confine himself to written answers.

But the real problem for Horton

and his staff is the community problem. They see attitudes being shaped in the minds of the people about them that can lead to trouble, even to violence.

In the early thirties, when the Highlander School was getting started in Monteagle, a spate of wild tales swept through the community—tales about secret links with Moscow, about machine guns in the attic, about immoral practices in the dead of night.

As the local people got to know the school, however, as they and their children benefited from its educational program or from individual acts of kindness by staff members, the fantasies of the early years yielded slowly to expressions of good will or toleration. For the past ten years there have been no serious manifestations of hostility in the community.

But the ancient prejudices and passions die hard. Now they are being endorsed—seemingly with authority—by representatives of the U. S. government. Now the patient, uphill work of many years is in jeopardy.

Sponsors of the Highlander Folk School include John Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barnes, Mary McLeod Bethune, Leon Henderson, Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, Freda Kirchway, Mr. and Mrs. Corliss Belmont, Lucy Randolph Mason, Carey McWilliams and Jennings

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Highlander Nursery School Open

Dear Editor:

It has been called to my attention that one statement is misleading in your April 30th picture story on the Highlander Folk School. The caption states that the "nursery has been discontinued since FBI agents appeared in Monteagle, (and) helped spread impression the school is objectionable to the Federal government."

The FBI agents have made it more difficult to get financial support for the nursery school, but the nursery school was only temporarily closed and will continue with the help of our friends.

JOANNA WILLIMET

Nursery School Director,
 Highlander Folk School,
 Monteagle, Tenn.

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 Mr. Rosen _____
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 Mr. Nease _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
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 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

HIGHLANDER TOLD INTEGRATION AIM

Local Level Approach Best,
Negro Educator Tells
Workshop Group

Special to The Chattanooga Times

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Aug. 24

—The grass roots approach to meeting and solving the problems of integration was supported here today by Dr. F. D. Patterson, former president of Tuskegee Institute, speaking to one of the final sessions of an integration workshop at Highlander Folk School.

The Negro educator seemed to favor this system as opposed to any form of imposed or enforced methods.

Publicity on many of the incidents in the South, he noted, has awakened the public to the need for improved relations.

Dr. Patterson, now an official of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation, spoke during a session this morning. The afternoon was devoted to a discussion of the integration program at West Virginia State College near Crawford. Formerly a Negro college with a normal enrollment of 800 to 1,000, the school reportedly has a current enrollment of approximately 1,500, about half of the student body being white. Elijah Baker, a Negro student from the college, said the integration program was proceeding without difficulty.

The workshop will be concluded tomorrow afternoon. Some 45 to 50 persons from a half dozen Southern states have been participating, according to Myles Horton, director. About 25 are Negro and the remainder white students.

The Chattanooga

Times

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Daily News-Free Press	\$1.25	\$3.25	\$5.50	\$10.00
With Sunday Times	1.75	4.75	8.00	15.00

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1956.

Why They 'Visited' Highlander

Last July a group of foreign visitors sponsored by the State Department's International Cooperation Administration turned up at the disreputable Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn.

Since the school has such an unsavory reputation, its current director having been called before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and then having been ejected because of his bad conduct, a founder having been described as a Communist and the institution standing for such an extreme brand of leftism, a great many people wondered why the State Department was spending American taxpayers' money to show off the Highlander Folk School to foreign visitors.

The News-Free Press asked the question editorially.

A local reader clipped the editorial, and sent it to a Mr. Lincoln White, acting chief of the State Department news

Mr. White has now given a clear explanation, and assurance that steps have

been taken to prevent such a "slip up" in the future.

Mr. White explained it this way:

"This group was on an International Cooperation Administration-sponsored trip the itinerary of which did NOT include the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle. However, one member of the group of visitors, a Netherlands technician, requested that the group make a brief visit to the school. The ICA leader of the group, unaware of the criticism that previously had been leveled at this school, agreed to the diversion and the group DID go there as stated in the Free Press editorial.

"As a result of this incident the ICA has reinforced its instructions to the leaders of such groups as they go into the field on these trips that under no circumstances are they to alter the approved itinerary for the trip without prior consultation with ICA headquarters in Washington. This, we are assured, will obviate future difficulties of this kind."

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mason _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Mr. [illegible]

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31 OCT 4 1956

Mississippi Senator Reports on Studies

By T. GRADY GALLANT

"I'm in thorough agreement" with the Internal Revenue Service action making donations to Highlander Folk School, Montecagle, Tenn., no longer deductible items on federal income tax returns, Sen. James O. Eastland, chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee told The News-Free Press today.

The senator was contacted in Mississippi for comment on reported efforts by Myies Horton, president of the school, to get Highlander Folk School's exempt status reinstated.

"The Highlander Folk School has been under study by our committee for some time," the Mississippi senator said.

Horton appeared before the subcommittee, which was holding hearings mainly dealing with the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., in March, 1954.

At this hearing, conducted by Sen. Eastland, Horton was tossed out when he refused to answer a question concerning James Dombrowski, a former Highlander School staff member.

"Horton reported at the time that the U.S. marshals who ousted him 'tried to throw me down like a bag of meal,' and that they twisted his arm."

STATUS LOST

Highlander lost its status with the Internal Revenue Service effective Sept. 30, 1956. The ruling letter to Horton was dated Feb. 20, 1957.

His status was both granted and taken away under Section 501 (c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code, which reads:

"Corporations, and any community chest, fund or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, testing for public safety, literary or educational purposes, or fire prevention, or oruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and which does not participate in, or intervene (including the publishing or distribution of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate of public office."

The Internal Revenue Service said that the Folk School does not meet requirements outlined above.

At the hearings in New Orleans, there was testimony by Paul Crouch, now dead, who said he had been a member of the Negro commission of the central committee of the Communist party, the agricultural commission of the Communist party, a member of the central committee of the Communist party and Tennessee district organizer of the Communist party with headquarters in Knoxville.

The following exchange took place under cross-examination of Crouch about a meeting at Highlander Folk School. Crouch answered:

"The meeting was at the Highlander Folk School and present was Mr. Horton. Mr. James Dombrowski, Ed McRea, the Nashville organizer of the Communist party and member of the (Communist) bureau, and, later, my successor as Tennessee organizer."

Crouch testified that this was in 1940. In reference to this meeting, Crouch testified: "I stated that the Communist party was anxious to get the maximum results from Highlander Folk School without endangering Mr. Horton, or anyone."

Durr then said: "The maximum result. What kind of result?"

Crouch answered: "The results to which I referred were if it were to become public knowledge that the Highlander Folk School was cooperating too closely with the Communist party and carrying on too much open propaganda that it would endanger its funds and support and the Communist party recognized that this would be harmful to the school and to the party. However, the party did wish to utilize the school for purposes of recruiting."

Crouch answered: "The results to which I referred were if it were to become public knowledge that the Highlander Folk School was cooperating too closely with the Communist party and carrying on too much open propaganda that it would endanger its funds and support and the Communist party recognized that this would be harmful to the school and to the party. However, the party did wish to utilize the school for purposes of recruiting."

TESTIMONY

Crouch further testified:

"It was the desire of the Communist party not to endanger the school by any activities that would identify it too openly and at the same time that the Communist party wished to work out a program of coordination whereby revolutionary results would be obtained from the school and agreements were made on that point."

This material was on the record of the hearing in New Orleans.

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Page 5

HIGHLANDER
FOLK SCHOOL

MONTEAGLE,
TENN.

INFORMATION
CONCERNING

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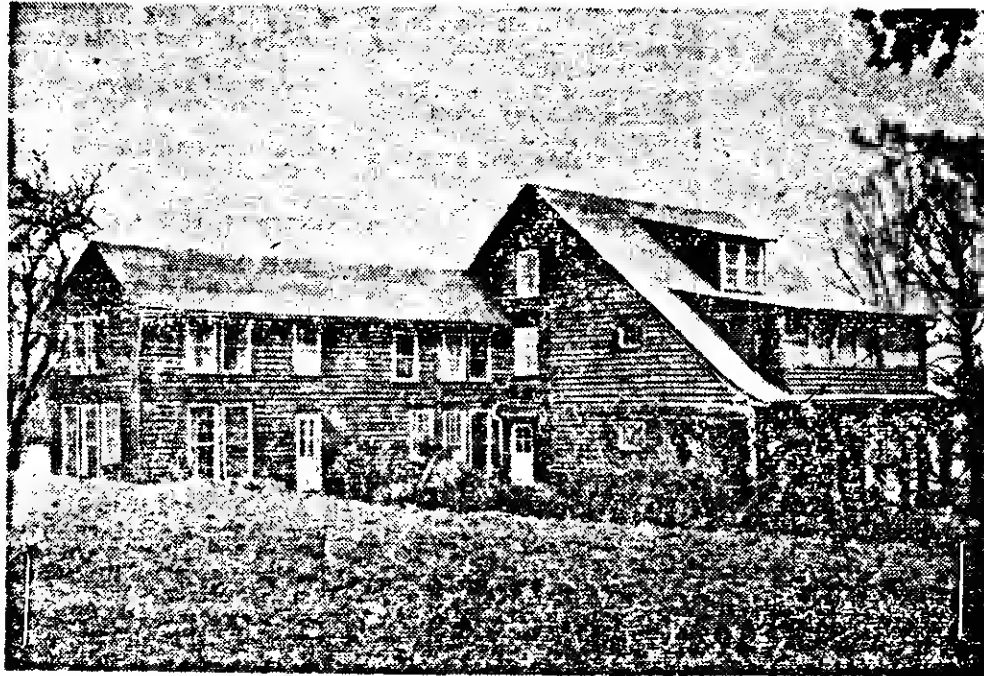
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Highlander Folk School Loses Tax Deductible Status; Eastland Agrees



HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL



MYLES HORTON

GIR 14

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

BAUGHER

120
 (NEGROES)
 ATLANTA--AN "UNDERCOVER AGENT" TOLD THE GEORGIA EDUCATION COMMISSION TODAY THAT SOUTHERN NEGRO LEADERS PLOTTED "RACIAL ACITATION" AT A LABOR DAY WEEKEND MEETING IN AN INTERRACIAL SCHOOL IN TENNESSEE.
 THE EDUCATION COMMISSION, HEADED BY GOV. MARVIN GRIFFIN, WAS FORMED BY THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE TO PLAN GEORGIA'S FIGHT AGAINST INTEGRATION AND TO PUBLICIZE THE SOUTHERN VIEWPOINT IN THE SEGREGATION CONTROVERSY. GRIFFIN DISCLOSED BEFORE THE COMMISSION THAT HE HAD SENT STATE PHOTOGRAPHER EDWIN FRIEND TO "INFILTRATE" THE LABOR DAY WEEKEND MEETING AT THE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL AT MONTEAGLE, TENN.
 THE COMMISSION WAS TOLD THAT THE MEETING WAS HELD TO DISCUSS "METHODS AND TACTICS FOR PRECIPITATING RACIAL STRIFE AND DISTURBANCES."
 GRIFFIN SAID HE CALLED THE COMMISSION INTO SESSION "SO THAT THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA WILL KNOW WHERE SOME OF THE SOUTH'S RACIAL TROUBLE ORIGINATES AND TO LEARN FACTS THAT ARE IRREFUTABLE."
 FRIEND TESTIFIED BRIEFLY, IDENTIFYING PICTURES ON DISPLAY AT THE SESSION AS BEING ONES HE TOOK DURING HIS "INCOGNITO" VISIT TO THE MEETING AT HIGHLANDER FROM AUG. 30 THROUGH SEPT. 2.
 T.V. WILLIAMS JR., EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE FIVE-MEMBER COMMISSION, THEN GAVE AN ORAL REPORT ABOUT FRIEND'S VISIT AND DISTRIBUTED A FOUR-PAGE NIMECROGRAPHED REPORT OF NEWSPAPER SIZE CONTAINING FURTHER REPORTS. WILLIAMS SAID THE MEETING AT MONTEAGLE WAS ATTENDED BY THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., NEGRO BUS BOYCOTT LEADER AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., AND AUBREY WILLIAMS, NPA OFFICIAL DURING THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION.
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File Highlander Folk School

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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

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ADD NEGROES, ATLANTA

WILLIAMS TOLD THE COMMISSION THAT A NUMBER OF PERSONS WHOM STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL EUGENE COOK HAD LABELLED AS HAVING COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS ALSO WERE PRESENT.

ONE OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED KING AND WILLIAMS SEATED TOGETHER AT A SESSION OF THE MONTEAGLE MEETING. ANOTHER PHOTOGRAPH SHOWED AN UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO MAN DANCING WITH AN UNIDENTIFIED WHITE WOMAN.

WILLIAMS REPORTED ORALLY IN A STATEMENT ON THE MICROGRAPHED SHEET WHAT HE SAID WERE FRIEND'S FINDINGS ABOUT THE PURPOSE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE MONTEAGLE MEETING. HIS STATEMENT SAID:

"THE MEETING OF SUCH A LARGE GROUP OF SPECIALISTS IN INTERRACIAL STRIFE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COMMUNIST TRAINING SCHOOL AND IN THE COMPANY OF KNOWN COMMUNISTS IS A TYPICAL METHOD WHEREBY LEADERSHIP TRAINING AND TACTICS ARE FURNISHED THE AGITATORS."

WILLIAMS SAID THE MONTEAGLE MEETING WAS ATTENDED BY NEGRO LEADERS OF THE BUS BOYCOTT AT TALLAHASSEE, FLA., AND OF THE ALLEGED "MERCHANT BOYCOTT" AT TUSKEGEE, ALA.

AN ALABAMA ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL WHO ATTENDED THE COMMISSION MEETING DISCLOSED HE ALSO HAD ATTENDED THE MONTEAGLE MEETING "INCOGNITO" THIS WAS NOT ANNOUNCED PUBLICLY. THE OFFICIAL ASKED THAT HIS IDENTITY BE WITHHELD.

SEVERAL REPRESENTATIVES OF ALABAMA ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN PATTERSON ALSO WERE PRESENT AT THE COMMISSION MEETING.

OTHER COMMISSION MEMBERS PRESENT INCLUDED LT. GOV. ERNEST VANDIVER, ATTORNEY GENERAL COOK, CHAIRMAN ROBERT O. ARNOLD OF THE GEORGIA BOARD OF REGENTS AND ROY V. HARRIS, A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

WILLIAMS TOLD THEM THE NAACP "HAS A PROPENSITY FOR AFFILIATING ITSELF WITH THE COMMUNIST CAUSE."

PLS READ 4TH-LAST PGN ABOVE X X X MEETING "INCOGNITO" BUT THIS ETC.
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Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Griffin 'Spy' Charges Race Strife Plot

ATLANTA, Oct. 4 (AP)—An "undercover agent" for the Georgia Education Commission, headed by Gov. Marvin Griffin, told the Commission today that Southern Negro leaders have plotted "racial agitation."

State photographer Edwin Friend said a Labor Day weekend meeting at the Highlander Folk School (interracial) at Monteagle, Tenn., was held to discuss "methods and tactics for precipitating racial strife and disturbances."

Griffin disclosed that he had sent Friend to "infiltrate" the meeting.

T. V. Williams Jr., executive secretary of the commission, said the Monteagle meeting was attended by Negro leaders of the bus boycott at Tallahassee, Fla., by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who directed the Negro bus boycott at Montgomery, Ala., and by alleged "merchant boycott" leaders from Tuskegee, Ala.

Griffin said he called the commission into session "so that the people of Georgia will know where some of the South's racial trouble originates and to learn facts that are irrefutable."

Williams said a number of persons whom State Attorney General Eugene Cook had labeled as having Communist affiliations also were present at Monteagle.

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Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

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

Sympathizers are many—

Red strength in U. S. shouldn't be measured by card-carrying group

BY EDWIN STRICKLAND, News staff writer

Congressional committees investigating Communist activities in America have repeatedly found that while card-carrying Communists in this country is small, the more numerous supporters of Red "fronts" offer the real problem.

Whether these supporters are innocent tools, used for purposes of communism, or whether they knowingly contribute their talents and efforts, seem of little moment.

Second of a series

These congressional findings have been supported from time to time by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Hoover recently released the information that there are only 17,360 actual members of the Communist Party in the United States. That is a drop of nearly 15 per cent from a year earlier.

Hoover warned, however, that the party's strength should not be discounted on the basis of its decreasing membership.

FIVE WEEKS AGO there gathered at the Highlander Folk School, in Monteagle, Tenn., a most interesting array of persons from several states for what was announced as an integration workshop and seminar.

Included among those in attendance were some who have long been labeled as Communist Party members—or leaders—by competent congressional committees.

But no less interesting were some of the other delegates whose names have long been associated with ultra liberal movements and Communist "fronts" for many years.

The Georgia Commission on Education has just unleashed a blast at Highlander Folk School as a "Communist training school."

The commission, made up of 20 of the highest placed officials in the state, based its findings upon information obtained by undercover agents it employed to investigate the school.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the Georgia investigation, Atty. Gen. John Patterson, of Alabama, had agents at the school. Of prime interest to Alabama and to Patterson, were the several Alabama people who were either photographed

Turn to Page 6, Continued

THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS
Birmingham, Alabama
10/7/57
Front Page
Red Star Final

HIGHLANDER FOLK
SCHOOL, Monteagle,
Tennessee.
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U. S. Red strength not just members

Continued from Page 1

at the workshop or are listed as holding official positions with the school.

Patterson's investigators list five persons from Alabama as being connected officially with the school on its executive board. They are Dr. Charles Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Lewis T. Jones, of the Rural Life Council, Tuskegee; J. E. Pierce, Alabama College at Montgomery; Rosa Parks, one of the leaders of the Montgomery bus boycott, and Aubrey Williams, a Montgomery publisher.

Williams is a white man; with an impressive list of associations with liberal groups, some of which have been officially declared to be Communist fronts.

Other Alabama people taking an active part in the Labor Day week-end workshop included Rev. Martin Luther King, Montgomery bus boycott leader, and Rev. Abernathy, also a Montgomery integration leader.

ACCORDING TO the findings of the Georgia Commission on Education, Rev. King, who has won worldwide recognition for direction of the Montgomery boycott, led a "march on Washington" to protest segregation. Bayard Rustin, according to the commission's findings, helped lead the march.

Bayard Rustin was listed by the Communist newspaper "Daily Worker" as having attended the 1957 convention of the Communist Party U. S. A. The Red publication also identified

Rustin as secretary to Rev. Martin Luther King.

Dr. Gomillion, who has led the Tuskegee boycott of merchants in protest over recent legislation considered by the Negro population in Tuskegee as restrictive, was photographed at the workshop.

The investigative group lists Dr. Gomillion as a signer of a protest statement against outlawing the Communist Party in America, and as having active in the Negro Youth Congress, which is listed as a Communist front by the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," published in 1957 by the un-American activities committee of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Dr. Gomillion, the Georgia commission charged, has lent his name and support to other similar groups.

Neither Dr. Jones nor Pierce was listed as present at the workshop, though they are listed as members of the school's executive board.

NOW LET'S TURN to the most interesting personality of them all. Aubrey Williams, publisher of a farm magazine in Montgomery, has denied before congressional committees that he is a Communist.

He was appointed by President Roosevelt as director of the National Youth Administration. He was also one of the early leaders of Highlander Folk School.

His associations, often in role of leadership, in Communist fronts, is a long one and extends over a period of 20 years.

The following is a list of organizations with which he has been connected, which are on the government's official list of Communist front organizations:

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, sponsor of conference, October, 1949.

American Youth Congress, speaker on two or more occasions.

Civil Rights Congress, speaker, 1947.

Committee For Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, member of executive board.

Southern Conference for Human Welfare, speaker, 1938, speaker, 1940, signer of petition, 1946, chairman of nominating committee, 1946, signer of manifesto, 1947, member of board of representatives, 1947.

WILLIAMS' association with other "front-type" groups include:

American Crusade to End

Lynching, signer of petition, 1946.

Appeal to Guard Civil Rights, signer, listed in "Daily Worker," 1950.

Brief Amici Curiae for the Communist Party, signer, 1955.

Southern Conference Education Fund, president 1948 until now.

Williams was also a sponsor of the W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial Committee, 1951. DuBois, an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, holds the record for the most associations with Communist front groups.

WILLIAMS' other activities since 1938 include:

Association of Internas and Medical Students, speaker, 1950.

Committee to End Sedition Laws, signer of statement, 1955.

Commonwealth College, contributor, 1938. (Massachusetts Investigation of Communists.)

Continuations Committee of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, signer of letter, 1940, (reported in "Daily Worker").

"Mainstream," sponsor, 1947.

Mid-Century Conference for Peace, sponsor, 1950.

Mother Bloor Celebration Committee, sponsor.

National Citizens Emergency Relief Committee to Aid Strikers Families, member of national board, 1946.

National Citizens Political Action Committee, member, 1944. Also chairman of dinner committee, 1946.

New York City Council of the American Youth Congress, speaker, 1938.

Petition to Reconsider Prosecutions Under the Smith Act, signer, 1955 (reported in "Daily Worker").

Progressive Citizens of America, board of directors, 1947 (story in "Daily Worker").

Protest Meeting for Howard Fast, sponsor, 1947 (reported in "New Masses," officially identified as Communist publication).

Washington Committee for Democratic Action, member, 1939.

Workers Alliance (paid tribute to).

Williams is also a former director of Southern Regional Council, Inc., organized in Atlanta and now operating interracial councils in 12 Southern States, including Alabama.

The group was identified in testimony before a Louisiana legislative committee this year as "a Southern Red front."

Nine of the current directors of the organization were formerly affiliated with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

OF THE SOUTHERN Conference Education Fund, which Williams has headed since its beginning, the Senate internal security subcommittee in 1955, said in part that it was "initially an adjunct of the South-

ern Conference for Human Welfare

"After the exposure of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare as a Communist front, it began to wither and was finally dissolved, but the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., continued."

The Senate committee also found that "The Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., is operating with substantially the same leadership and purpose as its predecessor organization, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare."

DR. GOMILLION, of Tuskegee, has served with the Southern Conference Educational Fund, and is one of eight current directors of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., who have been so affiliated with the Southern Conference Education Fund, according to "Firing Line," published by the National Americanism Commission, The American Legion.

Despite his protestations, Williams was named in testimony before the Senate Committee in 1954 as a member of the Communist Party.

The Highlander Folk School, current object of investigation by officials of both Alabama and Georgia, was brought into testimony before the Senate sub-committee on internal security in 1954, by Paul Crouch, admitted top Communist Party functionary in the South before renouncing the Reds.

Said Crouch:
The Highlander Folk School is a school operated at Monteagle, Tenn., ostensibly as an independent labor school, but actually working in close cooperation with the Communist Party.

GIR 14

Workshop glows red—

Communist influence sharpens in race row

BY EDWIN STRICKLAND
News staff writer

Is there any significance in the fact that four of the leaders in recent Alabama racial incidents were much in evidence at the Labor Day Weekend integration workshop at red-tinted Highlander Folk School?

In yesterday's article it was pointed out that Rev. Martin Luther King, Rosa Parks and Rev. Abernathy, all leaders in the Montgomery bus boycott, and Dr. Charles Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee Institute and leader of the Tuskegee boycott, all took part in the three-day program at Monteagle, Tenn.

Third in a series

Who were some of their associates at the workshop? Let's look at a few along with their past performances.

ABNER W. BERRY, a writer for the Communist "Daily Worker," and identified as a member of the Communist Central Committee. As such, he represents one of the powerful Negro Red leaders in the country.

Berry reported the racially integrated meeting in his column in "The Daily Worker" on Sept. 10.

In one photograph taken during the workshop by undercover agents for Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson and for the Georgia Commission on Education, Berry is shown in a study group with Rev. King, Aubrey Williams and Myles Horton, school director.

ANOTHER personality at the school was Pete Seeger, a New York musician and listed by "The Daily Worker" in 1949 as a participant in the New York State Youth Board of the Communist Party.

The mere presence at the seminar of two Communist personalities such as Berry and Seeger would indicate that it had the favor of the American branch of the Communist Party.

Before a congressional committee in 1955, Heeger took the Fifth Amendment when questioned about his Communist Party membership.

He has gotten probably as much mention in "The Daily Worker" as any of the country's second-string Commie leaders.

SINCE 1941, Seeger has had scores of associations and roles with the Communist apparatus in America. Few have been more active in so many Communist "fronts" and in behalf of the Communist Party itself.

At the Highlander Folk School five weeks ago, Seeger was in his most familiar role as an entertainer.

The following is a selected list of his activities. The entire list of 66 known incidents would be too lengthy to report here. Almost all of his activities have been faithfully reported by "The Daily Worker."

ONCE DURING 1946, and three times during 1949, Seeger was listed as an entertainer and participant in activities of the Communist Party in New York:

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 1949.

American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, 1946.

American Folksay Group, 1950.

American-Soviet Music Society, 1947.

American Youth Congress, 1941.

American Youth for Democracy, 1946.

THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS
Birmingham, Alabama
10/8/57

Red Star Final

HIGHLANDER FOLK
SCHOOL,
Monteagle, Tennessee
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Brooklyn Professional Committee for Democratic China, 1946.

Camp Kinderland, 1947, 1948.
Civil Rights Congress, 1949.
Committee for a Cultural Salute to Paul Robeson, 1954.
Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, 1949.

Committee for the First Amendment, 1947.

Committee for the Negro in the Arts, 1949.

Council on African Affairs, 1946.

Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, 1957.

Group for Japanese-American, 1949.

Jefferson School for Social Science, 1946-47-50-54.

May Day, 1950.

Metropolitan Music School, 1954-55.

National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, 1949.

Nature Friends of America, 1950.

New Drama, 1949.

New Masses, 1946.

People's Artists, 1946.

People's Drama Theater, 1950.

People's Songs, 1946, 47, 48.

Progressive Citizens of America, 1947.

Progressive Party of Massachusetts, 1949.

School for Political Action Technique, 1946.

Schroon Crest Camp, 1950.

Sing Out, 1947.

Stop Rankin Committee, 1946.

Swapping Song Fair, 1956.

United Office and Professional Workers of America, 1949.

Testimonial Concert "Bound for Glory" for Woodie Guthrie.

Veterans Against Discrimination of Civil Rights, 1946.

Voice of Freedom Committee, 1949.

West Chester Peekskill Committee, 1950.

Wingdale Lodge, 1955.

World Peace Conference, 1946.

Young People's Record Club, 1948.

Young Progressives, 1948.

FROM CHICAGO to attend the workshop was John B. Thompson, chaplain at the Rockefeller Chapel at the University of Chicago.

Thompson's affiliations over the past two decades read like an index of organizations identified as Communist fronts and other groups listing the same personnel in general as the Red fronts.

Thompson has always been found springing to the defense of the Communist Party and of Reds who run afoul of American laws. He has lent his name to petitions protesting the deportation of Harry Bridges, West Coast Communist in the longshoremen's union.

Thompson was also in the forefront of a welcoming committee in 1948 for the "Red Dean of Canterbury," who the latter visited Chicago.

AGAIN, IT WAS Thompson who spoke out against the conviction of 11 Communist leaders in 1949, and was quoted in the "Daily Worker."

He was a vice president of the deep crimson "Southern Conference for Human Welfare."

Thompson joined in the effort to save the atomic spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, from the death sentence imposed in 1952.

Other affiliations include dozens of organizations officially listed as Communist dominated.

The Georgia Commission on Education commented of Thompson that "it is incredible that any man with the record of Communist affiliations like that of John B. Thompson could long remain as chaplain or pastor to students in a non-Communist institution."

THE REV. Maurice McCracken, of The Neighborhood House, 901 Findley-st, Cincinnati, Ohio, attended the school. Pictured at the school was a station wagon bearing the inscription "Findley Street Neighborhood House."

An investigator from Cincinnati present at the hearing of the Georgia Commission on

Education last week, said the organization is supported by Community Chest funds.

The Georgia investigative group said it included the picture in the record of its hearings for the purpose of "illustrating how many units of Communist apparatus are assisted by organizations purportedly charitable or religious in nature."

Another organization, known as Friends of Koinonia Farms, lists its address as 901 Findley-st, Cincinnati, Ohio.

KOINONIA FARMS, located at Americus, Ga., has been the scene of recent violence and boycotts. It is operated on a socialized, integrated basis. Its leader, Conrad Browne, was in attendance at the Highlander workshop.

No report on Highlander Folk School would be complete without an introduction to Donald L. West of Atlanta, Ga., who was one of the school's organizers.

He was not reported present at the integration workshop, but a look at his background in light of his leadership of the school, might be in order.

THOUGH WEST has never acknowledged Communist Party membership, he was identified as a member of the party in a 1947 report of a committee of the U. S. House of Representatives which was investigating the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

West has written articles for "The Pilot" a publication of the National Maritime Union. The publication is officially listed as being Communist controlled.

In the best tradition of all the known Southern Reds or "pinks," West was active in both the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and the People's Institute of Applied Religion. Both have been identified as Red fronts.

HE IS LISTED as a contributor to "New Masses," a Communist publication, and was a member of the National Wallace for President Committee.

His other affiliations include:

American Peace Mobilization, 1941.

Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor, an Auxiliary of International Labor Defense, 1945.

Educators for Wallace, 1948.

Mother Bloor Celebration Committee.

National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, 1948.

National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, 1942.

Opeo Letter to Harry Bridges, signer, 1942.

(NEXT: What are the stated purposes of the schools? What went on at the integration workshop?)

5-1

Georgia lawmen ask—

Is race strife Commie plan?

BY EDWIN STRICKLAND, News staff writer

IS THERE A MASTER PLAN, Soviet-inspired, behind the racial incidents so widespread in America today?

If the two are connected, how close is the association, and can it be revealed?

These were the two major questions put before the Georgia Commission on Education, when it was created by the Georgia Legislature in 1953 and given broad judicial powers.

The committee has made its first major report based upon an investigation of The Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn.

Why should a Georgia investigative group fire its first guns at a Tennessee institution?

Because, said the committee's executive secretary, T. V. Williams Jr., the commission believes racial strife and tensions are part of a Communist plan to subvert America.

One of the organizers of the school in 1932, was, and is, a resident of Atlanta. He is Donald L. West. Three members of the school's present executive committee list Georgia addresses.

**First
in a
series**

Alabama is represented on the school's executive body in the persons of Aubrey Williams, Montgomery publisher; Dr. Charles Gomillion, dean of students, Tuskegee Institute; J. E. Pierce, of Alabama State College, Montgomery; Dr. Lewis Jones, Rural Life Council, Tuskegee, and Rosa Parks, one of the leaders of the Montgomery bus boycott.

THIS LIST was compiled by investigators for Alabama Attorney Gen. John Patterson who spent several days at the school. The list is not identical with one compiled by the Georgia Commission on Education. The latter group, however, listed the board members as it was on Oct. 30, 1956.

The earlier list carried only the names of Dr. Lewis Jones and Williams from Alabama.

THE GEORGIA GROUP has compiled records from many sources. From the weight of these, the commission unhesitatingly labeled the school as "part of the Communist apparatus in America."

Turn to Page 2, Column 1

THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS
Birmingham, Alabama
October 6, 1957

①
THE HIGHLANDER
FOLK SCHOOL,
MONTEAGLE, TENN.
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Is racial strife Red plan?

BEFORE GOING FURTHER it might be well to examine the makeup of the Georgia Commission on Education which vows to make known what it calls the Communist conspiracy.

Heading the list is Gov. Marvin Griffin, chairman, and Lt. Gov. Ernest S. Vandiver, vice chairman.

House Speaker Marvin E. Moate, State Auditor B. E. Thrasher Jr., and Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook, follow in that order.

The remainder of the board is:

Robert O. Arnold, chairman of the Board of Regents; Whitman Jr., chairman, State Board of Education; M. D. Collins, state school superintendent; Harmon Caldwell, chancellor University System; B. D. Murphy, chairman of the Judicial Council; John Sammons Bell, of the Georgia Bar Assn.; Colbert Hawkins, general counsel, and each of the state's 10 U. S. congressmen.

These congressmen are George I. Smith II, Frank S. Smith, Mrs. Charles R. Crisp, Harvey C. Cutts, Miss Ira Jarrell, Mark Smith, J. Battle, Robert Sapp, John S. Wood and Roy V. Harris.

RECOVER AGENTS for the commission were at the Monteleague school over the Labor Day holidays, when a three-day "integration workshop" was held there. They remained in contact with the school and on the scene until Thursday night of the past week.

The commission's report made Friday in Atlanta included scores of pictures purporting to be taken during the integration workshop.

These pictures show in attendance practically every leader of racial incidents in the South since 1954.

They also show pictures of those who have been identified by congressional investigating committees as Communist leaders, plus a number of persons with records of long association with various Communist "fronts."

THE COMMISSION compiled a consolidated list of what it called "Communist affiliations" of various persons in attendance at Highlander,

Folk School during the Labor Day week-end seminar.

This is the list:

Abraham Lincoln School.
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
American Committee for Yugoslav Relief.
American Continental Congress for World Peace.
American Crusade to End Lynching.
American Folksay Group.
American Peace Mobilization.
American-Soviet Music Society.
American Youth Congress.
American Youth for Democracy.
Association of Internes and Medical Students.

BILL OF RIGHTS Conference.

Boston Freedom of the Press Committee.
Brooklyn Professional Committee for Democratic China.
Brownsville Freedom of the Press Committee.

CAMP KINDERLAND.

Chicago Ad Hoc Committee for Welcome of the Dean of Canterbury.

Chicago Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill.

Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity.

Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.

Civil Rights Congress.

Committee for a Cultural Salute to Paul Robeson.

Committee to Defend America by Keeping out of War.

Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

Committee to End Sedition Laws.

Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor, an auxiliary of International Labor Defense Committee for the First Amendment.

Committee for the Negro in the Arts.

Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact Commonwealth College.

Communist Party.

Consumers Union.

Continuations Committee of the Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

Council on African Affairs.

DAILY WORKER.

Dinner for Pearl Hart.
W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee.

EMERGENCY Civil Liberties Committee.

Emergency Peace Mobilization.

FIRST LINE of Defense.
Frederick Douglass School.

HARLEM Employment Committee.

INTERFAITH Committee for Peace Action.

JEFFERSON School of Social Science.

LEAGUE of Struggle for Negro Rights.

League of Young Southerners.

MAIN STREAM.

Masses and Mainstream.

Methodist Federation for Social Action (not church sponsored).

Metropolitan Music School.

Michigan Herald.

Mid-Century Conference for Peace.

Mother Bloor Celebration Committee.

NATION Associates.
National Citizens Emergency Relief Committee to Aid Strikers Families.

National Citizens Political Action Committee.

National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax.

National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act.

National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

National Negro Congress.

Nature Friends of America.

New Drama.

New Masses.

New York City Council of the American Youth Congress.

New York Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

New York Community Divisions of the Committee to Free Earl Browder.

New York Youth Council.

OPEN LETTER on Military Aid to Spain.

Open letter Protesting Deportation of Harry Bridges.

PEACE Information Center.

People's Artists.

People's Daily World.

People's Drama Theater.

People's Institute of Applied Religion.

People's Songs.

Petition to Reconsider Prosecutions Under the Smith Act.

Political Affairs.

Progressive Citizens of America.

Progressive Party of Massachusetts.

Protest Meeting for Howard Fast.

Protestant Digest Association.

Protest Against Verdict of Guilty in Case of 11 Communist Leaders.

SCHOOL FOR POLITICAL

Action Technique.

Schroon Crest School.

Sing Out.

Southern Conference Educational Fund.

Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Southern Negro Youth Congress.

Stop Rankin Meeting.

Swapping Song Fair.

TEACHERS UNION, Local 535.

Testimonial Concert "Bound for Glory" for Woodie Guthrie.

UNITED OFFICE and Professional Workers of America, Local 18.

United Packinghouse Workers of America.

United States Arrangements Committee, World Youth Congress.

U. S. Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Congress of the Peoples for Peace.

VETERANS Against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York.

Veterans Fighting Fund for Eugene Dennis.

Voice of Freedom Committee.

WASHINGTON Committee for Democratic Action.

Westchester Peekskill Committee.

Wingdale Lodge.

Win-the-Peace Conference.

Wire to President Truman to Veto the McCarran Bill.

Workers Alliance.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S Record Club.

Young Progressives.

NOT ALL of the organiza-

tions or publications listed above have been officially declared to be Communist or Communistic "fronts" by any congressional investigating body, though many of them have.

The Georgia Commission, in its own capacity, lumps them all under the heading of Communist affiliates.

COMING MONDAY:

Alabama personalities who were in attendance at Manteagle.

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

Outlined in 19

Racial events in South following Red pattern

BY EDWIN STRICKLAND
News staff writer

In 1928 a self-avowed Communist spokesman wrote a pamphlet which he called "American Negro Problems."

The writer, John Pepper, with many aliases, drew a pattern of events today that are amazing to the point of being amazing.

Fourth of a series

After reading his pamphlet, one would be led to believe that he was either a man possessing clairvoyant powers, or that we have moved unerringly along the path long ago planned for the South by Lenin, Stalin and other Reds.

In this pamphlet Pepper admitted, almost bitterly, that

there was too much racial harmony in the South. He presented a blue print for ending this harmony.

PEPPER PRESENTED as a prelude to his pamphlet what he said were "the principal demands for the oppressed Negro masses as embodied in the platform of the Workers (Communist) Party of America":

1. Abolition of the whole system of race discrimination. Full racial, political and social equality for the Negro race.

2. Abolition of laws which result in segregation of Negroes. Abolition of all Jim Crow laws. The law shall forbid all discrimination against

Negroes in selling or renting houses.

3. Abolition of all laws which disfranchise the Negroes.

4. Abolition of all laws forbidding intermarriage of persons of different races.

5. Abolition of all laws and public administration measures which prohibit, or in practice prevent, Negro children or youth from attending general public schools or universities.

6. Full and equal admittance of Negroes to all railway, station waiting rooms, restaurants, hotels and theaters.

7. Federal law against lynching and the protection of the Negro masses in their right of self-defense.

Turn to Page 3, Column 1.

THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS
Birmingham, Alabama
10/9/57

Front Page
Red Star Final

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL,
Monteagle, Tennessee.
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Racial events in South following Red pattern

Continued from Page 1

8. Abolition of discriminatory practices in courts against jury service.

9. Abolition of the convict lease system and of the chain gang.

10. Abolition of all Jim Crow distinction in the Army, Navy and Civil Service.

11. Immediate removal of all restrictions in all trade unions against the membership of Negroes.

12. Equal opportunity for employment, wages, hours, and working conditions for Negro and white workers. Equal pay for equal work for Negro and white workers.

Many of these points have long since been realized with

the full cooperation of the majority of Southern leaders. It's typical of the Communist Party that it includes in its aims things on which almost everyone can agree as just and equitable.

The purpose of this enumeration of Communist aims here is to show a parallel with the 25-year-old policy of The Highlander Folk School, in Montecagle, Tenn., and how it has worked toward these goals.

In the July, 1956 issue of "Highlander Reports," a publication of the racially intermixed school, the executive council said:

"The immediate and challenging task confronting those who desire a democratic South

is integration."

The programming of the school's activities for 1957 was then announced:

Twelve integration workshops.

Twenty-four weeks of extension courses.

The announced purpose of these is to train integration leaders in the South.

How well the school has succeeded can be seen from a look at the leaders of all the major racial incidents. All have now, or in the past have had, training at the school.

As late as Feb. 20, 1957, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., took a look at the school's activities and at its tax-exempt status, and ruled that contributions to the school will not in the future be exempt from income tax.

THIS DECISION was based upon a finding that "your staff and students have participated in strikes at various places... It is shown... that your activities also include... promoting certain reforms through organized action programs and other means, as evidenced by the following, which was expressed in one of your annual reports:

"Our purpose is deliberately to use education for the realization of certain social and cultural values. We do not consider other education any less propaganda, because its teachers are ignorant of the fact that they are supporting an unethical STATUS QUO, than our approach which consciously seeks to bring about a more just social order..."

Myles Horton, the school's present director and one of the founders, is now strong in advocating placid compliance in the South to the integration edict. But let us look at his actions prior to the 1954 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, when the "separate equal" school doctrine was still the law of the land.

In a seminar discussion on integration problems held in January, 1957, the joint executive council of the school, and consultants, made it very clear that the work of the school toward integration did not wait on the Supreme Court decision.

SEPTIMA CLARK, Negro teacher who was fired in South Carolina and is now on the Highlander staff, led off by talking about her part in Clinton, Tenn. She deplored the fact that one of the students who began the integration move there, had been taken out of school by her parents. That meeting set the goal for the integration workshops this year, with the announced purpose of training 400 integration leaders a month.

Writing in "The North Central Association Quarterly" in 1952, Horton, who was then

listed as education director of the United Packinghouse Workers Union, expressed his feeling about labor's part in the race struggle:

"With organized labor and public education united in vision and in daily operations we would be in a position to make Democracy a reality.

"No longer would distinction of classes, of race, and religion be tolerated. The schools could rise to the challenge of the day and help in the creation of an army of democracy rooted in the struggles and traditions of the American people, an army so vast and so determined that nothing undemocratic could stand in its path."

To get back to the most recent workshop, an announcement from the school, said "progress reports" will be made "from such key areas in the South as Clinton, Tenn.; Koinonia Farm, an interracial Christian community at Americus, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla. Workshops will consider the implications of integration for church groups, educators, trade unions, business and industry and community and civic organizations."

Integration in the South Today," John Hope II.
 "Integration Beachheads" ...
 Report of Progress and Problems.
 Tuskegee, Ala. ... Charles Gomillion.
 Johns Island, S. C. ... Bernice Robinson.
 Tallahassee, Fla. ... David H. Brooks.
 Montgomery, Ala. ... Rosa Parks.
 Southern Unions ... Ralph Helstein.
 Koinonia Farm ... Conrad Browne.
 Clinton, Tenn. ... Septima Clark.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT
 also featured talks by the Rev. Martin Luther King of Montgomery on "The Look to the Future," and, by Aubrey Williams, Montgomery publisher, on "A New Dealer Looks at the Present."

Something apparently fell through on the Birmingham report. Undercover agents who attended the session reported they could not identify any known integration leader from Birmingham.

King later outlined in his talk what he said were the three major periods in the Negro's rise to what he called "complete integration."

Williams did not see complete integration. He lashed hard at Southern leaders who oppose complete compliance with integration orders, but noted that "the South seems bent upon refusing to give any ground whatsoever."

He said further that "moreover, we are moving steadily in the direction of more rigid and wider denials. We are going to new lengths in establishing the rigidity of separation."

Williams lashed at Southern senators, governors and other leaders for what he said was a stand "little short of insanity." He damned Atty. Gen. John Patterson for what he called "seizure of records of a citizens organization whose activities are limited to protesting a law which had wiped out their right to vote ..."

Williams also lashed at Patterson's seizure of records of a Negro group at Tuskegee, led by Charles Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee Institute, which boycotted white merchants.

Williams concluded that the course being followed by the South could lead to "armed rebellion," and plunge the South again into war.

Here's a partial program of the Labor Day week-end integration workshop, as announced by the school.

Friday, Aug. 30.
 2:30 p.m. "An Overview of

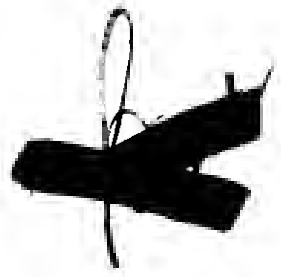
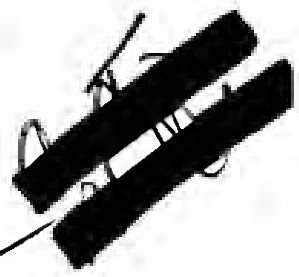
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THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS
Birmingham, Alabama
10/11/57
Red Star FinalHIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL,
Monteagle, Tennessee.
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Professional agitators taught, dispatched

Review of records shows Reds fanned South's racial strife

BY EDWIN STRICKLAND
News staff writer

The race issue in America today is "top priority" for our home-grown Reds and their Soviet advisers.

The Negroes and whites caught in the destructive whirlpool of strife and emotion, etc. mere pawns in the Communist master plan which has been spelled out for us by the Communists themselves.

These conclusions are inescapable to one who takes the time and effort to look behind the scenes and see who is arranging the stage settings.

Last of a series

Also inescapable is a fact that may come as a shock to good Americans who have always been taught that Democracy is rule by the majority.

The shattering truth that has demonstrated itself time and time again is that the unorganized majority is voiceless and without the means of making its will felt. It is the highly organized, militant and often ruthless minorities which rule almost every facet of our national life today.

Chief among those militant minorities is the Communist Party, U. S. A., and the literal "fronts" behind which it disguises itself.

Communism in America has many faces.

Responsible Southern leaders speak sincerely when they charge that behind Southern race incidents lurk the crimson shadow of International Communism.

Previous articles in this series have attempted to explore the basis for these charges. The findings are clear: The Communists and their fellow travelers have seized upon a situation of their own making to bring strife and divide the country's strength at a time when our national security

hangs delicately in the balance.

Several states have undertaken to ferret out the Red fronts behind race incidents. Some fault has been laid directly at the door of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, which has been barred from activity in Alabama and several other states.

But the fault goes much deeper than the NAACP, the facts indicate.

SOME LEADERS say we have been protecting too many "sacred cows" disguised under patriotic and religious labels.

Fully half of the officially labeled Communist fronts go under names which begin with the word "American." A large percentage begin with the words "Christian" or "Religious" or some other word indicating the group to be religious in character.

Congressional hearings and numerous official investigations have established the fact that the Communists seek anonymity in highly respected organizations, then work from within to change the character and purpose of those organizations to make them fit into Communist plans.

Labor unions, cooperatives, civic and patriotic groups, educational institutions, charitable organizations and even churches have been infiltrated by Red agents and their "yes men."

These facts are known to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and often by leaders of the infiltrated groups. Only the latter, and an informed membership, can stop such use of their organizations by the Reds.

How can you tell whether an organization to which you belong is Red-infested, or in danger of becoming so?

1. Look behind its high-

sounding statement of purposes and see whether it is really working for American ideals.

2. Read the list of its sponsors, organizers, donors and board of directors. If you find there are names of persons known to have connections with "front groups" it would justify you to look further.

3. If the end result of the policies of the organization would be strife or disorder, or would give aid and comfort to the enemies of our society, you're striking pay dirt.

Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia charged that Communists are "preying upon members of both races" in creating discord. He has avowed to expose what he calls the entire Communist conspiracy behind the race issue.

ALABAMA'S attorney general, John Patterson, said his investigations have disclosed connections between race boycotts in Montgomery and Tuskegee, and The Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn., which has been called "a Communist training school" by the Georgia Commission on Education.

The school, through its own publications, stated that its field agents worked in almost every Southern city where race incidents have occurred.

The 23rd annual report of the school listed its "accomplishments" of the past 12 months. It listed 11 residential workshops, dealing with everything from labor union activity to the United Nations to "Public School Desegregation Workshop."

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The report also stated that field agents of the school had worked in integration problems in Charleston, S. C., Columbia, S. C., Monks Corner, S. C., Tuskegee, Ala., Knoxville, Tenn., Oak Ridge, Tenn., Chattanooga and Nashville.

In Tuskegee, later the scene of a merchants boycott, the field agents "met with school teachers, clergymen, NAACP leaders, civic association representatives and Tuskegee students to analyze deadlock between white and Negro communities and discuss possible solutions. . . ."

In almost every place, according to the field workers reports, they met with NAACP leaders.

At Johns Island, S. C., May 29, 1955, Highlander representatives participated in an all day panel discussion on the following subjects:

1. Why should Negroes be organized?

2. What are the causes for other races to overlook Negroes?

3. Why are there for less than 30 per cent of colored citizens in South Carolina not registered voters?

4. Does the buying power of the Negro when wisely used, help to change this condition?

THE LAST SUBJECT would be the "economic boycott, such as occurred in Tuskegee."

The activities of the school's staff, said the report, are as follows:

1. Testimonial dinner for Judge J. Walter Waring, Charleston, S. C.

2. Staff Conference, Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, Tenn.

3. Tennessee Council of Human Relations, Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.

4. Southern Conference Educational Fund, Atlanta, Ga.

5. Southern Negro Educational Conference, Nashville.

At least one of the above mentioned, the Southern Conference Educational Fund, has been identified as a Communist front.

The report also noted that "meeting with Highlander fund raising committees on the West Coast made it possible for staff members to speak to classes at the University of California and the University of Washington."

"During visits to Chicago and New York for similar meetings staff members spoke at the University of Chicago, Columbia University, Sarah Lawrence and New York University."

It might be well to note here that while funds for the school are raised nationwide, "scholarships" are offered only to people in Southern communities who wish to provide leadership along the lines taught at the school.

In July, 1955, the Highlander Report headlined its front sheet with:

"WE WILL EDUCATE FOR INTEGRATION IN OUR RESIDENCE SESSIONS, IN OUR FIELD PROGRAM, IN OUR COMMUNITY."

It started off the report by saying:

"The immediate and challenging barrier to Democracy in the South is segregation."

"The immediate and challenging task confronting those who desire a democratic South is integration."

In other words, the school's chief aims in 1955, were identical to the stated aims of the Communist Party, U. S. A., in 1928.

The school likes to crow about what it calls accomplishments in areas where racial incidents have occurred. It publishes sheets called "The Story of John Island," and "The Montgomery Story," as examples.

THE MONTGOMERY story, as told by the publication, has Rosa Parks deciding her people "are not going to take it any more" and thus kicking off the bitter bus boycott.

It is interesting to note that almost every place that staff members of Highlander did field work in 1955, have become the scene of racial incidents.

In Tuskegee the issue is still unsettled. It is led there by Charles G. Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee. Gomillion is on the board of Highlander, as is Rosa Parks. Gomillion is also listed as a sponsor for the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

His other affiliations, most of them officially listed as Communist fronts, are as follows:

W. E. B. DuBois Testimonial Sponsoring Committee, sponsor, 1951. (DuBois, honorary head of NAACP, holds the distinction of having literally hundreds of Communist front associations — more than any other known American.)

First Line of Defense—signer of statement in defense of Communists. (Reported Aug. 29, 1948, "Daily Worker" page 9.)

Manifesto of Negro Leaders—signer of statement against outlawing the Communist Party, 1947.

Southern Conference Educational Fund, member of board of directors, 1954.

Southern Negro Youth Congress, member of advisory board and secretary, 1947. (Officially listed as Communist front.)

Are Negroes being victimized by their own organization, the NAACP, as part of a Red plan in America? Maybe so, maybe not.

The fact is, however, that 10 of the members of the NAACP's national board of directors, each have from 23 to 57 known associations with Communist fronts, including

direct defense of the Communist Party, in some cases; and of convicted Communist in others.

This may account for the fact that the group has never been able to attract more than a skeleton membership in the South, and must depend largely for its funds from the North and Northern "foundations."

Along that line I will mention The American Fund for Public Service. It was a

foundation, amounting to over \$2 million, left by the late Charles Garland of Massachusetts.

The fund's own report for 1928-30, listed a gift of \$100,000 to the NAACP, and another \$5000 loan to that organization.

Significantly, perhaps, most of the other loans and gifts from this foundation were to:

1. Daily Worker, \$6875.

2. American Civil Liberties

Union (several grants).

3. International Labor Defense, \$9975.

4. Max Eastman, for preparation and production of an historic film on the Russian Revolution.

5. Russian Reconstruction Farms, New York, \$21,015.

6. Urban League, \$15,000.

Those are only a representative part of the report, but clearly shows the makeup of the fund to be a deep red.

COMMUNISTS are not found on soap boxes or handing out leaflets. They operate from offices and respectable addresses. They are like termites which enter a timber, gut it to a shell and destroy its strength before being discovered. In many organizations today they entered just as unnoticed, work just as stealthily and in the end bring about the same ruin.

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DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8 BTG/C6

Race Strife Plotted At Integrated Meet

The Georgia Commission on Education has released a brochure giving documented evidence that racial strife was plotted at an integrated meeting attended by Communists and communist sympathizers at Monteagle, Tenn., last Labor Day.

The weekend meeting was held at the Highlander Folk School and was attended by the Rev. Martin Luther King, the Negro minister who led the Montgomery boycott, and many others who have been prominent in racial flareups in the South.

The Georgia Commission on Education has identified the founders and leaders of the Tennessee school as known Communists or Communist sympathizers.

The school was founded by Don West, Myrtle Horton, and James Dombrowski, according to the commission.

OPERATING IN GEORGIA

"Don West, presently operating in Georgia, was district director of the Communist party in North Carolina," the commission said.

The Georgia commission said Horton, who is now director of the school, was identified by the Dies

Committee on Un-American Activities as a "person who attended a secret convention in North Carolina at which time plans were made for spreading revolutionary theories throughout the South."

A top Communist leader, in testimony before the Un-American Activities Committee, described Dombrowski as "being completely pro-Communist and anxious to collaborate with the Communist party, and follow its leadership without taking the risk of actual party membership," according to the commission.

The Georgia Commission sent a photographer to the Labor Day weekend meeting. The photographer made pictures of King and other integration leaders attending meetings which he said plotted methods of stirring up further racial strife.

EMBRACED WHITE WOMAN

He also made photographs which show a Negro man eyeing a white woman's legs at one of the sessions and another with a Negro woman apparently embracing a white woman.

Another of the photographs show Ralph Holsman, president of the

United Packing House Workers of America, and Abner W. Berry of the National Central Committee of the Communist party at the meeting. Berry, a Negro, is also a columnist for the Daily Worker, official publication of the Communist party in the U. S.

The Georgia Commission on Education said the meeting was directed by the Rev. John H. Thompson who "has a lengthy record of Communist affiliations."

The commission listed Thompson's affiliations and noted that he spoke against the conviction of the 11 Communists about a year ago.

Attending the Monteagle meeting were representative leaders of the Tuskegee Alabama boycott, the Tallahassee Florida bus incident, the Montgomery Alabama bus boycott, the South Carolina NAACP school teachers incident, the Kolniba inter-racial farm - Americus, Georgia, and the Clinton, Tennessee school incident," according to the commission.

TYPICAL METHOD

"The meeting of such a large group of specialists in inter-racial strife under the auspices of a Communist training school, and in the company of many known Com-



COMMIES PLOT RACE STRIFE IN SOUTH

Methods of stirring up strife in the South were plotted at a meeting at the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn., by Negro agitators, Communists and communist sympathizers. Notice the Negro (at left with face turned) eyeing the white woman with bare legs.

JACKSON DAILY NEWS
JACKSON, MISS.
10/16/57
Page 3 Cols. 1 - 6

RACIAL MATTERS

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Highlander Folk School

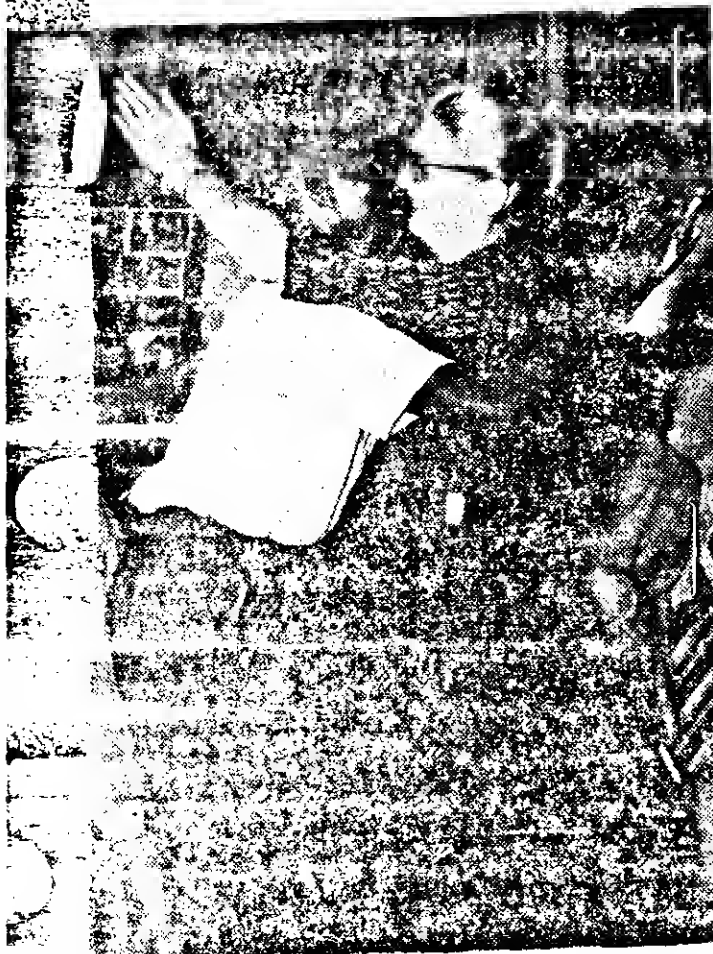
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INTEGRATED FUN AT RED MEET

A Negro man and a white woman bear-hug each other at a meeting held at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn. The photographs taken were made by a photographer from the Commission on Education.



BUS BOYCOTT LEADER AMONG PLOTTERS

The Rev. Martin Luther King (second from right), Negro minister who led the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, was among the Negro leaders, Communist sympathizers who attended the meeting at Monteagle, Tenn.

Communists, is the typical method whereby leadership training and tactics are furnished to agitators," the commission said.

The Georgia commission's brochure included an editorial entitled "Every American Has the Right to Know the Truth" which said:

"On the preceding pages you have seen pictures of the leaders of every race incident in the South from May 1964 until the time of the meeting, Labor Day, 1967, weekend. You have seen executives and leaders of many organizations active in the southeastern region of the United States. All of the pictures contained in this folder were taken during one weekend at this Communist training school, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee.

Names of the national figures are easily identified with their pictures. Other names of lesser figures are those given to the photographer in introductions and self identifications.

"It has been our purpose, as rapidly as possible, to identify the leaders and participants of this Communist training school and disseminate this information to the general public.

"It behooves each of us to learn more of Communist infiltration and the directions of Communist movements. Only through information and knowledge can we combat this alien menace of constitutional government.

Copies of the brochure may be secured by writing the Georgia Commission on Education, 220 Monroe Building, 2nd Floor, Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Georgia Probers Report Dr. Moron At A Meeting Held In 'Red' School

Hampton Institute President
Panelist At Monteagle, Tenn.

By JOHN BOWEN

A Georgia legislative investigating committee has introduced into its records information that Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, recently participated in an integration seminar at Highlander Folk School in Tennessee, an institution which the committee alleges is a "Communist training school."

Records of the Georgia Commission on Education, a public body created by a joint resolution of the state's legislature, include a printed folder of photographs and editorial matter of the 1957 Labor Day weekend seminar at the Monteagle, Tenn. school and a copy of the program which lists Dr. Moron as panelist.

The printed folder on the editorial meeting includes a photograph which allegedly shows Dr. Moron as a member of the panel with other persons at the seminar.

On the program, also introduced in the records of the Georgia legislative committee, Dr. Moron is listed for a panel discussion on "What is the Impact of Integration on the People?" Other panel members are shown as Septima Clark, Highlander workshop director; Wilma Dykeman Stokely, Newport, Tenn., writer and Allen McSwain of Clinton, Tenn.

The printed folder cites "the records of Communist affiliations of four of the leaders of Highlander Folk School." These leaders are listed as Donald L. West, Rev. James B. Thompson, James Dombrowski and Ambrey Williams.

"Each of these four men was prominent in the establishment of Highlander Folk School or in its subsequent operation," the document reads. The document also reads: "They represent the nucleus of this Communist training school."

The Virginian Pilot
Norfolk Ledger Dispatch
Richmond Times
Journal and Guide
Virginia Beach Sun-News
Princess Anne Free Press
Suffolk News Herald
Newport News Daily Press
Newport News Times Herald

(NORFOLK DIVISION)

Date

10-24-57

Edition

Author

Editor

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Thompson, chaplain of the University of Chicago, is listed as the program as director of the seminar and as a speaker. Williams appears on the seminar program as a speaker.

The folder lists 38 alleged Communist affiliations for Thompson, 43 for Williams, 18 for West and 46 for Dombrowski.

At the seminar, Thompson is named as speaking on "Report of Workshops . . . Recommendations for Future Action" and Williams as speaking on "A New Dealer Looks at the Present."

The program says the "major goal of this seminar will be to examine the progress of integration in the South today, to hear about the crucial struggles from those involved, and to appreciate some of the underlying human aspects of integration . . . it is hoped that on the basis of this seminar, whites and Negroes will better understand how they can work together . . ."

It notes talks on "Integration Beachheads - Report of Progress and Problems" at Tuskegee, Ala., Johns Island, S. C., Tallahassee, Fla., Montgomery, Ala., Koinonia Farm, Clinton, Tenn., and in Southern Unions. Also on the program were films and a panel on the Highlander school.

Other panels and workshops on integration are listed on the program, including a workshop in "The Implications of Integration" for religious groups, educators, trade unions, community and civic organizations and youth groups.

Integrated recreational and dinner events also were cited in the Georgia folder.

The Georgia commission's folder charges that the integrated meeting brought together "the leaders of every major race incident in the South" since the U. S. Supreme Court ruling against segregation.

"They met at this workshop and discussed methods and tactics of precipitating racial strife and disturbance," it continues.

"The meeting of such a large group of specialists in inter-racial strife under the auspices of a Communist training school, and in the company of many known Communists is the typical method whereby leadership training and tactics are furnished to the agitators. This was a general workshop and would be the most common method of developing a long range program.

"In specific emergency situations leadership would be sent into the communities to assist.

"Good examples of the infusion of leadership was the appearance of Bayard Rustin, who appeared in the Daily Worker, as secretary of Rev. Martin Luther King, the

Dr. Moron Attended Meet At 'Red' School, Say Georgia Probers

Continued From Page 11

appearance of Don West, prominent Communist functionary, at Koinonia Farm disturbances and the preliminary surveys conducted by John Hope II, preparatory to the Tallahassee bus incident." Hope elsewhere is listed in the printed folder as industrial relations consultant, Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn.

The document notes "representative leaders" of the following incidents at the meeting: Tuskegee, Ala., boycott; Tallahassee, Fla., bus incident; Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott; South Carolina NAACP school teachers incident; Koinonia inter-racial farm, Americus, Ga., and Clinton, Tenn., school incident.

Among persons attending the seminar, according to the legislative commission's records, were the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery bus incident; Fred Routh, a headquarters official of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta; McSwain, who is "credited with precipitating the Clinton, Tenn., public school incident"; Conrad Browne, Koinonia farm leader; Rosa Parks, "one of the original leaders of the Montgomery bus boycott"; Septima Clark "presently director of the Highlander integration workshop was associated with the South Carolina NAACP school teachers incident"; David H. Brooks, "a leader of the Tallahassee bus boycott"; and Charles Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee Institute, who "was the leader of the Tuskegee boycott," and Abner W. Berry of "the Central Committee of the Communist Party."

Concerning the Highlander Folk School, the folder reads as follows:

"The Highlander Folk School was founded in 1932 by Myles Horton and Don West; James Dombrowski joined them shortly thereafter. Don West, presently operating in Georgia, was district director of the Communist Party of North Carolina.

"Paul Crouch, the top Communist Party functionary in the South, testified before the subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities that Dombrowski 'gave me the impression of being completely pro-Communist and anxious to collaborate with the Communist party and follow its leadership without taking the risk of actual party membership'.

"John Butler, another former Communist Party functionary, testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security and Dombrowski at a meeting of Communist Party leaders in Dombrowski's room in the Thomas Jefferson Hotel in Birmingham, Ala., was introduced to him by Alton Lawrence as a Communist Party member.

"Myles Horton was identified before the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities as a person who attended a secret convention in North Carolina, at which time plans were made for spreading the revolutionary theories throughout the South'.

"Paul Crouch testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security that 'the Highlander Folk School is a school operated at Monteagle, Tenn., ostensibly as an independent labor school, but actually working in close cooperation with the Communist Party'.

The document includes the following alleged Communist affiliations for Thompson and Williams:

Thompson: American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born; member of open letter for - Daily Worker, March 1945, Page 8; American Peace Mobilization - chairman - Daily Worker, Sept. 3, 1940, Page 4; Emergency Peace Mobilization - sponsor - call and program, Aug. 21, Sept. 2, 1940; Methodist Federation for Social Action - speaker - Social Questions Bulletin, June 1950, Page 1; National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives - co-chairman - folder, December, 1950; National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act - initiator - letterhead, Jan. 19, 1951; National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions - signer of ad - St. Louis Post-Dispatch, June 20, 1951; Southern Conference for Human Welfare - vice-president - letterhead, July 25, 1947, and Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - signer of open letter - Hyde Park Herald, 1952.

Williams: American committee for the Protection of Foreign Born - sponsor of conference - program and call, Oct. 25-27, 1949; American Youth Congress - speaker at 2 or 3 of their annual meetings - Williams' testimony before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, March 19, 1954, Page 109; brief amici curiae for the Communist Party - signer - U. S. Supreme Court, October 1955; Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact - member of executive board - letterhead, Sept. 18, 1950; Commonwealth College - served on committee and contributed to - Massachusetts investigation of Communists, 1938; National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act - signer of open letter to Senator Hennings - press release, Nov. 14, 1955; Southern Conference Education Fund - president - letterhead, January 1951; Southern Conference for Human Welfare - chairman of nominating committee, 1946 - Williams' testimony before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, March 19, 1954, Page 103; and Southern Conference for Human Welfare - member of board of representatives - letterhead, July 25, 1947.

West and Dombrowski are listed with similar affiliations, including a number of those named for Thompson and Williams.

The folder also notes that the following associations listed above have been cited as Communist fronts in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" published Jan. 2, 1957, by the U. S. House of Representatives

Committee on Un-American Activities:

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Emergency Peace Mobilization, Methodist Federation for Social Action, National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act, Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, American Youth Congress and Commonwealth College.

The Georgia Commission on Education

Atlanta

October 17, 1957

HON. MARVIN BRITTON
GOVERNOR
TAMMUN

HON. ERNEST E. VANDEVER
LT. GOVERNOR
VICE-CHIEF

HON. MARTIN E. MCATEE
SPEAKER OF HOUSE

HON. B. E. THASER, JR.
STATE AUDITOR

HON. EUGENE COOK
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

HON. ROBERT D. ARNOLD
CHIEF, BOARD OF REGENTS

HON. GEORGE P. WHITMAN, JR.
CHIEF, STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

HON. M. D. COLLINS
STATE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

HON. HARMON CALDWELL
CHANCELLOR UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

HON. S. D. MURPHY
CHIEF, JUDICIAL COUNCIL

HON. GEORGE L. SMITH II
1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. FRANK G. TWITTY
2ND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

MRS. CHARLES C. CRISP
3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. HARVEY C. DUTTS
4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

MRS. IRA JARRELL
5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. MARK SMITH
6TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. J. BATTLE HALL
7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. ROBERT SAPP
8TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. JOHN G. WOOD
9TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. RAY V. HARRIS
10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. JOHN CAMMONS GELL
GEORGIA BAR ASSOCIATION

HON. COLBERT HAWKINS
GENERAL COUNSEL

T. V. WILLIAMS, JR., EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
220 AGRICULTURE BUILDING
19 HUNTER STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 3, GA.

Mr. John Bowen
Times Herald
Newport News, Virginia

Dear Mr. Bowen:

In accordance with our telephone conversation of Thursday, October 17, 1957, I am forwarding to you the information I have concerning the presence of Alonso G. Moron at the Labor Day Weekend, 1957, Seminar at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee. I am enclosing a photograph of a meeting taken during this period which reads from left to right: Septima Clark, Alonso G. Moron, C.W. Parrish, Wilma D. Stokely, Allen McSwain. In the extreme left in walking shorts is Abner W. Berry. This photograph was introduced in evidence at the hearing of this Commission on October 4, 1957, as exhibit number 19.

The Atlanta Daily World of August 28 and 29, 1957, also lists Moron's presence. A copy of this article is included. I am also enclosing a few additional copies of the folder we prepared.

The folder we prepared, the Highlander Seminar program included, as well as the photograph, have all been entered in the records of our hearing and of course are privileged.

The Commission was created by a joint legislative resolution which gives us the authority to conduct hearings and hold investigations with the power to subpoena witnesses and to cite for contempt.

If I can be of further help in furnishing you information, please call on me.

Sincerely,

T. V. Williams, Jr.
T. V. Williams, Jr.

Ga. Education Probe Says Moron Attended 'Red' Panel In Tenn.

Dr. Alberto G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, was not available last night to comment on a report that he participated in a panel discussion of racial issues at a seminar at a Tennessee school labeled by the Georgia Commission on Education as a "Communist Training school."

The Institute president, who has headed the college in Hampton since 1949, was reported in New York last night attending meetings of the board of trustees.

A spokesman said there was no way to contact Dr. Moron until 8 this morning.

According to the records of the Georgia Commission, a legislative investigating unit of the Georgia Legislature, Dr. Moron took part in a panel discussing, "What is the impact of Integration on the people?"

The Georgia commission's records include a printed folder of editorial and photographic material on the seminar, which was held on the Labor Day weekend this year at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn. A copy of the seminar program, also in the records, lists Dr. Moron as a panelist.

Other panelists appearing with Dr. Moron, according to the Commission's record, were Septima Clark, Highlander Folk School workshop director; Wilma Dykeman Stokely of Newport, Tenn., a writer; and Allen McSwain, who the commission said is "credited with precipitating the Clinton, Tenn., public incident."

Director of the seminar at Highlander, according to the Commission, was James B. Thompson, chaplain of the University of Chicago, who was listed with Aubrey Williams, former National Youth Administrator in the Roosevelt Administration and publisher of the Southern Farm and Home Magazine as a speaker.

Not listed on the printed program of the seminar, but identified by the commission as among its leaders were Donald L. West, one of the founders of Highlander Folk School, and James Dombrowski, who was affiliated with the school.

The Georgia commission, however, of Thompson, Williams, West and Dombrowski that, "Each of these four men was prominent in the establishment of the Highlander Folk School or in its subsequent operation . . . They represent the nucleus of this Communist training school."

The folder published by the commission cites "records of Communist affiliations" of the four, listing 36 for Thompson, 43 for Williams, 18 for West and 45 for Dombrowski.

Thompson's speech at the seminar was labeled in the program as "Report of Workshops . . . Recommendations for Future Action." Williams spoke on, "A New Dealer Looks at the Present," the commission records show.

The printed program of the seminar was prefaced with the following statements:

"The major goal of this seminar will be to examine the progress of integration in the South today, to hear about the crucial struggles from those involved, and to appreciate some of the underlying human aspects of integration, so that individual citizens may be more aware of and more effective in dealing with the problems which will inevitably accompany the forward movement toward integration in the South."

"It is hoped that on the basis of this seminar, whites and Negroes will better understand how they can work together; community workers and members of religious and social organizations will understand how they can be effective and Northerners will be more aware of what they can do to help the South, both as individuals and as members of organizations."

Included in the program were discussions of "Integration Beach-heads," reports on progress and problems of points of racial controversy such as Tuskegee and Montgomery, Ala., Tallahassee Fla., etc.

Panels and workshop sessions on integration implications in religious organizations, education, trade unions, community and civic organizations and youth groups.

The charge of the Georgia Commission on Education was that the seminar brought together "leaders of every major race incident in the South" since the 1954 Supreme See Dr. Moron, Page 19, Col. 1

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The Virginian Pilot
Norfolk Ledger Dispatch
Artsmouth Times
Journal and Guide
Virginia Beach Sun-News
Princess Anne Free Press
Suffolk News Herald
Newport News Daily Press
Newport News Times Herald
(NORFOLK DIVISION)

Date 10-25-57
Edition
Author
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Dr. Moron

Continued From Page Three

Court decision outlawing segregated schools.

"They met at this workshop and discussed methods and tactics of precipitating racial strife and disturbance," said the commission.

"The meeting of such a large group of specialists in inter-racial strife under the auspices of a Communist training school, and in the company of many known Communists is the typical method whereby leadership training and tactics are furnished to the agitators. . . In specific emergency situations leadership would be sent into the communities to assist."

Examples of this, it was stated, were the appearance of Bayard Rustin, "who appeared in the Daily Worker," as Secretary to the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery bus boycott, and the appearance of Donald West, prominent Communist functionary at the Koinonia Farm disturbances in Georgia.

Attending or taking part in the Highlander Folk School seminar, according to the Commission, were the Rev. King, who led the Montgomery bus boycott; Asher W. Berry, "a member of the Communist Party national central committee; Fred Routh, official of the Southern Regional Council; David M. Brooks, "a leader of the Tallahassee bus boycott"; and Charles Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee Institute, a "leader of the Tuskegee boycott"; Rosa Parks, "one of the original leaders of the Montgomery bus boycott"; and CARL A. Roper, Koinonia Farm leader.

The Georgia Commission went on that the Highlander Folk School, founded in 1932, has been identified in testimony before the U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security as a school operated "ostensibly as an independent labor school, but actually working in close cooperation with the Communist Party."

Myles Horton, one of the founders, was said by the commission to have been identified in a congressional investigation as having attended a "secret convention in North Carolina, at which time plans were made for spreading revolutionary theories throughout the south."

Don West, co-founder of the school with Horton, according to the Georgia commission, was identified in the commission record as "district director of the Communist Party of North Carolina." West is now operating in Georgia, the commission said.

Testimony before a U. S. House subcommittee, the commission cited, identified Dombrowski as a "pro-Communist and anxious to collaborate with the Communist Party and follow its leadership without taking the risk of actual membership."

At Hampton Institute last night, a spokesman explained that Dr. Moron could not be reached in New York because he was attending various committee sessions of the board of trustees.

There was no way to determine, he stated, which meeting the Institute president would attend.

any given time or where the committees were meeting.

Dr. Moron was to be in contact with the Institute staff this morning at 8, it was stated. At this time, Dr. Moron was to be informed of the Georgia Commission's charge.

Dr. Moron, a native of the Virgin Islands, was the first Negro to become president of Hampton Institute.

After attending Hampton Institute, he obtained degrees in sociology from Brown University, in sociology and social work from the University of Pittsburgh, and in law at Harvard University.

He served as American representative on the Caribbean Commission, appointed by President Truman and was appointed by Secretary of State Dulles to head the American delegation to the West Indies Conference and Caribbean Commission meetings in 1957 in Kamaica.

In June, a list of organizations issued by the Institute in which the president held membership included the American Association of School Administrators; the American Christian Palestine Committee, co-chairman; the board of directors, Southern Regional Council; board of directors, Virginia Council on Human Relations; board of directors, Virginia Tuberculosis Association; board of directors, American Red Cross; executive committee, Association for Higher Education; the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People; the National Education Association and the National Negro College Fund.

DR. MORON TO REPLY IN CHAPEL TALK TO GEORGIA ACCUSATIONS

Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, said today he will reply tomorrow to a newspaper article Thursday reporting claims that he had attended a meeting at a "Communist training school" over the Labor Day weekend at Monteagle, Tenn.

Dr. Moron telegraphed The Times-Herald today from Newark, N. J., that his statement will be made in his evening chapel talk at 7 Sunday night at Hampton Institute's Ogden Hall.

The Times-Herald published Thursday charges by the Georgia Commission on Education that the Highlander Folk School, which conducted the integration seminar, is a "Communist training school." Dr. Moron was listed as a panel speaker at the seminar.

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Virginian Pilot
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Journal and Guide
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Princess Anne Free Press
Suffolk News Herald
Newport News Daily Press
Newport News Times Herald ☒
(NORFOLK DIVISION)
Date 10-26-57
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Editor
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EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE

Faculty Of HI Backs President

Confidence in the integrity and loyalty of the president of Hampton Institute was expressed by the school's faculty in a resolution aimed at counteracting news stories which indicated that he participated in a panel discussion at a "Communist Training school."

The Peninsula newspapers published stories last week which reported that Dr. Alonzo G. Moran, president of the institute, participated in a panel discussion of racial issues at a seminar in the Highland Folk School of Monteagle, Tenn.

The Georgia Commission on Education has labeled the Tennessee school as a "Communist Training school."

Institute faculty members during a mid-day meeting yesterday unanimously gave their support to the drawing up of a resolution supporting Dr. Moran, and later at "1:13 p. m." unanimously adopted the resolution by a handvote, it was reported.

Meanwhile, although Dr. Moran had not returned in time to comment on his reaction to stories regarding his attendance at Highland Folk school, he did, however, wire the Daily Press that he would speak on the issue tonight at the Institute.

The complete text of the resolution reads as follows:

"The faculty of Hampton Institute has been profoundly shocked by the unwarranted personal attack upon its president, Alonzo G. Moran, made in recent articles in the local newspapers. It (the faculty) had vainly hoped that the discussion of issues, even the emotionally charged issue of desegregation, might be conducted as a competent and not as malicious assaults upon individuals.

"The faculty repudiates with contempt the implication that President Moran is now, or ever has been, in any way identified with, or sympathetic to, Communism. Knowledge of his dedication to the freedom of the human mind and to the principles of Christianity makes the charge inconceivable. The evidence offered to support it makes the charge, in addition, ludicrous. "The faculty decries the effort to revive the tactic of impugning guilt by association so widely employed by the late Joseph McCarthy and now so thoroughly discredited. It censures as a flagrant abuse of the power of the press the effort, made behind the cloak of legislative immunity, to silence those who would advance the American ideal of freedom and equality under law and the Christian ideal of the brotherhood of man.

"The faculty has complete confidence in the integrity and loyalty of President Moran. It is confident also that all fair-minded persons will be able to determine, as between the President and his detractors, where the charge of un-Americanism properly lies." (Signed, The Faculty of Hampton Institute, William H. Martin, chairman, pro tem, Anita Mack, secretary.

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DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8 BTG/CW
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The Virginian Pilot
Norfolk Ledger Dispatch
Portsmouth Times
Journal and Guide
Virginia Beach Sun-News
Princess Anne Free Press
Suffolk News Herald
Newport News Daily Press
Newport News Times Herald
(NORFOLK DIVISION)

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Dr. Moron Lashes Ga. Commission's Report As 'Character Assassination'

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By HOWARD GIBBONS

Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, declared last night that he plans to continue to speak and act "against injustice, against discrimination, against segregation, against the use of political power to express personal prejudice . . ."

Speaking at a vesper service in the Hall at Hampton Institute, Dr. Moron said he will continue this "wherever I am and as long as God gives me the strength and the courage to defend what I believe and what I think is right."

The Hampton Institute president, who has just returned from a week of meetings of the National Manpower Council at Columbia University in New York City, termed as "Character assassination" a report printed by Peninsula newspapers last week that Highlander Folk School, where Dr. Moron took part in an integration meeting during the Labor Day weekend, has been described by the Georgia Commission on Education as a "Communist training school."

"I read the Thursday story (in the Times Herald) very carefully to see if the references to me were libelous, for I would consider any charge that I was a Communist as libelous and I stand ready to call into court any person who makes such an accusation, with full faith and confidence that no such charge can be substantiated," Dr. Moron told about 1,300 institute students and faculty members attending the vesper service.

"I was saddened, however," he continued, "by the fact that, although no specific charge was made, a reputable paper, published in a community to which Hampton Institute has given so much, should become a party to disseminating information that implies guilt by association."

The report to which Dr. Moron made reply last night was that given last season at Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn., on the subject of racial integration was held "under the auspices of a Communist training school."

The report cited the records introduced at a hearing conducted by the Georgia Commission on Education, a legislative investigating body created by the Georgia legislature.

The Georgia public body records state that "they met at this workshop and discussed methods and tactics of precipitating racial strife and disturbance." The meeting was held "in the company of many known Communists," the Georgia records state.

Dr. Moron declared last night that the seminar was "given wide publicity before it occurred, during the three days that it was being held and at its conclusion."

"The remarks that I made at the seminar," he pointed out, "were reported by the Associated Press and were published in the Memphis Commercial Appeal, the Nashville Banner and the Chattanooga Times. Our clipping service did not provide us with clippings from any Virginia paper, so I do not know whether or not the story was carried in Virginia."

He added, "It is most surprising then that nearly two months later the fact that this seminar was held and I was a participant becomes the subject of controversy in our local press."

Dr. Moron said he has "to date" received no communication from the Georgia Commission on Education "advising me that I was the subject of their investigations and in hearings on Oct. 4, 1957."

"I can think of nothing which resembles more directly the tactics of the Communist Party than this making of character and then disregard for due process, for elementary decency and fairness, as the shocking action of the Georgia Commission on Education."

Dr. Moron said, "It was the warning that the publication of this poison could take place in the same state that gave us the . . . See Dr. Moron, Page 14, Col. 1"

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The Virginian Pilot _____
Norfolk Ledger Dispatch _____
Salem News-Times _____
Journal and Guide _____
Virginia Beach Sun-News _____
Princess Anne Free Press _____
Suffolk News Herald _____
Newport News Daily Press ☒ _____
Newport News Times Herald _____
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Dr. Moron

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thors of the Bill of Rights which embellishes our Constitution. It is almost inconceivable that in the same state that through the years has produced great newspaper men, including Virginius Dabney of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, the distinguished president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, that the responsibilities which undergird freedom of the press should be so lightly disregarded."

He continued, "I am reassured, however, by the many people who have indicated that they deplore this kind of character assassination that this is an aberration which will not be repeated. I am confident there are enough people who have pride in Virginia's history and Virginia's potential for wise leadership that this attempt to impose upon Virginia the unethical practices and American standards of Georgia will be recognized and rejected out of hand."

Dr. Moron said, "If this country is to be infected with the totalitarian poison that seems to be flowing into Arkansas, into Tennessee, and now into Virginia from the demagogues in Georgia, then we are in for a kind of democracy in which freedom to speak, freedom to think and freedom to believe will have no place; and the difference between what exists in Russia today and what we now enjoy in the United States will be obliterated."

"I believe in the democratic process. I believe in the vitality of the Christian Religion. I believe in the dignity of man. These beliefs are inconsistent with the totalitarianism of Russia and Georgia, and with the atheism of the Kremlin and the Communism of the Soviet Union."

Dr. Moron said he does not intend to be "intimidated now by any such threats, be direct or indirect, as the loss of occupation, physical violence or defamation of character."

"As long as people are deprived of rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States—that deprivation which comes from politicians who thrive on fomenting racial strife, I will continue to lift my voice against such iniquitous and undemocratic practices."

As for his talk at the Highlander Folk School seminar, Dr. Moron declared last night that he made three points in it.

"One was that recent evidence indicated that the conflict over integration was producing an exaggerated fear among white people and that in no period of our history have white people of liberal or even moderate views been subjected to more social and economic pressure to make them conform to the pattern. . . .

"My second point was that at the same time this exaggerated fear was spreading throughout the South, we are seeing expressions of new courage on the part of an increasing number of Negro men and women, of Negro boys and girls."

"Finally, I pointed out that the real basis of resistance to the implementation of the Supreme Court decision on the public schools was

primarily the admission of a comparatively small number of Negroes to a handful of schools that used to be attended only by white students; nor was there any honest belief, even by the most rabid segregationist, that coeducation of the races would lead to any significant increase in the crossing of racial strains; but that real objection to public school integration was based on realization that if discrimination and segregation are abolished in the public schools, all other forms of discrimination and segregation would come to be seen as even more ridiculous and unnecessary than they are today."

Dr. Moron last night expressed gratitude to the faculty of Hampton Institute and to others "who have expressed their indignation at the publication of the story (the Times Herald report Thursday)."

He also said to the students, "It is fitting that I make this reply from this platform (in Ogden Hall) and to the Hampton Institute community, because there would be no reason for the interest shown in my activities by the Georgia Commission on Education or by the Times-Herald, if I were not identified as the president of Hampton Institute."

The Rev. Vernon P. Bodein, chaplain of the institute, presided at the vesper service.

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

Wake Up, Americans!

By Otto Gary Tague

Writing today's column is one of the most painful experiences I ever have had. And saddening because the more deeply I dig into subversion, the more shaken becomes my confidence in the devotion to my beloved nation of a vast group of my fellow Americans.

I have before me an account of the meeting, over the last Labor Day weekend, of a large gathering of citizens at what is known as the Highlander Folk School, located at Monteagle, Tenn., which has been designated by some authorities as a "Communist Training School." To what degree this is justified I will let you surmise by offering the Communist Front organizations to which its founders belonged: No. 1 to 36; No. 2 to 45; No. 3 to 43. A consolidated listing of those in attendance on Labor Day shows alignment with 120 Communist Front organizations.

A typical description of these is contained in a report of the House Un-American Activities Committee: "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and nutsiders in the theory and practice of Communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and sympathizers . . . seek to paralyze America's will to resist . . . spread defeatism, demoralization and race friction."

To shake you out of your complacency and false sense of security, mull over this: If there are only 100 such "Communist Training Schools" in the country, each with only 100 matriculates, we must have at least 10,000 citizens training to "spread defeatism, demoralization and race friction." Ten thousand subversives waiting to go to work when Moscow blows the whistle.

Better sit down right now and write every member of Congress you can reach demanding that restrictions on the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Un-American Activities Committee be removed as soon as Congress reconvenes in January. Do it now!

© OTTO GARY TAGUE

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER
Cincinnati, Ohio

DATE 10-28-57

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EDITION Final

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Would-Be Wire Tappers Should Try Hearing Aid

So the secretary of the Georgia Education Commission would buy electronic equipment suitable for wire tapping?

Well, his requisition makes one important omission. He should have asked for a hearing aid.

In fact, without even an audio booster, he might learn that public opinion does not sustain Gestapo activities. Nor is the public enthusiastic about spending tax money for some of the far-fetched "educational" propaganda the Georgia Education Commission has been buying.

We don't believe the government and its efficient security agency, the FBI, would permit any "Communist meeting" at the Highlander Folk School in Tennessee as the commission's gum-shoe agents maintain.

According to reports, anyone who was willing to pay the registration fee could get in at the Highlander School, make photographs, or attend the dance. That isn't in the Commie pattern.

The Highlander School has long had a reputation as a haven for somewhat silly and extreme left-wingers and pseudo-liberals of the naive or stupid variety.

But if any Communist school was held, as the commission claims, it is a matter for the FBI and not for any amateur wire tappers or bush-league secret police.

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Georgia
October 31, 1957
Editor: RALPH MCGILL

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RACE-MIXING CENTER UNDER FIRE

Highlander Director Says School Not Communist, But in Same Field

By JACK NELSON

Journal-Constitution Staff Writer

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Dec. 14.

About two miles from this mountain resort is a small institution where race mixers plan the fight against segregation in the South.

Its name — Highlander Folk School — has an innocuous ring that belies its controversial record of involvement in labor and racial strife.

Highlander's current activities are concentrated on training large numbers of whites and Negroes to fough off integration attempts throughout the South.

Mayor Horton, director and one of the founders of Highlander, acknowledges that the school has been connected with most integration attempts since the U.S. Supreme Court decision of 1954 prohibiting public school segregation.

THE SCHOOL WAS established in September, 1932, by Horton and Donald L. West, a Georgian with a long record of affiliations with Communist front groups.

It didn't take the school long to establish itself as a center of controversial social philosophy.

On Dec. 15, 1932, the Grundy County Board of Education barred Highlander from using county school buildings because of alleged teaching of political matter that was "Red or Communist in appearance."

The school has continued under close surveillance by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Horton himself says, "I've been investigated so much the FBI knows my record for 25 years."

THE ATLANTA JOURNAL AND CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Georgia

12-15-57

Editor: JOEL HUFF

Re: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

IS-C

Atlanta File: 100-804

HORTON NOTLY ~~states~~ that the school has ever had any connection with communism.

"I got a passport to go to Europe this past summer," he said. "I had to sign an affidavit saying I was never a Communist to get the passport."

Horton explains the FBI investigations by saying, "We're in the same field the Communists are in—we just use different methods." Asked to elaborate, he said:

"They say they are interested in social equality. We're interested in social equality."

Highlander hit the headlines two months ago when the Georgia Commission on Education published a four-page newspaper-size report charging that the institution is a "Communist training school."

THE COMMISSION, set up by the Georgia Legislature to help preserve segregation, charged that Highlander's race mixing plans

are part of a communist scheme to create strife.

As "proof," the commission reported that a number of persons who had been connected with Highlander also had been connected with organizations labeled as communist fronts by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

BUT THE RECORD should be set straight on one thing.

There was no cloak-and-dagger work necessary to get the information compiled by the Georgia Commission on Education.

T. V. Williams Jr., the commission's executive secretary claimed that the commission's report on the integration workshop held at Highlander over the Labor Day weekend was based on information gained by Ed Friend, a state employee, who "infiltrated" the sessions.

Williams made it appear that the integration sessions were super secret.

Actually, the meetings were open to the press and were covered by Tennessee newsmen. Friend registered at the school as an employee of the State of Georgia.

As for the subversive organizations listed by the report which was signed by Gov. Marvin Griffin as commission chairman, they are a matter of public record and have been for some time.

THE GEORGIA REPORT

named one known communist — Abner W. Berry, a Negro identified as an official of the American Communist Party and a reporter for the Daily Worker—as being in attendance at the Labor Day integration workshop.

Horton claims he did not know Berry until introduced to him by Georgia's own Ed Friend, the "undercover" agent. Berry enrolled at the workshop as a freelance writer, Horton declared.

Horton blasted Gov. Griffin for sending a "stoopidpigeon" to Highlander and said the Georgia governor might also be guilty of "planting Berry, an alleged Communist, at the school."

"I say 'alleged' because he could be working for the FBI," Horton said.

THE GEORGIA REPORT showed a picture of Berry and three other persons, one of whom it identified as Ralph Heistein, president of United Packinghouse Workers of America.

Heistein, who participated in the integration workshop as a panelist discussing labor union experience in integration, blasted "the governor of Georgia's deceitful attempt to make the fight for

desegregation appear to be a Communist monopoly."

"The flagrant dishonesty of the governor's alleged report," Heistein said, "is apparent in a caption appearing under a photograph which purports to identify me as one of a group including a person said to be a Communist Party member by the name of Berry."

"I don't know Berry or whether he even appears in the picture, for I have never met the man; but I do know that I am not the person whom the caption identified as me."

That Highlander has been extremely active in some of the same fields as the Communists is obvious.

65 JAN 8 1958 INDEXED 48 EX-135

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WHETHER THE school has been guilty of communistic activity is another question—one that has hounded Highlander ever since that December day 25 years ago when it was barred from using local school buildings.

During the depression, Highlander engaged in vigorous union organizing campaigns and brought down upon itself the wrath of business leaders.

Highlander's labor efforts soon became the object of a congressional investigation. And on Nov. 30, 1942, U.S. Rep. Martin Dies, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, listed Highlander as "decidedly communistic."

THREE YEARS AGO a former Communist testified at a hearing of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in New Orleans, that Highlander was working

in close cooperation with the Communist Party.

Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss.), subcommittee chairman, had Myles Horton ousted from the same hearing after the Highlander director refused to answer whether James Dombrowski was affiliated with the school. Dombrowski, who has been a member of numerous organizations labeled "subversive," was with Highlander at one time.

Succeeding articles on Highlander will go into more detail on this hearing, previous investigations and the school's part in the turbulent labor movement.

Highlander has not been without its staunch defenders, some of them nationally prominent.

ON THE WALL in the office of Highlander's main building is a letter on White House stationery to Dombrowski, who was on Highlander's staff from 1934 until 1942. The letter begins, "My Dear Mr. Dombrowski:

"I am sending you the same amount as I sent you last year as my contribution toward a scholarship in the Highlander Folk School.

"I have had the school checked by people in whom I have absolute confidence and am convinced that the newspaper attack and the groups which have been opposed to you are not opposed to you because of any Communist activities, but because they are opposed to labor organization, and, therefore labor education.

"This seems to me a most unwise and shortsighted attitude and, therefore, I am continuing my support. I hope this spring

to come down to see the school myself."

The letter was signed, "Very truly yours, Eleanor Roosevelt." It was dated February 1941.

HORTON SAYS Mrs. Roosevelt still contributes to the school. "We got a letter from her just the other day," he said.

John Dewey, who was head of the philosophy department at Columbia University in New York, was chairman of Highlander's Committee of Sponsors until his death four years ago, according to Horton.

Horton said that Dewey and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary in New York both advised him in the founding of Highlander. He studied under both educators. Dr. Niebuhr still supports the Highlander.

Horton said that while Highlander has become accustomed to being criticized, "we've never had anything as low-level as Gov. Griffin's smear happen to us before."

"But we've weathered storms before," Horton said. "Griffin ought to read the record. We've gone through much more effective smear tactics than this."

Horton said it is "dangerous tactics" for Griffin and other segregationists to "identify every integration movement in the South as Communistic."

HE SAID THE Highlander report by the Georgia Commission on Education was "calculated to keep people away from the school, but 'it's not scaring people.' He said 60 persons attended the Thanksgiving Day weekend workshop although only 50 were invited.

The short-run effect of the Georgia report has been to increase contributions to Highlander by three times," according to Horton.

"I don't know about the long-range affect," he said. "Some people are hesitating now to be identified with the school because of the smear."

Highlander is supported by contributions from individuals, or-

ganizations served by the school, foundations and tuition.

MONDAY in The Atlanta Con-

stitution: Former Communist or-

ganizer testified Highlander was

connected with Communist Party.



Staff Photo—Charles Pugh

MYLES HORTON, DIRECTOR OF HIGHLANDER
He Says School Has No Connection With Communism

Highlander Folk School

Red Activity Charge Blamed on a Grudge

By JACK NELSON

(Second of a series of seven articles.)

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Dec. 15—Myles Horton, director of Highlander Folk School, claims a "personal grudge" prompted a former Communist to lie about alleged communistic activity at the school.

This is one of many explanations that Horton offers for the many reports linking the interracial school to communism since Highlander's establishment 25 years ago. Horton flatly denies the school has ever had anything to do with communism.

The sworn testimony that the school was linked to the Communist conspiracy came from Paul Crouch, former Tennessee organizer for the Communist party, at a 1953 hearing of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee in New Orleans, La. Although it is not the only testimony about Highlander-Communist link, it certainly is some of the most pointed. **DECEASED**

Horton was ousted from this same hearing because he refused to answer a question. He tried to read a prepared statement instead. But Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss.), subcommittee chairman, ordered him removed from the hearing room.

Sen. Eastland told The Atlanta Constitution that the Department of Justice found that Crouch's testimony "fitted in" with the department's investigations. "The department's investigation has backed up his testimony," Eastland declared.

Crouch has died since the hearing.

Horton claims that Crouch's testimony about alleged Communist activities was so "weak and full of holes" that the Department of Justice dropped several cases it had based on his testimony.

Thomas K. Hall, criminal action chief of the internal security division, Department of Justice, told The Atlanta Constitution:

"No criminal cases have been dropped by this division for that reason."

On the contrary, Crouch's testimony was considered important in Communist conspiracy case convictions under the Smith Act in St. Louis, Honolulu, Seattle and Philadelphia, according to Hall.

The Philadelphia case was reversed by the Supreme Court in light of the Yates decision in a conspiracy case in California. Appeals in the other three cases are pending.

(In the Yates decision, rendered June 17, 1957, the court held that the Smith Act was aimed at the advocacy and teaching of concrete actions for the forcible overthrow of the government and not of principles divorced from action. In failing to point out this difference, the trial judge's charge to the jury was defective, the court ruled.)

"Crouch was a stupid man," Horton said, "and he told lies about Highlander because of something that happened back about 1935."

"A Daily Worker reporter interviewed me when Crouch first came to Tennessee to try to organize TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority) workers. The reporter asked me about Crouch, what I thought about him."

HORTON'S EXPLANATION

"I told him that I didn't want to be put in the position of advising the Communist Party about what to do, but I said, 'You ought to have an organizer who is at least half as intelligent as the people he's trying to organize.'"

Horton claims that this remark instilled in Crouch a hatred that caused him to smear Highlander at the hearing.

At any rate, Crouch testified that Highlander was "a school . . . ostensible as an independent labor school, but actually working in close cooperation with the Communist Party."

Crouch testified that James A. Dombrowski was an instructor at Highlander from about 1937 until some time in the '40s. Dombrowski, a graduate of Atlanta's Emory University, is executive director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, which was the central subject of the subcommittee hearing. **TENN GO ALA**

TELLS OF MEETING

Asked if Dombrowski accepted Communist Party discipline, Crouch testified:

"Yes, sir; to the extent that all instructions that were given him by the subcommittee by the district bureau of Tennessee (of the Communist Party) were carried out by Dr. Dombrowski regarding the administration of the Highlander Folk School."

Crouch testified that in 1935 he met at Highlander with Horton, Dombrowski and Ed McRea, the Nashville organizer of the Communist Party and later Crouch's successor as Tennessee organizer. Also present for part of the meeting, Crouch testified, was Franz Daniel, trade union organizer and a Socialist.

Crouch testified that he stated at the meeting that the Communist Party "was anxious to get the maximum results from the Highlander Folk School without endangering Mr. Horton or anyone."

DANGER TO FUNDS

"The results to which I referred," Crouch explained, "were if it were to become public knowledge that the Highlander Folk School was cooperating too closely with the Communist Party and carrying on too much open Communist propaganda that it would endanger its funds and its support and the Communist Party recognized that this would be harmful to the school and the party."

Crouch said the purpose of the meeting was "to work out a plan by which the Daily Worker would be purchased by the school."

He testified the Communist newspaper "would be made accessible to the students, that everywhere possible the instructors should refer to the Daily Worker, to news that had come in it, to encourage the students to read it, and it was agreed that the Communist Party should have a student, a leader, sent there as a student whose job it would be to look around for prospective recruits and Mildred White, new in Washington, D.C., was selected to attend the Highlander Folk School for the purpose of recruiting for the Communist Party and carrying the Communist Party line among the student body there."

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Monteagle, Georgia

12-16-57

Editor: RALPH MCGILL

Re: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

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Atlanta File 100-804

EX-117

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QUOTES HORTON

"You said it was agreed?" Crouch was asked. "Who agreed?"

Crouch replied: "Mr. Horton and Mr. Dombrowski."

Crouch testified that at the same meeting he asked Horton about joining the Communist Party. He quoted Horton, "as near as I can recall his words," as replying:

"I'm doing you just as much good now as I would if I were a member of the Communist Party. I am often asked if I am a Communist Party member and I always say no. I feel much safer in having no fear that evidence might be uncovered to link me with the Communist Party, and therefore I prefer not to become a member of the Communist Party."

DOUGLASVILLE'S WEST

Asked if Don West, a Georgian now living near Douglasville, had anything to do with Highlander, Crouch testified:

"He previously had. Rev. Don West and Myles Horton were the original founders of the Highlander Folk School but the Rev. Don West had earlier left . . . to become, first, Socialist state secretary for Georgia; then, my assistant in North Carolina in the Communist Party as district trade union director of the Communist Party; then, as Kentucky state organizer for the Communist Party; and now I understand is a writer for Mr. Aubrey Williams' paper."

Williams, who publishes the Southern Farm and Home magazine in Montgomery, Ala., is a member of Highlander's executive council. He has been affiliated with many organizations labeled "subversive" by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.)

DAILY WORKER

Crouch testified that it was agreed at the meeting that the Daily Worker would be carried where all the students would be able to see it, "and I was later informed by Mildred White that this was done and that there was considerable reading of the Daily Worker."

When Horton took the stand at the hearing, Sen. Eastland asked him if Mildred White had attended Highlander.

"If she did it was many years ago and I have no list of students but if she attended she did not attend as a Communist party member," Horton replied.

"We accept no students from the Communist party and never have," Horton testified.

He balked when asked if Dombrowski was affiliated with Highlander.

"Couldn't I give my reasons why I don't want to answer?" Horton inquired.

EASTLAND OBJECTS

Eastland replied that he did not want "reasons," only an answer, and when Horton persisted and tried to read a statement, Eastland declared, "We are not going to have any self-serving declarations."

On Eastland's orders, a federal Marshal removed Horton from the hearing room.

Horton says the reason he refused to answer questions concerning Dombrowski was that, "I'm not going to be an informer."

In the 5½-page prepared statement that Horton never got to read to the subcommittee, he blasted the committees of Sen. McCarthy and Rep. Velde, accusing them of using undemocratic methods "under the guise of fighting communism."

The statement also criticized Eastland's sub-committee.

SCHOOL INTEGRATION

Integration of the public schools, said Horton in his statement, would "spectacularly refresh the Democratic thesis everywhere." And he added, "I suppose that in the eyes of some of the members of this committee, opposition to segregation is 'subversive.'"

Another witness at the hearing, John Butler, identified as a former "functionary of the Communist Party in Alabama, testified he attended a meeting of Communist Party leaders in July of 1942 in the Birmingham hotel room of James Dombrowski.

Butler testified that Dombrowski was introduced to him as a Communist Party member. Butler swore the introduction was by Alton Lawrence, who in November, 1956, was indicted on a charge of conspiring to file a false non-Communist affidavit with the National Labor Relations Board. As a labor union official, Lawrence was required to file a non-Communist affidavit with NLRB.

Lawrence also was a member

of the Highlander faculty during the school's early days.

N.C. MEETING

On Aug. 13, 1938, John P. Frey, president of Metal Trades Department of the AFL, testified before the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities, and named Alton Lawrence and Myles Horton as persons who "attended a secret convention in North Carolina, at which time plans were made for spreading the revolutionary theories throughout the South."

"In connection with this," Frey testified, "I might mention that the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn., was mixed up in this secret convention, in which these CIO organizers took a very prominent part."

In Tuesday's Atlanta Constitution: What Highlanders neighbors think of the school.

Group Defends Folk School

Compiled From Press Dispatches

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., Dec. 24

A statement purportedly signed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and others, describing attacks on the controversial Highlander Folk School as a "Communist-inspired and led" institution, has been made public by School Director Myles Horton.

The statement, dated last Friday, bore the typewritten signatures of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Lloyd K. Garrison, former dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School; Msgr. John O'Grady, national Conference of Catholic Charities, and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Protestant theologian.

Commission Assailed

The statement attacked a publication by the Georgia Commission of Education which alleged the school during last Labor Day weekend was host to "the leaders of every major race incident in the South . . ."

Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia was charged with "irresponsible demagoguery" in a statement by Dr. Niebuhr at Union Theological Seminary.

Griffin's Commission on Education was severely criticized for adopting the "dangerous technique" of charging those who attended a seminar on "The South Thinking Ahead" at the Highlander Folk School were Communist inspired and led.

Formed in 1933

The governor defended the commission's attack on the school and its criticism on the interracial meeting, saying "the pictures of activities and the documentation of those who participated in the folk school speak for themselves."

The statement said, "... We deem it morally indefensible for any man or group to inflict upon such institutions as Highlander and upon such individuals as the respected leaders, both white and Negro, who attended the Labor Day seminar, the damage to reputation and position which may result from wide distribution of this slanderous material."

The statement referred to a four-page publication now being distributed bearing the imprint of the Georgia Commission on Education.

The statement said the commission was created by the Georgia Legislation in 1953 for the purpose of uncovering "a master plan, Soviet inspired, behind the racial incidents so widespread today."

The statement quoted the commission as saying, "During Labor Day weekend, 1957, there assembled at Highlander the leaders of every major race incident in the South . . ."

Attendance Increased

The statement said, "The seminar attacked by Gov. Griffin was one of a series of workshops, each from one to six weeks in duration, held by Highlander since 1953 to develop plans and leaders for an orderly peaceful transition from segregated to integrated schools."

The statement said, "That this kind of irresponsible demagoguery is obviously designed to intensify the difficulties confronting decent Southerners who might otherwise give leadership in the adjustment necessary for the desegregation which is inevitable."

Horton said, "although a demagogue like Gov. Griffin may not comprehend the practice of brotherhood as a matter of principle, even he should be able to understand the tremendous damage segregation is doing to our prestige abroad and the manner in which the Communists are forging anti-American propaganda weapons out of the South's undemocratic practices."

Horton said that attendance at Highlander workshops has increased as a result of Griffin's attack.

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KNOXVILLE, TENN.
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Three Atlantians are listed on Highlander Folk School's 26-member executive council. They are Dean B. R. Brazeal of Morehouse College; Mrs. Harry Gershon, 1590 Harvard Rd., NE, and Mrs. Grace Hamilton of the Atlanta Urban League.

Also named as council members on Highlander's current list are:

Mrs. Helen Bass, Benedict College, Columbia, S.C.; Mrs. Sarah Patton Doyle, Charlottesville, Va.; Mrs. Septima Clark of Highlander Folk School; Dean Charles Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; G. R. Hathaway, secretary-treasurer of UPWA-CIO, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. John Etta Hayes of Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. John Hope II, Fisk University, Nashville; Myles Horton of Highlander Folk School; Esau Jenkins, Charleston, S.C.; Dr. Lewis Jones, Rural Life Council,

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; May Justus, Tracy City, Tenn.; Stewart Meacham, New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Rosa Parks, Hampton, Va.; Prof. J. B. Pierce, Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala.; Rev. Eugene Smathers, Calvary Presbyterian Church, Big Lick, Tenn.; Dr. P. A. Stephens, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jordan Stokes III, attorney, Nashville; Lucille Thornburgh, associate editor of East Tennessee Labor News, Knoxville.

Mrs. Arnetta Wallace, Chicago, Ill.; Tom White, secretary of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Lexington, Tenn.; Aubrey Williams, publisher of Southern Farm and Home, Montgomery, Ala.; Charles Wilson, Tennessee representative of International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Columbia, Tenn., and Mrs. George Wolfe, Takoma Park, Md.

Council
Highlander
Folk School
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THE ATLANTA JOURNAL AND CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Georgia

12-15-57

Editor: JOEL HUFF

Re: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

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Atlanta File 100-804

6 JAN 9 1958

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'Perfuming' Highlander School

The notorious Highlander Folk School atop the Cumberland Mountains at Monteagle, Tenn., headed by a man who has a record of activity in a Communist front organization, has added to its unfavorable reputation in recent months by its advocacy of forced integration upon the South and its use as a meeting ground for integrationist figures who have been leaders in the scattered racial disturbances that have occurred.

As a result of the kind of activity it has promoted and the individuals it has encouraged, Highlander has gotten itself charged by the Georgia Education Commission with having held on Labor Day of this year a "Communist training school."

The activities of Highlander Folk School have been widely publicized by newspaper accounts of the meeting and by a special publication of the Georgia Education Association.

Apparently stung sharply by the attention he has gotten, Myles Horton, director of the school and who, incidentally, once had to be forcefully ejected from a hearing of the Senate Internal

Security Subcommittee because of his misconduct, has released a statement "strongly condemning" attacks on Highlander Folk School as a "Communist training school."

The statement is issued over signatures which will add no luster to the school's reputation. They include those of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Theologian Reinhold Niebuhr, Msgr. John O'Grady of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, and Lloyd R. Garrison, former dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School.

Mrs. Roosevelt, it will be remembered, gave money to the left-wing Highlander School.

Reinhold Niebuhr happens to be on the list of Highlander's original sponsors.

It would appear Mrs. Roosevelt and Dr. Niebuhr might be interested in perfuming the school to protect themselves from the adverse inference upon them for their connections with it.

But instead of camouflaging the disreputable nature of Highlander Folk School, the signers of the statement have simply reflected upon themselves.

~~SECRET~~

Chatterbox
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 Mr. Donald
 Editor.

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With Sunday Times	\$.50	2.20	6.50	13.00	26.00	

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1958

Mrs. Roosevelt and Highlander

The Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn., has earned its bad reputation over a long period of years as a result of its leftwing programs, the Communist-front taint of its leadership and the disgraceful conduct of school leaders when called upon by congressional committees to answer justified questions about its operations.

More recently, attention has been centered on Highlander Folk School because of its emphasis on forcing racial integration and the accompanying deterioration of harmony and disruption of good will upon the South. It is a gathering place for leaders in agitation of racial issues. When criticism arises, the school has always been able to count upon statements of defense from

a clique of leftwing "do-gooders" whose prominent positions in various fields have been tarnished by their miausss of them in this and similar respects.

It is not at all surprising, but is noteworthy, that one of Highlander's integration workshops this year will be addressed by none other than Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt's name long has been linked with the school, she having been one of its early contributors and aponsors.

Mrs. Roosevelt's participation in the Highlander Folk School program will not raise either its reputation or hers. But considering both the school's record and Mrs. Roosevelt's record, their new association will probably damage neither, since both already have sunk so low.

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 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
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TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1958

No Place for a UT Professor

Announcement that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt would participate in a racial integration conference at the notorious Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn., came as no surprise despite the Communist-front taint of the school. But Tennesseans should be not only surprised but indignant to note that a professor of the University of Tennessee School of Social Work also is participating in the Highlander integration propaganda.

"A Calendar of Events" distributed by Highlander Folk School shows that on March 22-23 a planning session for a "Workshop on Citizenship and Inte-

gration" was set. The first name on the list of scheduled participants is "Professor Francis Manis, University of Tennessee School of Social Work." Prof. Manis' name appears again on the Highlander program as a participant in the integration conference scheduled for May 2-3-4.

The people of Tennessee, who have great pride in the University of Tennessee and whose tax money supports the functions of that institution should be concerned to find its good name associated with a pre-integration conference anywhere and especially at the disreputable Highlander Folk School.

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EX-101

Highlander School- Proposal Revised

New Measure Provides Funds For Investigation

From The Commercial Appeal
Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, Feb. 2.—Representative Harry Lee Senter of Bristol said Monday he expects a revised resolution calling for an investigation of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle to be introduced in the Legislature Tuesday.

Such a resolution was adopted in both Senate and House last week but was recalled by Senator Barton Dement so the state Attorney General could study it and suggest amendments.

Mr. Senter said the revised resolution will provide that the speaker of each house will choose members of the investigative committee and that an appropriation of between \$5,000 and \$10,000 be granted to finance the inquiry.

In other action relative to Highlander, the controversial school's director, Myles Horton, has mailed a letter to the resolution's sponsors re-affirming his invitation to the lawmakers to visit and investigate the institution.

The letter—a copy of which was sent to Gov. Buford Ellington—said Highlander's reputation has been damaged by publicity given the resolution and called for "A decisive and unequivocal report; one that either substantiates the charges made by the Attorney General of Arkansas that Highlander is subversive or one that clears the school and Tennessee."

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THE COMMERCIAL APPE
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Monteagle, Tenn.
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Sewanee Educators Defend Highlander

Communism Charge Called Unfair; House Approves Probe Resolution

Highlander Folk school is dedicated to democracy and the charge that it nourishes communism is unjustified and unfair, 15 educators said in a letter to Gov. Buford Ellington yesterday.

Fourteen of the group are professors—one retired—at the University of the South, Sewanee. The 15th is a member of the

faculty of St. Andrews school for boys, an Episcopal high school, near Montsagle.

Governor Ellington said the letter had been received but withheld comment at this time. His reaction came as a resolution calling for an investigation of the school was adopted by the house of representatives yesterday by a vote of 74 to 4. It was sent to the senate where action may come today. That would require suspension of the rules.

Only 2 Fight Probe

The resolution to probe the school, located in Grundy county, provides for \$5,000 to pay two attorneys to conduct the investigation. It also provides that the speakers, instead of the governor, shall appoint members of the investigating committee. Only floor opposition came from Rep. G. L. Aderhold of Etowah and Rep. Fariss G. Bailey Jr. of Nashville.

"We're wasting \$5,000," said Aderhold. "This thing will be worthless. Let the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation investigate the school."

Bailey said the school has been investigated three times "and it

NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN
Nashville, Tenn.
2-5-59 p. 5

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Bureau

seems to me that all we're doing is spending \$5,000 to prove we're patriotic Americans."

Rep. Harry Lee Senter of Bristol, author of the resolution, declared:

"How long are we going to let the left-wingers, the Communists, the do-gooders, and the one-worlders take over?" The director of the school has offered to open the doors of his dreamland to us.

"He has challenged us to put up or shut up. I'm not withdrawing from anything, but we will investigate his school in our own good time and at our convenience. Our central purpose is to root out that which is evil."

Voting against the resolution were Aderhold, Bailey, Rep. Gene McIlwain of Hartsville and Rep. Robert C. Taylor of Nashville.

"We have found the spirit of Highlander to be wholeheartedly dedicated to the free institutions of democracy," the educators' letter to Ellington said, "and we believe that Myles Horton, founder of the school, and his director of education are devoted to American ideals."

The letter to Ellington was signed by these teachers at the University of the South:

Dr. C. F. Allison, professor of theology; Dr. Scott Bates, assist-

ant professor of French; Dr. Stratton Buck, professor of modern languages; Dr. Ben F. Cameron Jr., director of admissions; the Rev. Wilford O. Cross, professor of theology; Dr. Robert A. Degen, associate professor of economics; Marvin E. Goodstein, associate professor of economics.

Dr. James M. Grimes, head of the history department; Dr. William B. Guenther, assistant professor of the department of chemistry; D. Charles Harrisoo, retired dean and head of the English department; Eugene M. Kayden, retired professor of economics, formerly head of that department; Dr. Malcolm Owen, head of the department of biology; David E. Underdown, professor in department of history and the Rev. Vesper O. Ward, professor in the school of theology.

The Rev. Donald E. Chapman, is the member of the St. Andrews school faculty who signed the letter.

Text of Letter to Governor

The letter to Ellington follows: "Over a period of years we residents of Sewanee have on numerous occasions visited the Highlander Folk school. Our visits have included seminars as well as addresses and informal chats. As a result we believe that we know the character of the school and the people who run it. We should like to share our impressions and opinions with you, in view of the impending legislative investigation of Highlander.

"The heart of the proposed investigation appears to be an allegation by some that Highlander engages in 'subversive activities,' specifically that it propagates the Communist ideology and puts that ideology into practical application in Tennessee and other states. It is our conviction that this charge is unjustified and unfair. On the contrary, we have found the spirit of Highlander to be wholeheartedly dedicated to the free institutions of democracy, and we believe that Myles Horton and his director of education are devoted to American ideals. The atmosphere of the school is relaxed and open with complete freedom of opinion and with no 'party line' either overt or subtle.

"We trust that no official or official body of the state of Tennessee would countenance the naive and pernicious notion that persons who do not accept racial segregation as an ideal are therefore Communists. In the world struggle for the minds of men in many nations around the world communism is using racial segregation in the United States as a powerful weapon against us. What a tragic irony if our own efforts to combat communism should suppress freedom and democracy at home while simultaneously strengthening communism abroad! That is where the real struggle is going on.

"We realize that some who have no first hand acquaintance with Highlander may question what we have said about it. This is especially likely during this time of uncertainty in world affairs when social pressure toward conformity is great. It adds to our belief that it is our responsibility to share our observations with others in this matter.

"As the chief executive of Tennessee you must surely welcome calm statements from all responsible citizens. Since this is a public matter we feel free to address you with an open letter."

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Parsons
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Trotter
- Mr. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

Red Charges Piled Up In Old Highlander Inquiry

But Star Witness Is Dead Now And No Action Trailed Senate Probe

By MILTON BRITTEN, The Press-Scimitar Bureau

WASHINGTON.—If dead men could talk, a five-man investigating committee of the Tennessee Legislature would probably insist on looking up one Paul Crouch, a self-confessed, Moscow-trained former Communist.

The committee is envisaged by a legislative resolution calling for a probe of reports that the inter-racial Highlander Folk School near Monteagle, Tenn., is "subversive." (The House passed the resolution yesterday by a 74-7 vote.)

In March of 1954 Crouch was a star witness during three-day Senate Internal Security Subcommittee hearings on the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., in which testimony about the Highlander Folk School and its director, Myles Horton, figured prominently.

Research director for the Senate subcommittee, Ben Mandel, says Crouch died of natural causes a couple years ago. At the 1954 hearings he told of a 1940 meeting at Highlander while he, Crouch, was still a party member. He said it was agreed to plant a Communist

organizer at the school. Crouch said he had been a party member 17 years before he became disillusioned in 1942, quit, and five years later told all to the FBI.

He said he had been a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, a member of the negro trade union and agricultural commissions of the party and had been Tennessee district organizer for the party, with headquarters in Knoxville.

Crouch, a white man, said he had been trained in Moscow in Communist techniques of espionage, sabotage, propaganda. At the time of his testimony he said he was employed by the U. S. Immigration Service in Honolulu.

Crouch said those present at the 1940 meeting at Highlander included besides Horton and himself Dr. James A. Dombrowski of New Orleans, director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, and "Ed McCrea, Nashville organizer of the Communist Party, a member of the bureau, and later my successor as Tennessee organizer . . ."

Southern Fund

The Southern Conference Educational Fund was identified as off-shoot of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which Crouch said got its original financing from the Communist Party and which was cited during the '40s by the House Un-American Activities Committee as a "Communist front." Dombrowski said at the hearings he wasn't a Communist, never had been and had never been under Communist discipline. He said he had taught at Highlander about 1936.

Asked about the 1940 meeting at Highlander, Crouch told the committee: "At this occasion I stated the Communist Party was anxious to get the maximum results from the Highlander Folk School without endangering Mr. Horton or anyone

"The purpose of the conference was to work out a plan by which the Daily Worker would be purchased by the school, be made accessible to students, and everywhere possible instructors should refer to the Daily Worker, said Crouch.

"And it was agreed that the Communist Party should have a leader, sent there as a student, whose job it would be to look around for prospective recruits, and Mildred White was selected . . ."

Crouch said Horton and Dombrowski agreed to this. He said he also asked Horton to become "a formal member of the Communist Party."

Horton's Side

Horton later told the subcommittee he didn't know if "Mildred White" ever attended Highlander or not. "If she did," he added, "she was sent by a union, not by the Communist Party. We accept no students from the Communist Party and never have."

Horton later issued a press statement saying he wasn't and never had been a Communist.

Mandel said today he doesn't know the whereabouts now of "Mildred White." The subcommittee after its hearings recommended the attorney general present the Southern Conference Educational Fund case to the Subversive Activities Control Board for hearing.

SACB said today the Justice Department never did this. The attorney general's list of subversive organizations doesn't include the Southern Conference Educational Fund. Nor does it include Highlander Folk School.

Sawonee Profs Say 'Unfair'

By United Press International

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Fourteen professors at University of the South at Sewanee, in a letter to Gov. Buford Ellington, were reported to have said charges against controversial Highlander Folk School are unfair. Ellington confirmed the letter had been received but did not comment on it.

MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

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Group Named For Inquiry Into School

From The Commercial Appeal
Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, Feb. 12. — A legislative investigating committee was appointed Thursday shortly after the Governor signed a resolution calling for an inquiry into the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle.

Members of the committee are Senators Lawrence Hughes of Arlington and Barton Dement of Monticello and Representatives J. Alan Hanover of Memphis, Harry Lee Senter of Chattanooga and Carter Patten of Chattanooga.

Mr. Hanover said committee members will meet Monday at 1 p.m.

The resolution has been controversial. It points to alleged subversive activities at High-

lander and gives the committee full authority to subpoena witnesses and records.

Committee members are instructed by the resolution to report their findings to this session of the Legislature.

Myles Horton, director of the East Tennessee Institution, has denied the school is a "finishing school for communism" and declares he welcomes the investigation.

"Industry" will be the theme of the program.

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Dement To Head Highlander Unit

Legislative Group To Hire Attorney For Inquiry

FIRST SESSION IS HELD

From The Commercial Appeal
Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, Feb. 16.—Senator Barton Dement was named chairman Monday of a legislative committee that will investigate operations of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle.

The Murfreesboro attorney pledged to perform his duties "fairly and fearlessly" and said the five-man committee will keep itself "in the bounds of the law and the resolution."

Opinion On Duration

Senator Dement, at the first meeting of the committee, produced an opinion of state Solicitor General Allison Humphreys that the investigative group must complete its inquiry during the current legislative session.

This is necessary, Mr. Humphreys said, because the functions of a committee created by resolution cannot extend beyond adjournment of the General Assembly.

Representative Harry Lee, senior of Bristol, a committee member and one of the sponsors of the resolution, expressed some concern over the official opinion.

The resolution, he commented, calls for the committee to make an interim report to the Legislature with the thought in mind that the investigation may need to be continued after the General Assembly adjourns in March.

Another committee member, Representative J. Alan Hanger of Memphis, said that if further investigation will be necessary after adjournment, the Legislature could enact a law to permit it.

Hanger has been labeled by some legislators as the agent of subversive activities and has even been called a

finishing school for communism. Myles Horton, director of Highlander, has vigorously denied this and says he welcomes the investigation.

Patten Is Secretary

Representative Cartter Patten of Chattanooga was appointed secretary of the committee. The other member is Senator Lawrence Hughes of Arlington.

The committee went into executive session shortly after Mr. Patten's election. Members said afterward they discussed securing the services of an attorney as special counsel to the committee.

Senator Dement said they are

considering an East Tennessee lawyer but have not talked with him about accepting the position. Under provisions of the resolution, the committee may spend up to \$5,000 for any expenses it incurs.

Members said they have not yet decided whether to conduct

the end of investigation here or school. They have full power to whether they will visit the subpoena witnesses and records.

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School Charter Center of Fire

By GARRY FULLERTON
Staff Correspondent

TRACY CITY, Tenn.—The joint legislative committee investigating Highlander Folk school showed by its questions at a public hearing here yesterday it wants to revoke the school's charter.

Testimony during the day-long session centered around the

school's labor organizing activities in the early 1930s and its classes on integration problems during recent years.

However, one of the most significant disclosures came when Mrs. Violet Crutchfield, Grundy county registrar of deeds, testified that the school's charter has not been registered in Grundy county as required by law.

Other Testimony

Through the testimony of some 16 witnesses, the committee also attempted to show that:

- The school is not a bona fide educational institution.
- It has not fulfilled the purposes for which its charter was issued.
- Part of its tax free property was deeded two years ago to Myles Horton, one of the school's founders and its director.

Horton told a reporter in an interview later the property was transferred to him in lieu of back wages which the school owed him. He said he has been paying taxes on it since Aug. 7, 1957, date of the transfer. He said the property

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FOUNDER AND DIRECTOR OF
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
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Nashville, Tenn.
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includes the house in which he lives and a small piece of land surrounding it.

Revocation of the school's charter would mean the institution would have to pay state and county taxes on all its property. It is now tax exempt.

School Defended

Miss May Justus, a writer of children's books and Sunday school lessons, defended the school in almost an hour and a half of testimony yesterday afternoon. Miss Justus, who is secretary-treasurer of the Highlander board of directors, said the school has contributed a great deal to the community in which it is located.

The testimony of Miss Justus, followed the long parade of witnesses from Grundy county who told the committee the people of the county don't like the Mont-eagle institution and feel it has contributed nothing to the welfare of the county.

Before the hearing opened yesterday morning, members of the committee visited Highlander Folk school, talked briefly with Horton and casually thumbed through books in the library.

"There's some hot stuff here," said Rep. Harry Lee Senter of Bristol.

"Aw, it's nothing you can't find almost any library," said Sen. Barton Dement of Murfreesboro, committee chairman.

Tells of Strike

First to be called was Emmett Thomas, 59, an employee of the Grundy county highway department. He testified that Horton helped organize the strike of WPA workers in the county in the early 30s. He said it was a sit-down strike.

Asked if Horton had promised anything to the workers, he said, "He told us we'd get better conditions and better pay." He added that the strike had resulted in better conditions.

"Our big complaint was that the job superintendent was a slave driver," he said. "We didn't like him and we got shad of him and got a little raise in wages too."

Thomas and Harry Dyer, another witness, also said they had seen colored and white children swimming together in the pond at Highlander.

The next witness, Carl Geary, testified that people from High-

lander occasionally visited his store which he ran for seven years near the school. He said he had formed the habit of taking down the numbers of license plates of cars going into the school but lost all of that information when his store burned several years ago.

Miss Justus testified that in its early years Highlander had organized a canning co-operative to enable families of the community to have additional food during the depression. A sewing co-operative, she said, helped women in the community earn a little extra money by making quilts, square dance skirts and pin cushions. She said the school also ran a nursery school, hookmobile, a recreation program for teen-agers and gave free music lessons to children in the community.

She was cross examined at great length by Representatives Alan Hanover of Memphis and Harry Lee Senter of Bristol about a deed she helped execute in 1957, transferring part of the school property to Horton.

Senter asked Miss Justus if she had not, in fact, violated her responsibility as a trustee of the institution by giving away its property to an individual. She replied that the house and the land are still being used for activities of the Folk school and that she was confident they would continue to be so used in the future.

"But you have no assurance of that, do you?" Senter asked. "You have no more assurance of that than I do."

J. H. McCartt, committee council, suggested that Miss Justus' statement was actually written by Horton or was, at least, "cleared" with him before being issued. She denied this indignantly. He also had Miss Justus identify photographs taken at the school showing Negroes and whites square dancing together. Then he asked her:

"Do you approve of colored and whites dancing together?"

"I see nothing immoral about

it," she said. "It's a square dance. I can look at television any time and see worse than that."

Asks Law Knowledge

"Don't you know its against the law for whites and coloreds to marry in Tennessee?" McCartt asked.

"Yes sir," she replied. "But I didn't know that a square dance was part of a marriage ceremony."

McCartt then read the purposes of the school as outlined in its charter and asked Miss Justus if she thought they were being lived up to. She replied she did.

"It says here one of your purposes is to train rural and in-

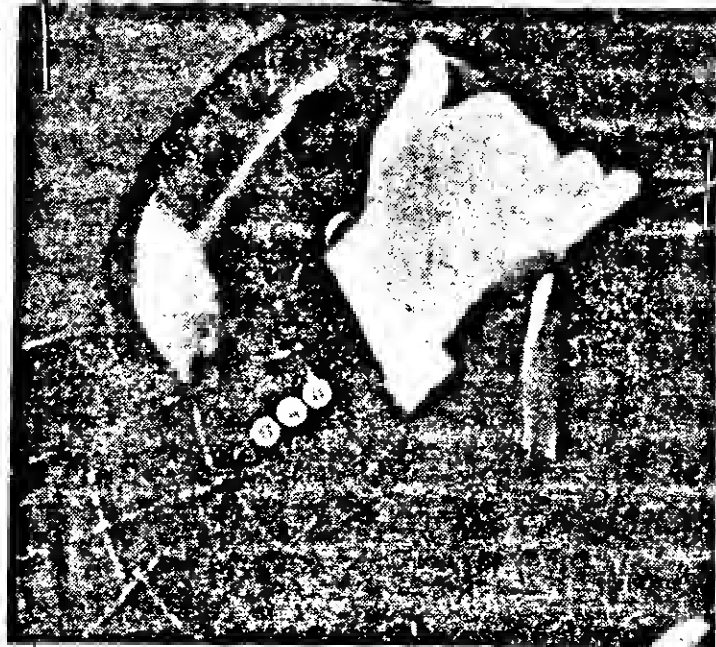
dustrial leaders," McCartt said. "Have you issued any diplomas to rural and industrial leaders that you know of?"

"I didn't know diplomas were required for rural and industrial leaders," Miss Justus replied.

With few exceptions, yesterday's testimony was confined to events which occurred prior to World War II. Nearly all the witnesses said they had had no contact with the school in recent years.

Sewanee Professors Testify

Two professors of the University of the South, Sewanee, testified in the school's favor yesterday. They were David B. Underdown, professor of history, and



TRACY CITY, Tenn.—Sen. Barton Dement, left, and J. H. McCartt, chairman and counsel of the legislative committee investigating Highlander Folk school, get their heads together on a point of strategy.

PROFESSOR AT UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH,
SEWANEE, TENN.

Wilford D. Cross, professor of Christian education. Several other Sewanee professors submitted statements to the committee with the understanding they would be called to testify under oath later, if the committee requires it.

Among them were Eugene M. Kayden, retired professor of economics at Sewanee who is a trustee of the Highlander Folk school. In his statement he said that "as a professional economist, as a citizen, I have benefitted from meeting men of both races from various walks of life, including college teachers, college presidents and presidents of the Negro race."

"I have benefitted from meeting educators and government officials from countries of Western Europe, Asia, and Africa directed to Highlander by the U.S. Department of State," he said.

"I can testify to their seriousness, their good will, their sense of fair play and toleration, good humor, their readiness and ability to take a broad view of subjects, including the problem of school integration."

Attends Workshops

Kayden said he had attended nearly 30 workshops at Highlander and it is in these groups that "men learn the difficult art of calm deliberation in an atmosphere favorable to conference work, understanding, which leads to friendship and reconciliation."

Highlander has "no special creed, no program of wholesale reform" and "no political affiliation, right or left," he said. "It is simply a meeting place for adults of both races on such subjects, as education, citizenship, health, social services, community welfare" and the school's procedures are "democratic and constitutional."

Other Sewanee professors who submitted statements were Robert A. Degen, H. Malcolm Owen, Stratton Buck and Scott Bates.

Other witnesses heard yesterday were L. C. Goodman of Pelham, Tenn., a public accountant; Robert

Alfred Duncan of Summerfield, a construction foreman; Clarence E. Klugore, a postmaster at Monteagle; Roy Lane of Summerfield, a former mine worker; Grundy County Sheriff Elston Clay; Rudolph Brown of Coalmont, an inspector for the state highway department; Henry Dyer of Summerfield, a laborer; Ford Cox, also a Summerfield laborer, and W. T. Barnes of Monteagle, a former lieutenant of the Washington, D.C., police force.

The session began at 10 a.m. in the auditorium of the Grundy County high school and continued until 5:30 p.m. with an hour's break for lunch. McCartt did most of the questioning but all the committee members.

About 100 persons were present during the morning session and about 200 for most of the afternoon session. The audience included a substantial number of students and faculty members from the University of the South as well as interested Grundy county residents and officials.

PROFESSORS AT UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH,
SEWANEE, TENN.

Hearings Close On Folk School

Legislators Will Report On
Highlander Findings

DIRECTOR IS WITNESS

By RICHARD ALLIN
Staff Writer

NASHVILLE, March 5.—Fate of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle rests with a legislative investigating committee which ended its final hearing Thursday morning.

The committee, appointed to determine whether subversive activities are carried on at the school, will give its report and recommendation to the attorney general by Tuesday.

Founder Only Witness

The only witness Thursday was Myles Horton, founder and director of the school who was closely questioned about the school's finances and its teaching activities.

Representative Alan Hanover of Memphis, who questioned Mr. Horton of monetary matters, expressed dissatisfaction with Mr. Horton's answers.

Mr. Horton said the bulk of operating funds were placed in the Bank of Sewanee, the nearest bank to the school, and that he "thought" there were only two other depositories for the school's funds, both California banks.

"Are those the only three banks where you have money?" asked committee counsel J. H. McCart.

"I don't know right off," Mr. Horton said. "We write checks only on Sewanee bank. The others are savings and loans."

"How many other depositories do you have, Mr. Horton? Don't you know? Do you have so many depositories you don't know?"

Asks Rate Of Interest

Unable to get an answer which satisfied the committee, Mr. McCart asked: "What rate of interest do you get in California?"

"We get about four and a half per cent," Mr. Horton replied.

"Don't you know exactly, Mr. Horton?"

"No, we put it in California because we got the highest rate of interest there." He said he had done so on the advice of his auditors.

Later Representative Hanover said: "He has taken in hundreds of thousands of dollars and the statements he has made here haven't told us anything."

Mr. Horton promised to provide the committee with a complete audit report of the school's finances. He said he did not have enough notification ahead of time to prepare the figures the committee wanted.

Mr. Hanover pursued questioning of the school's programs in relation to its finances. He noted large expenditures for travel expenses, but only about \$1,000 put into the school's library.

Classes In 1959

"How many classes have you had at Highlander since Jan. 1, 1959?" Mr. Hanover asked.

"None. It's all been in the field—in the Sea Islands of South Carolina," Mr. Horton said.

The school is conducting literacy classes among Negroes in South Carolina so they can vote, the director said. The school has no extension programs elsewhere.

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THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

3-6-59

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Highlander Folk School

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 Mr. DeLoach ☒
 Mr. McGuire ☒
 Mr. Mohr ☒
 Mr. Parsons ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tamm ☒
 Mr. Trotter ☒
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Mr. Holloman ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

A Difference Which Should Be Noted

DIFFERENCES have arisen between the chairman and vice chairman of the legislative committee which investigated Highlander Folk school.

Rep. Harry Lee Senter, vice chairman and house author of the probe resolution, accuses Sen. Barton Dement, chairman and senate sponsor, of refusing to convene a meeting to draft a final report.

Senator Dement counters by saying "He's just trying to make statements to get in the limelight . . ."

We do not know whether Mr. Dement inadvertently has hit upon one of the chief motives behind the investigation, although suspecting as much. But one thing is clearly demonstrated by this little spat. Human beings do not always think alike.

And that, it is obvious, is the No. 1 reason the committee is demanding that the folk school surrender its state charter. Members of the legislature should remember the Dement-Senter difference of opinion, then, before they vote to burn the charter of an institution which does not think like this disputing pair.

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 file - Highlander Folk School

62 MAR 20 1959

(6-pgs)

Highlander School's Influence Felt Among Charleston County Negroes

Adult education and classes in citizenship are terms that have a solid sound. Proper training among Negroes of the Lowcountry sea islands could improve their lot and give them a broader role in community life.

The question, as we see it, is not whether these colored citizens, as well as any other citizens, should learn more about the world and the ideas of our times. The question is what they are being taught.

A local news article appearing in The News and Courier yesterday quoted Esau Jenkins of John's Island on classes that he has organized for Negroes in his vicinity.

"We only want to make them better citizens," Jenkins told a reporter. "The main thing is to teach them voting. We want them to understand how to vote intelligently."

The News and Courier heartily endorses the aim of making better citizens. If these citizens are to vote, they should know how to vote intelligently.

Our notion of intelligent voting is independent and thoughtful choice among issues and candidates. Intelligent voting does not include bloc voting. Anyone who teaches Negro voters to become bloc conscious at the ballot box does his race an injustice. Voters of any race should consider the welfare of the community and general progress.

Should a Negro bloc vote develop in the South, as happened in some parts of the North, white Southern politicians would seek it. The kind of politicians who court the Negro

vote will not provide the best kind of government for either race. They will set up racial antagonisms that will hurt both races. In the long run, however, it is the Negro who will suffer most from racial discord.

Our remarks today are general in nature. We are not directing them at Esau Jenkins and his John's Island training classes. We do not know exactly what is taught in those classes.

We do know where Esau Jenkins received his training. It was from the Highlander Folk School, an interracial institution at Monteagle, Tenn. A committee of the Tennessee legislature found considerable circumstantial evidence that Highlander Folk School has been "a meeting place for known communists or fellow travelers."

Whether or not communism is proved, the influence of Highlander Folk School on Lowcountry South Carolina has been established through Esau Jenkins and others.

On every hand, we hear warnings about the possibility that communists may take over the dark-skinned people of the world. Red China already is communist. Africa is in turmoil. So is the Middle East.

White civilization, which brought order and prosperity to undeveloped lands, is in peril. If white people escape communist slavery, they may become amalgamated through mixing of the racial strains.

As Esau Jenkins said of integration, "It's a revolution."

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

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THE NEWS & COURIER
Charleston, S.

Dated 3-12-59

Thomas R. Warren
Editor

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Horton Believes Charter Is Legal

Highlander Director
Feels Courts Will
Kill Probers Attack

By GARRY FULLERTON

Myles Horton, executive director of Highlander Folk School, said yesterday he feels "fully confident" the courts will uphold Highlander's charter.

Horton's statement followed release of the report of the legislative committee which investigated the school. The report recommended that the general assembly

See editorial "A Difference Which Should Be Noted," page 10.

instruct the district attorney general of the 18th judicial circuit to begin a suit for revocation of the school's charter.

"I am pleased that this investigation of the school is moving into the courtroom," Horton said. "There we can discuss it calmly, without hysteria. There rules of evidence apply, the school itself can introduce evidence and witnesses, and we can cross examine those who appear against us. Under such circumstances, I have no doubt whatever that Highlander's charter will be upheld."

But Highlander will continue in "one form or another," regardless of what happens to its charter, he added.

"Highlander is an educational idea," he said, "and ideas are hard to kill. I have no intention of stopping teaching the ideas I have been teaching for the past 25 years, and I will continue to present them in a way that may disturb those who misunderstand democratic processes."

Concrete Evidence

The committee, formed to investigate alleged "subversive activities"

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

titles" at the Monticello, Tenn., adult education institution turned up no concrete evidence of subversion in its report.

It did, however, point its finger at some alleged legal and financial irregularities which it said are grounds for a suit to revoke Highlander's charter as a tax-exempt institution.

The report was adopted by routine voice vote in both houses of the legislature yesterday. Then the committee's two senators, Barton Demont of Murfreesboro, the chairman, and Lawrence T. Hughes of Shelby county, introduced a resolution directing Dist. Atty. Gen. Albert F. Sloan to begin the suit to revoke the charter. A similar resolution will be introduced today in the house.

Other committee members were Reps. Harry Lee Senter of Bristol, Carter Patton of Chattanooga, and J. Alan Hanover of Memphis. J. H. McCarit, district attorney general of the 19th judicial district, served as its special counsel.

As reported in THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN Monday, the report urged revocation of Highlander's charter on two main grounds:

- 1 That its charter is recorded in Fentress county and not in Grundy county, where its "principal office" is located, a violation of section 48-1104 of the Tennessee code annotated.
- 2 That in August, 1957, the board of directors of the school deeded "a large portion" of the school's property to Myles Horton, its executive director, an alleged violation of section 48-1106 of the code and of the school's own charter.

'Circumstantial Evidence'

Only a page and a half of the 14-page, legal-size report was devoted to "subversive activities" at the school. It said there is a "great deal of circumstantial evidence" to the effect that Highlander is a "meeting place for Communists or fellow-travelers." It also pointed out that a number of individuals, connected one way or another with Highlander, had been cited as members of so-called "Communist front" organizations.

Among those listed were James Dombrowski, Ahner W. Berry, Martin Luther King, Donald L. West, John B. Thompson, Aubrey Williams and "Pete Selger" (probably Pete Seeger, the folk singer).

The report did not mention Horton's own denial under oath that either he or Highlander was guilty of any kind of subversion, but concluded by stating: "Your committee feels that it is not within its province . . . to make a finding of fact" (with respect to the alleged subversive activities).

"It is our duty as to make an investigation," the report said, "in aid of the proper authorities and law enforcement agencies of the state who may deem, on the basis of the evidence heretofore presented, that a further investigation or other action is necessary."

Not Surprised

Horton said he was "not surprised, of course," that the committee turned up no evidence of subversion at the school.

"However, I wish they had

stated it forthrightly and clearly in their report," he said.

"Going back to what I said when this investigation began, I think it is not unreasonable for me to insist on a decisive and unequivocal report. If the charges of subversion were proven, then the doors of the school ought to be closed. If they were not, then the rumors

should be ended once and for all. I think the committee owes nothing less to the people of Tennessee."

Legal opinion here appeared uncertain yesterday whether much of a case could be made out for revocation of Highlander's charter.

"I think they might be right on that," said one lawyer, when asked about the charter registration requirements. He pointed out that it was merely a technical question, and that when Horton had presented the charter recently to be recorded in Grundy county, it had been refused by the registrar on instructions from the legislative investigating committee.

Mr. Tolson
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School Charter Repeal Sought

Highlander Report Will Urge Call for Revocation on 4 Charges

By JAMES TALLEY

A special legislative committee investigating Highlander Folk School will recommend tomorrow that the school's charter be revoked, a member of the group disclosed last night.

"Any court action, however, would be initiated by the Grundy county district attorney," Rep. Harry Lee Senter of Bristol said in an interview last night.

"A copy of the recommendation will be forwarded to him," Senter said.

The 25-year-old adult education school has been the subject of a month-long investigation by the five-man committee probing alleged subversive activities. Highlander is racially integrated.

Albert F. Sloan, district attorney general for Grundy and six other counties in the 18th judicial district, said last night he could not anticipate what action might be taken.

Wants Facts First

"After I get the facts, study the Tennessee code, and determine whether or not there has been a violation of the law," he said, "I will be able to decide on any court action."

The school's charter is filed in Fentress county, but the school is located in Grundy county, near Monteagle. Senter said this would be the main basis for any court action.

He said the report will ask that Highlander's charter be revoked because:

- The school's corporation board has transferred property to director-founder Myles Horton "illegally."
- The charter was not "properly" filed in Grundy county.
- The school has "operated outside the scope of its charter" by

engaging in business in South Carolina."

• There has been no "certification" of a Highlander charter by the state secretary of state.

"All these things together are grounds for revocation we think—the committee thinks—without getting into the question of subversion," Senter said.

"But," he added, "we'll get into it (subversion) in the report."

Senter said the committee also will recommend that the legislative council study Tennessee laws of incorporation during the next two years, "with an aim of more rigid statutes of incorporation."

He said the report also will be sent to the U.S. Internal Revenue service "and maybe the testimony will show the school should have its tax-exemption revoked too."

Senter said the legislature is "limited to where the state can go in sedition and subversion." He suggested the federal government might take over "where we have few laws that are applicable."

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Nashville, Tenn.

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Horton Denies Bennett Charge

Arkansas Official Says He Thinks Highlander 'Communist Dominated'

By GARRY FULLERTON

Myles Horton, Highlander Folk School director, heatedly denied yesterday Arkansas Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett's accusation that the school is "communist dominated."

Horton and Bennett were the two main witnesses in a day-long public hearing on the school in the War Memorial auditorium. Sen. Barton Dament of Murfreesboro, chairman of the joint legislative committee probing charges of subversive activities at the school, adjourned the hearing until 9 a.m. today.

Bennett who followed Horton to the stand did not testify directly about the school, but entered into the record testimony from previous investigations allegedly linking persons connected with the school with various "Communist front" organizations. Then there occurred this exchange:

Rep. Harry Lee Senter of Bristol: "Mr. Bennett, is it your opinion that the Highlander Folk School is Communist dominated?"
Bennett (after a moment's hesitation): "Yes, sir."

The Arkansas official, who appeared in a neat dark blue suit and black tie, told the committee he is "glad to do anything I can

to expose the Communist conspiracy."

Leaves for Little Rock

After his testimony, he shook hands with committee members and said: "Run 'em out, boys, run 'em out. That's the main thing." Then he left to return to Little Rock.

Horton, who spent a total of four and one half hours on the stand yesterday, denied that either he or Highlander is Communist or subversive in any way.

This information, too, was brought out by Senter in the following exchanges:

Senter: "Are you now or have

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INTERNAL SECURITY

you ever been a member of the Communist party or any other subversive organization?"

Horton: "I am not and have never been a member of the Communist party, under instructions from the Communist party, or a member of any group under the domination of the Communist party."

Senter: "Well, why haven't you joined any of these organizations? You seem to associate with people who belong to them."

Horton: "Maybe I don't agree with their aims."

Senter: "Are you a believer in the Marxist-Lenin ideology?"

Horton: "No, sir. I believe in education."

Senter: "In other words, then, you have strayed from the Marxist line. Is that right? Are you sympathetic with the foreign and domestic policies of the Soviet Union?"

Horton: "No, sir."

Senter: "Are identified Communists eligible for any positions at Highlander Folk school?"

Horton: "No, sir."

Senter: "Was your wife a member of the Communist party?"

Horton: "No, sir, not to my knowledge, and I would have known."

Senter: "Do you ever accept contributions from the Communist party or Communist organizations?"

Horton: "No, sir."

Senter: "Do you ever solicit funds from them?"

Horton: "No, sir."

About 50 spectators were present in the big auditorium when the hearings opened 30 minutes late at 9:30 a.m. The crowd grew to nearly 200 by mid-afternoon when a colored movie of Highlander was shown, then dwindled again to a handful by the time the hearings were adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

In addition to newsmen from all parts of the state, the audience included a group of students from the University of the South, a number of Nashville clergymen, two Central high school seniors from Murfreesboro, and representatives of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, a segregation organization.

Bennett was not the only out-of-state witness who testified against the folk school yesterday. Also on hand was Ed Friend of Atlanta, now a \$5,100-a-year cameraman with the Georgia Forestry commission, and a former employe of the now-defunct Georgia Commission on Education.

Joseph A. Malone of Montgomery, Ala., assistant attorney general of Alabama, helped show the 12-minute motion picture which was meant to be one of the highlights of the day's testimony, but did not take the stand himself.

Other witnesses yesterday were

Clarence E. Kilgore, postmaster at Tracy City since 1934, and Maj. R. H. Thompson and W. H. Hamm of Rockwood, Tenn.

Assisted by Attorney

Horton, the first man called to the stand, answered questions from 9:30 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., and again from 1:30 p.m. until 3 p.m. He was dressed in a dark blue suit, white shirt and blue and white striped tie, and was assisted by his attorney, Jordan Stokes III of Nashville.

One of the first dramatic moments during the hearing came when Horton and Stokes refused to allow the committee to enter as an exhibit the original copy of the school's charter.

"We'll give you a certified copy," Stokes said, but Dement answered that would not be good enough.

"I'll have to advise him (Horton) not to let this document out of his possession," Stokes replied.

Dement then instructed Sgt. Joe Williams of the Tennessee-highway patrol, the committee sergeant at arms, to take the charter from Horton.

"I want the record to show that this document was taken from us by physical force," Stokes said.

Horton had previously testified the school's charter had been registered in Fentress county instead of Grundy county because at the time it was obtained (1934) Highlander's main headquarters were at Allard, Tenn.

"I went to the Grundy county courthouse yesterday and tried to register the charter," Horton said, "but they told me you told them not to let me do it. If the charter is wrong, I want to correct it, but apparently the committee doesn't want it corrected."

Horton said he had been a member of the board of both the Southern Conference Educational Fund, and its successor, the Southern Conference Educational Fund, organizations which have been listed as "subversive" by the House un-American activities committee.

The Highlander director said he didn't think they were subversive, because "there were a lot of wonderful people on those boards, and I'm proud to have taken part in them."

J. H. McCartt, committee counsel, asked him: "Do you mean wonderful people like James Dombrowski (one of the founders of Highlander and the executive secretary of both the SCHW and SCEF)?"

"Yes, I would include him," Horton replied. "I think he is a man of great integrity."

During most of the questioning of Horton, Bennett sat beside McCartt and offered suggestions in a low whisper. When committee members took over the questioning, Bennett moved around be-

hind the committee table and fed questions to Senter.

McCartt queried Horton about Highlander's political activities.

Doesn't Participate in Politics
"The school has never taken part in politics," Horton said. "I have, but the school has not."

"Don't you know that you tried to win the election for Henry Wallace in 1948?" McCartt asked.

"No, sir," Horton replied. "It may have been a mistake, but I didn't support Henry Wallace for President."

Horton identified several pictures on a large sheet distributed by the Georgia Commission on Education as having been taken at Highlander. He said two of them, however, were unfair. One showed Highlander leaders with Abner W. Berry, an admitted Communist. Horton said this had been posed by Friend, who took the photo and pushed Berry into the group just before snapping the shutter.

The other picture showed a Negro man and a white woman apparently embracing. Horton said it was really a square dance step in which hands are clasped behind the partner's head. He stood up and with McCartt's aid demonstrated the step, to the delight of the audience.

Rep. J. Alan Hanover questioned Horton at some length about the school's finances and property. Horton said a piece of property transferred to him in 1937 had been deeded to him by the school's board of directors in lieu of back salary.

No Legal Claim To Pay

Under Hanover's questions, however, he admitted that he had no legal claim to back salary, and said he had in fact made no demand upon the school.

"So that property was really just a gift, wasn't it?" Hanover asked.

"I've read you the facts, the minutes of the committee about this," Horton said. "You can call it what you want to."

He said he plans to pay taxes on the property deeded to him, but has not done so yet because the property has not yet been assessed.

"I've written a couple of times asking them to assess it," he said, "but I guess they haven't got around to it."

Turns Over Statements

At the committee's demand, Horton turned over all the school's financial statements since its founding together with a card file of contributors.

Told that an admitted Communist, Paul Crouch, had said the Communist party used Highlander without wanting to be identified in the public mind with the school, Horton replied:

"This man is a paid informer and a professional liar. I challenged him to make those statements outside the committee in the presence of witnesses so I

could sue him, but he didn't dare.

During the afternoon session, Horton testified that although he had at one time been a theological student, he is not a member of any church at the present time. The reason, he said, is that churches in the vicinity of Mont-eagle will not admit Negroes to worship services, and "I don't feel I can go to church and leave some of our people behind at Highlander, telling them that brotherhood doesn't apply."

Senter asked him: "Do you believe in God?"

"Yes, sir," Horton replied.

"And in Jesus Christ, the Son of God?" Senter asked.

"Yes, sir," Horton said again.

"Then, why don't you pray up there at Highlander?" Senter asked.

"Highlander is not a religious institution," Horton said.

The committee's session did not open with a prayer.

"Do you think a man can be a Communist and still be loyal to the U.S. government?" Senter asked.

"I know I couldn't," Horton said. "That's all I can say."

The 12-minute motion picture which followed Horton's testimony showed Negroes and white persons entering and leaving the school library on the occasion of Highlander's 25th anniversary celebration, Labor day weekend, 1957. It also showed Negroes and whites swimming together in the lake behind the school.

Friend, the Georgia photographer, commented on the film as it was being screened. He said he had made the film himself. The only known Communist pictured was Berry.

Later, on the witness stand, Friend said he had lied to Horton about his affiliations when he came to Highlander to make the

film. He said he told Horton falsely that he was a commercial photographer and free lance writer planning to do an article on Highlander. He also told the Highlander director he knew Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution and A. T. Weiden, an NAACP attorney.

Asked why he had lied, he replied:

"I assume I wouldn't have been a very welcome guest at Highlander if he (Horton) had known my purpose there."

Friend said during one workshop he sat in on at Highlander, the advice had been given to use "children, women, old people and preachers" to push integration, "because white men won't attack them for fear of appearing to be bullies."

Testimony Links Others

Bennett, in his testimony, said Highlander has been linked one way or another with the following individuals who have been cited as belonging to various "Communist front" organizations:

- Anne and Carl Braden, field secretaries of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.
- Lucian Koch, former president of Commonwealth college, Ark.
- James Dombrowski, executive secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and SCEF.
- Dean Charles Gomillion, now on leave of absence from Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
- Claude C. Williams, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister.
- Abner W. Berry, a Communist and contributor to the Daily Worker.
- Lee and Grace Lorch, who have been accused of Communist affiliations.

The self-assured Bennett stumbled only once in his testimony. He referred to the Bradens as

being connected with the Southern Regional Council, instead of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. The investigating committee appeared not to notice the mistake.

Summarizing his testimony, he said:

"If a barnyard goose is lured into a flock of wild geese, he may be excused only if he leaves the flock. But if he continues flying in formation with them, then he is a wild goose, no matter how loudly he may protest that he is not.

"I feel like that school (High-

lander) has been flying in formation with a lot of people who have as their goal the destruction of the United States as we know it and the placing into power of a Communist conspiracy."

Kilgore, the Tracy City postmaster, testified that "40 or 50 copies of the Daily Worker" were received by members of the Workers' Alliance during the early 1930s when Horton was helping organize them. The Daily Worker was a Communist paper formerly published in New York.

Stokes, Horton's counsel, asked

the committee if Kilgore could not have confused the Daily Worker with "The Worker," a publication of the Workers' Alliance.

"Ask him (Kilgore) if it was a daily paper," Stokes suggested, adding that he knew the committee wanted to conduct the hearings in the spirit of fair play.

Dement refused, snapping: "We'll conduct this hearing as we see fit."

Kilgore later told reporters the paper he was referring to came weekly or monthly, not daily.

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Eleanor Roosevelt's Day

I'm Grieved Over School Probe

I HAVE been grieved to see that the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn., is being investigated, ostensibly under the accusation of communism. Actually, the objection is and always has been that it provides a meeting place for colored and white to discuss subjects of mutual interest to both races, and particularly that it has helped to train people in the labor movement.

Before the labor movement had even reached the

strength it has today in the South this school helped the unpopular labor organizer. It is still none too popular to be a labor organizer in certain areas of the South and for a school to have stood fearlessly for integration and for labor rights and to have made a good name in its own community and friends in its own community I think speaks well for the school and its director, as well as its supporters.

I hope no one will be

afraid to testify in favor of the right of this school to function. It is true that even some (happily only a few) of our highly placed Southern senators and congressmen have used this threat of accusing an organization or an individual of communism when what they really meant was that they were strengthening the cause of integration and labor in the South.

We want to be aware of the threat of communism; we want to be taught what

are the earmarks of a real Communist; and we should dread the growth of communism anywhere in our country. But I have yet to see any growth in the Communist Party in the United States and I have yet to find anywhere a really intelligent and mature person who believes in communism as it is practiced today in the Soviet Union.

There may be a few people who may have been attracted by the ideal of communism, which has never been achieved, but they are usually theorists and have never faced the real facts of communism or so-called socialism as practiced in communistic Russia, Red China, or anywhere else that I know of.

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 The Wall Street Journal
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Governor Gets Measure For Closing Of Highlander

From The Commercial Appeal Nashville Bureau

NASHVILLE, March 13. — A resolution to open the way for possible revocation of the charter of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle got final legislative approval Friday and went to the Governor.

The resolution instructs the district attorney general in the Highlander area to take steps to have the charter revoked. This would remove the school's tax exemption and possibly provide the means for taxing it out of existence.

A special legislative committee that investigated Highlander said it had collected evidence to show the school is a meeting place for communists and fellow travelers.

The committee also reported the school certificates of incorporation had not been filed in Grundy County, where the institution is located, and that some school property had been transferred to Miles Horton, director of Highlander.

The Commercial Appeal.
Memphis, Tenn.

3-14-59 issue

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Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

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Mixing Cuts Insurance At Highlander

By JIM SCOTT

Highlander Folk School's insurance policies were canceled last year because underwriters feared the school would be bombed due to its interracial activities.

School Director Myles Horton told the investigating committee today that insurance companies took the action after the bombings of synagogues in the South.

During this period—two or three months—the school asked for and received special contributions to create a fund for rebuilding in the event the school was damaged by violence, Horton said.

However, Horton said the school later obtained insurance from Lloyd's of London by paying the "total premium in advance by lump sum."

The director-founder added, "We are having trouble with insurance again because of this investigation." He said the school's automobile insurance was canceled when this current probe was announced.

Today's hearing wound up

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Nashville Banner
Nashville, Tennessee
3-5-59 p. 1

61-34

Highlander Folk School

REC-136

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about 22 hours of testimony. The committee adjourned at 11 a.m. subject to call of Chairman Barton Dement of Murfreesboro. The panel is due to report to the legislature Tuesday. The committee dies with adjournment of the legislature.

Most of today's hearing was aimed at the school's financial policies. Rep. J. Alan Hanover, an attorney, questioned Horton closely on the school's bank accounts and deposits with a savings and loan association in California. Horton said the school had a total of about \$28,000 on deposit. He was vague about interest rates, and agreed to produce a complete audit for the committee.

The Wednesday afternoon session was highlighted by testimony of Arkansas Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett.

Bennett, a Vanderbilt University school of law graduate, told the five-man Senate-House committee that he believes Highlander is Communist dominated and the Reds have had a hand in stirring up racial unrest in the South.

Myles Horton, 54-year-old director and founder of the school, located near Monteagle, is scheduled to return to the stand this morning.

Horton, who spent nearly five hours testifying Wednesday, has denied that he is a Communist or has any communistic leanings. He maintains that the Communists dislike Highlander.

'These Characters'

Bennett linked "these characters" either with Highlander or Horton.

Pete Seeger, Chattanooga guttural singer, who has taken part in Highlander activities; cited 66 times for subversive activities.

The Rev. Claude Williams of Paris, Ark., unfrocked Presbyterian minister, who espoused land reform in Arkansas similar to the Chinese Communists; cited 25 or 30 times for subversive activities.

Lucian Koch, former head of the now defunct Commonwealth College in Mena, Ark., which was closed as a nuisance, and said to be a friend of Horton's.

James Dombrowski, head of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare which closed down after being placed on subversive list, now head of successor group Southern Conference Education Fund of New Orleans; charter signer of Highlander, cited for subversive activities 45 times.

Charles C. Gomillion, dean of Tuskegee, Ala., Institute, member of Highlander executive council, who was instrumental in sending Negro professor to Arkansas to find "soft spots" for integration.

Aubrey Williams, now publisher of farm periodical in Birmingham, closely identified with Highlander and speaker at its 25th anniversary celebration in 1957; cited for subversive activities 28 times.

Abner Berry, Negro, identified a Communist, who attended anniversary celebration; cited 28 times.

Lee and Grace Borch, active in Little Rock racial disturbance; once connected with Fisk University and Highlander participants; once took the Fifth Amendment before a Federal investigating committee when queried about Communist connections.

The Arkansas official charged that Horton attended a secret North Carolina meeting which espoused revolutionary ideas.

"The Highlander Folk School," he said, "keeps pretty close to the party line and in close touch with Communist fronts."

United Front

Bennett also said that Horton in 1935 took an active interest in the United Front, a combination of the Socialist and Com-

munist parties whose objective "was to overthrow our way of life."

Referring to Arkansas integration troubles and closed-down Commonwealth College, Bennett said, "the same events have occurred in our state which have been unfolded in your state."

"You people certainly have a problem here."

He stated that an Arkansas investigative committee recently found "subversive connections in racial unrest." He said \$50,000 was spent to promote racial strife in Arkansas.

Ed Friend, a photographer for the State of Georgia, who infiltrated the school to report to the Georgia Commission on Education said Highlander "is subversive to the way I have been taught to live in America."

Interracial Photos

Friend took both still and moving pictures of interracial activities at the school. The motion pictures showed whites and Negroes swimming together.

Friend said his wife, who attended some of the Highlander sessions with him, was "so disgusted she cried."

Also here on invitation of the committee is Joseph A. Malone, an assistant state attorney general from Alabama.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
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Speech Denied, Teacher Says

Highlander School Defense Talk Banned, Scarritt Woman Says

By WAYNE WHITT

A Nashville educator charged yesterday the legislative committee investigating Highlander Folk School refused to permit her to testify in defense of the Grundy county adult education institution.

Miss Alice Cobb, director of rural field work at Scarritt college, said she was told Wednesday by the committee she would be permitted to testify yesterday. But the five-member committee adjourned without hearing her.

"I don't understand why they wouldn't permit me to testify," she said. "I thought they would want the full story, but apparently not."

Seek Extra Pay

As the committee concluded the hearing and prepared to write a report to be delivered to the legislature Tuesday, it was reported reliably some members of the committee want to ask the legislature to pay extra for their probing the school.

A legislator close to the committee said if the group does decide to ask for pay over and above the \$15 a day they are receiving as members of the legislature the proposal will originate in the senate.

The lawmaker would not say how much the members want other than "it is substantially more than they make in the legislature."

He added he was against allowing them extra pay.

Horton testified insurance policies on the school's property were canceled "when synagogs were being bombed. Our insurance was canceled because the insurance company felt we might be bombed because of our interracial activities."

He said for several months the institution was without insurance "but we finally were able

Nashville Tennessean
Nashville, Tennessee
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Highlander Folk School

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(Continued From Page One)

to get insurance again by getting it from Lloyds of London."

"When we couldn't get insurance, we asked our friends to pledge \$10, \$50, or \$100 to help us rebuild in case the school was destroyed," Horton continued, "and they did, many of them from Tennessee."

He said fear of future trouble over insurance was the reason for the existence of a \$5,000 insurance fund at the school.

"And because of this investigation," Horton continued, "the insurance on our automobile has been canceled. We've set some money aside in case we can't get insurance."

Hanover and Horton sparred with each other as the Memphis lawmaker questioned Horton about the school's bank accounts and funds.

Claims One Account

The director testified the school had only one account on which it wrote checks and that was in a bank at Sewanee. He said in addition the school had some funds invested in savings and loans associations in California "because our auditor found we could get higher interest there." Horton also testified that the school had a general fund and then a fund for special projects. He said at times

contributions are earmarked for special projects.

"Would there be in shuffling of these funds around to fool anyone as to what you actually have?" Hanover asked.

"We try very hard to make it clear," Horton shot back. "We have to satisfy our contributors and I don't think the foundations which give us money would keep sending us money year after year and increasing their contributions if they weren't satisfied."

"That's no proof," Hanover interrupted.

"Let him answer the question; you've been arguing with him," Jordan Stokes III, Horton's attorney, said.

"I want him to answer, and you know I have not argued with him at all," Hanover replied. "Every time I ask a question he tries to talk around it."

"I'm not trying to talk around anything," Horton said. "I'm trying to explain a program that is difficult to explain."

Horton, neatly dressed in a dark blue suit, would reach into his pocket or his briefcase at his feet for records as questions were fired at him.

The bearing played to a near empty house in the big War Memorial building auditorium. About 50 were in the chamber and this included committee members, their

staff, newsmen, a maintenance man assigned to the building and a janitor.

Several supporters of Highlander were in the auditorium in addition to Miss Cobb. One of the others was Miss May Justus, who said she too hoped to testify in defense of Highlander before the committee adjourned. Miss Justus, secretary-treasurer of the Highlander board of directors, testified before the committee in Tracy City last week.

The committee didn't give any reason for not hearing the woman.

Miss Cobb said she had wanted to tell the committee "I have never at any time seen any indication of activities or teachings which were subversive, and have been especially impressed with the keen interest in supporting the principles of democracy, and educating participants in these principles. I should say that this is a strong move to strengthen our citizenry against threats of communism."

Rep. Harry Lee Senter, committee member and author of the resolution which led to the investigation, questioned Horton about the source of contributions to the school.

"Why is it so much of your money comes from New York, the Bronx and Brooklyn and around the University of Chicago?" Senter asked.

Money Where It Is

"The money comes from where the money is," Horton replied. "We collect it where we can get it and bank it at Sewanee. When we ask for funds we don't care whether it comes from Brooklyn, the Bronx or anywhere."

"That's right," Senter said, "you don't care where it comes from, do you?"

"I have never solicited money from any Communist organization," Horton retorted. "I contribute to Highlander myself and I don't contribute to any subversive organization."

Senter then reached into records taken from the school and started calling names from cards and asking about them.

The first name he drew was that of Ora C. Johnson of Paris, Ark.

"Who is this?" Senter shouted. "Why does it have on the card not to send appeal letters?"

Mother-In-Law

"That just happens to be my mother-in-law," Horton replied. "She doesn't have much money and I didn't want letters going to her asking for contributions."

Senter selected more than dozen cards. On one card there was a notation to address the person by his first name.

"There is nothing subversive about calling people by their first names," Horton said.

Odds on Report

From what I have seen and heard of the investigation," he continued, "I don't see how they're even going to write a report."

The legislator said in the past some members of investigative groups had been allowed additional pay. The legislature appropriated \$5,000 for this investigation. It could not be learned yesterday how much of this has been spent as all expense accounts have not been filled.

Asked about seeking additional pay, Sen. Barton Dement, chairman of the committee, said he knew nothing about it. He said the group would file an interim report with the general assembly Tuesday.

Only Myles Horton, founder and director of the school, testified during yesterday's hour and a half session. But Horton, who spent nearly five hours in the witness chair Wednesday, was asked more about the school's financial policies than about charges of subversive activities.

During questioning about finances by Rep. Alan Hanover, committee member from Memphis,

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ROY McDONALD
President and Publisher

EVERETT ALLEN
Treasurer

LEE ANDERSON
Editor

Published Each Afternoon Except Sunday

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1959

Taxes Send More to Highlander

The News-Free Press commented the other day on the use of the American taxpayers' money to finance a State Department exchange student program that will bring a woman from Liberia to take part in activities at the notorious Highlander Folk School near Mont-eagle, Tenn. But it has turned out that is only part of the story.

In addition to the Liberian woman sponsored by the State Department's International Educational Exchange Service, Highlander Folk School is going to be visited today through Sept. 8 by 11 French students under State Department grants for "an experiment in international living."

There are grave questions as to the advisability of perverting the student exchange program by requiring the taxpayers to support junkets to an institution which is not really a school in the usual sense—and is an institution that

certainly the Government of the United States should not give any semblance of official support.

We do not expect ever to find out what the cost of the tours of the Liberian woman and the 11 Frenchmen to Highlander really is. The State Department wraps up such programs in a deep camouflage of red tape so that costs of the exchange programs is difficult to discover, although it is ascertainable that some 22 million dollars has been appropriated for some of the program.

While we may never know the cost in dollars of State Department sponsorship of Liberian and French visitors to Highlander Folk School, the cost will be somewhere in the tax bill of the American people. But far worse than the dollar cost is the disgusting fact that the State Department has any part in sponsoring individuals at the highly suspect Highlander Folk School.

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Tax Money For A Highlander Visit?

The State Department has confirmed that the International Education Exchange Service of the department is spending some \$1,800 a person for 11 French teachers to visit the highly controversial Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tenn.

The visits, says a State Department official, although paid for by the government were arranged by something called the "Experiment in International Living" of Putney, Vt. The spokesman says that organization has been found to be reputable.

The whole affair raises questions promptly. Highlander has been in considerable hot water lately. For more than two decades the school, under Director Myles Horton, has openly advocated integration. "Courses" are taught there

which lead to no degree. But they are heavily laden with sociological import and the whole direction of the school is far to the left. Labor union organizational methods are among the subjects taught.

Nobody knows apparently just how far left the school is. The Tennessee Legislature some months ago intensively investigated it but it came up with something short of specific findings. Efforts have been made to close the place up as a public nuisance. Hearings are now pending on a circuit attorney's petition to padlock. Only a few weeks ago local officers raided the school and discovered liquor on the premises. Arrests were made.

The use of public money for any such visit is or ought to be subject to detailed inquiry.

THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS
9/11/59
Birmingham, Alabama
Red Star Final
Editorial
S. VINCENT TOWNSEND-
Executive Editor.
BH Office.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
Monteagle, Tennessee.
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Anti-Ros Leaflets Fill Mails

By HAINES COLBERT

Somebody out there doesn't like Malcolm (Mike) Ross, University of Miami editor, novelist and composer of humorous ditties.

Ross was attacked in a leaflet which was turning up in the mail of Miami yesterday.

The anonymous writer of the printed sheet said Ross is a supporter of the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tenn. The school, said the sheet, is communistic.

The anonymous writer of the printed sheet said Ross is a supporter of the Highlander School of Monteagle, Tenn. The school, said the sheet, is communistic.

Ross retorted that the school isn't communistic, but has been under attack for years by an "un-lying bunch of fatheads."

Said Ross:

"Highlander is a racially integrated school, which is the reason for the attacks on it. It's been investigated repeatedly, and all the Tennessee newspapers have said the school officials are being made the objects of a witch hunt."

LOTS OF SUPPORT

"I think the school has done a lot of good and it is supported by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and dozens of others, including college professors and clergymen."

The leaflet quoted an American Legion publication, The Firing Line, in saying Ross was a member of the school "guarantors committee" — a group which raises funds for Highlander.

It listed the trustees of the university and urged readers to call them and protest Ross.

"In the name of everything that is Christian and American," the anonymous leaflet author wrote, "these men should be requested to give an accounting of their trusteeship."

While the American Legion publication was quoted freely in the leaflet, Legion officers said they had nothing to do with it.

DON'T APPROVE

"We didn't sanction the use of the Legion name and we don't approve of it," said A. J. Thomas Jr., of Starke, past department commander and Americanism Committee member.

"If we want to criticize somebody, we tell him. Anything put out by the American Legion has its name on it."

Lee S. Anderson, editor of the Chattanooga News-Free Press, said Ross wasn't entirely correct in claiming all Tennessee newspapers have supported the school. He explained:

"We've criticized the school because a bunch of liberals like Mrs. Roosevelt are tied up with it. But we never have said it is communistic."

"The Nashville Banner has taken about the same stand. But the Tennessean and the Chattanooga Times have gone to bat for the school."

STARTED IN '30s

Ross said he became acquainted with the school when he was public relations director of the National Labor Relations Board in the '30s.

"Myles Horton and two other graduates of the Union Theological Seminary decided to help the people in a ruined coal county of Tennessee—their home state," said Ross. "They've done a lot for the miners there."

"Actually, I haven't done much for the school, but I'm not in the least ashamed of what I have done."

Dr. Jay F. W. Pearson, University of Miami president, was out of town, but U-M vice presidents were unconcerned about the leaflet.

"I don't care about getting into it," said Dr. H. Franklin Williams, one of the vice presidents, "but if it comes to standing up and being counted for Mike then I'll do it."

Dr. James M. Godard, executive vice president, said he hadn't seen the leaflet and wasn't interested in it.

The attack apparently wasn't gaining much support.

Harry Hood Barnett, top man on the list of trustees to whom the leaflet readers were supposed to protest, said no one had called him.



MALCOLM ROSS
Racists Behind Attack?

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Miami News

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Miami Fla.

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Interracial School Charter Lifted by Tennessee Judge

ALTAMONT, Tenn., Feb. 17 (AP).—Circuit Court Judge C. C. Chattin yesterday revoked the charter of Highland Folk School and ordered the Interracial Adult Education Center near Monteagle placed under receivership.

In an 11-page decision filed in Grundy County Circuit Court, Judge Chattin ruled the school had violated Tennessee segregation laws and laws pertaining to the sale of beer.

The judge ruled further that a deed giving school property to Myles Horton, its founder-president, was invalid and that the property, about 70 acres, must be turned back to the school.

Revocation of the general welfare charter was sought by District Attorney General A. B. Sloan on the ground that the 27-year-old school had been used for personal gain of Mr. Horton.

Mr. Sloan also charged that Highlander had engaged in commercial activities in violation of its nonprofit charter.

The judge issued his decision on the basis of a trial held in November.

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The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
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NEW TRIAL ASKED**Highlander
Folk School's
charter revoked**

HIGHLANDER Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn., for 28 years an outstanding interracial adult educational center, was stripped of its state charter on Feb. 16. Cecil D. Banstetter, Nashville lawyer defending the school, announced he would file a motion for a new trial and would press the case "through every possible judicial channel in search of justice for the school."

Circuit Court Judge Chester C. Chatten ruled that the school violated its charter by "permitting integration in its school work." He ordered a receiver to wind up the school's affairs.

THEY'RE GOING ON: It was believed Chatten has authority to put his order into effect pending an appeal, but Myles Horton, school president, said:

"We are going ahead with our current educational program. We have a residential workshop for ministers and social workers scheduled for the coming week-end. Our extension program is also continuing for the present. This ruling, as far as I have been able to ascertain, does not interfere with our current program. If I am wrong about that, someone will have to tell me, but there has been no court order stopping anything yet."

The defense had argued that Tennessee's 88-year-old segregation laws prohibiting integrated classes and workshops had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, but Judge Chatten said that the Supreme Court decision applied to public but not private schools. He said the state's laws "as applied to private schools are constitutional and valid."

THE BACKGROUND: Judge Chatten's ruling is the latest development in a long campaign by the state to close the school. Last July police raided it as a "public nuisance" and its main building was padlocked temporarily on a charge that beer was sold there without a license.

In November a jury handed down an advisory verdict that the school was operated for "the personal gain and enrichment" of Myles Horton. Judge Chatten cited both these earlier cases in his order revoking the school's charter, and he voided a deed of a plot of school grounds to Horton upon which he had built a home at his own expense. Testimony showed that for 20 years of the school's existence, Horton had drawn no salary, and currently receives \$9,000 a year which is considered low when compared to similar posts.

If the Chatten ruling stands, it could affect many other Tennessee colleges and universities where racially integrated classes are conducted.

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The Wall Street Journal _____
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"National Guardian" page 5

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ORDERED TO CLOSE

Highlander school loses appeal in state supreme court

HIGHLANDER Folk School, Mont-eagle, Tenn., lost another round in its battle for survival when the Tennessee Supreme Court on April 5 upheld a lower court order revoking the school's charter and ordered it to close.

The school, founded in 1932, has long been under attack because of its complete integration. Highlander has stimulated Negro voter registration by training people to teach literacy. Recently the school and Martin Luther King Jr.'s Southern Christian Leadership Conference announced a joint training project for sit-in demonstrators.

The school and its directors, Myles Horton and Septima Clark, have also been attacked as "communists." In 1957 they were defended against this charge by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, a long-time defender of the school, and by Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr and others.

The present case began in 1959 after a party at the school was raided by local police and three staff members were arrested on intoxication charges. The State Supreme Court ordered the school closed on the grounds that Horton had operated the school for private gain and that intoxicating beverages had been sold on the premises. The Court did not rule on another holding of the lower court that the school violated state segregation laws.

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"National Guardian"
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Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
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Highlander No Help

There is not generally much good news from the Supreme Court, for the South.

But we can be pleased with the jurists' decision of yesterday in which they declined to review a Tennessee order which revoked the charter of Highlander folk school near Monteagle, Tenn.

The revocation came because of beer selling there and because the Tennessee Supreme Court ruled that the director, Nyles Horton, had been operating the school for his private gain.

The state high court did not rule on racial questions but a lower court judge

had held earlier that the Highlander school had violated state segregation laws by having an interracial student body.

Word from Tennessee has been that the school has taken out a new charter and plans to open a new center in Knoxville to carry out the "Highlander ideal."

Highlander school has been an adult education organization which followed a line much to the left of center. In the present troubled condition in the South, we can get along without such an institution.

BIRMINGHAM POST-HERALD
10-10-61 (Editorial)
Birmingham, Alabama
Editor - JAMES E. MILLS
BH OFFICE.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
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28 Seized in Raid On CORE Training Camp in Tennessee

MARYVILLE, Tenn., June 20 (AP)—Twenty-eight young white and Negro men and women were jailed here early today after a sheriff's raid on their Smoky Mountain area training camp sponsored by CORE, Blount County Sheriff Roger Trotter reported.

Trotter said he raided the camp after complaints from nearby Townsend residents of disturbances at the tents and cabins at the edge of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

The 28, ranging in age from 16 to 27, are being held on an open charge pending the arrival of FBI officers from Knoxville, Trotter said.

Most of those arrested were from outside the state, Trotter said, but two boys were

from Oak Ridge, Tenn. Included were two white girls, six Negro girls, nine white men and 11 Negro men, most of them from eastern states. Robert Gustafson, 27, of

The biracial Highlander School lost its state charter two years ago when it was situated near Monteagle, Tenn. Its operator, Myles Horton, has since opened a school in Knoxville.

Trotter said another batch of students was due at the camp June 23.

The sheriff confiscated pamphlets from the camp, including instructions on combatting police dogs and fire hoses. Some whisky was also seized.

The camp had been operating about ten days. One of those arrested identified the camp sponsor as CORE and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

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 Miss Gandy _____

Mayor Answers Bible Class

City Lacks Authority To Ban Highlander

The state issued the charter to the Highlander Research and Education Center here and only the state can revoke it, Mayor John Duncan says.

This was the gist of a letter written by the mayor to Walter Gourdin of the Baraca Class of Fountain City's Central Baptist Church.

This was a response to a request by the class that the city "padlock the doors and revoke the license" of the controversial center headed by Myles Horton.

'Greatly Concerned'

"We certainly have been greatly concerned about the operation of this place since it has been in Knoxville," the mayor wrote.

He noted that he served on an American Legion committee "many years ago when it first asked the State Legislature to investigate the Highlander Folk School while it was located at Monteagle."

However, Mr. Duncan recalled that nothing was done by the town of Monteagle nor by the Legislature to close the school at Monteagle.

City Doesn't Charter

He said the state attorney general revoked the school's charter "on the basis that the school was being operated illegally by some of the students and visitors at the school."

"Some 10 days after the state revoked the charter," the mayor's letter continued, "for some unknown reason, the secretary of state issued a new charter under a different name to the same individual (Mr. Horton) who had headed the school while it was at Monteagle."

"The city . . . does not issue

charters or licenses to corporations or schools. They are issued by the state . . . and consequently, if they are revoked, they must be revoked by the granting authority."

'Would Welcome Evidence'

Mr. Duncan, in his letter, said it might be "worthwhile" for Atty. Gen. Clarence Blackburn to conduct an investigation of Highlander, "because if one were held it is possible that some individuals who did have information concerning violations of the law would come forth and divulge this information in a public investigation . . ."

The mayor said he is not "pleased" that "this individual" is operating in the city. He said it is causing "unnecessary work" for the Safety Department. He also said he would "welcome any evidence or information that you or anyone else might have concerning any violation of any ordinance of the city."

Contributions Tax-Exempt

He said he is sure that the FBI is "diligent" in any matter concerning "subversive activities." He also noted that "Federal authorities have also recognized this place as an institution that is tax exempt and people who desire to make donations to it can take credit for such donation in their Federal income tax."

The mayor said, "Neither the city, county nor state of Tennessee can act on an assumption, and all legal authorities in Knoxville that I have discussed this matter with agree with this 100 per cent."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8 BTG/CP

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 THE KNOXVILLE NEWS-
 SENTINEL

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Date: 7/24/63

Edition: HOME

Author:

Editor: LOYE W. MILLER

Title: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

Character:

or

Classification: 61-12

Submitting Office: KNOXVILLE

62 AUG 6 1963

61-7511-A
 NOT RECORDED
 191 AUG 5 1963

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

DUNCAN SAYS—

City Lacks Authority To Padlock Highlander

The city does not have the authority to padlock the doors and revoke the license of the Highlander Research and Educational Center, according to a letter received by the Baraca Class of Central Baptist Church of Fountain City from Mayor John Duncan.

The letter was the result of a resolution drawn up by the 70 members of the class petitioning the mayor and City Council to put the center out of business.

The mayor in his answer to the petition said the state issued the charter to the center here and only the state has the power to revoke it.

Highlander, which moved to Knoxville in 1961 after its charter for a similar school at Mont-eagle was revoked, is under the direction of Myles Horton.

Mayor Duncan said it might

be worthwhile for Atty. Gen. Clarence Blackburn to conduct an investigation of the center. The mayor said that "he is not pleased that this individual is operating in the city". He further stated that he "would welcome any evidence or information that you or anyone else might have concerning any violation of any ordinance of the city."

The mayor concluded, "Neither the city, county nor state of Tennessee can act on an assumption and all legal authorities in Knoxville that I have discussed this matter with agree with this 100 percent."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 THE KNOXVILLE JOURNAL
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Date: 7/25/63

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GUY L. SMITH

Title: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

Character:

or

Classification: 61-12

Submitting Office: KNOXVILLE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8 BTG/CL
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61-7511-A
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Mr. _____
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Highlander Won't Get 'Witch Hunt'

Blackburn Needs Proof of Violation

The attorney general's office does not plan "a witch hunt" investigation of the controversial Highlander Research and Educational Center here, Atty. Gen. Clarence Blackburn said today.

Mayor John Duncan explained yesterday that since the state issued the center's charter and only the state could revoke it, it "might be worth while" for Mr. Blackburn's office to conduct an investigation.

Mr. Blackburn said if any officer or citizen has information of a violation of any state law, he would be glad to bring it before a grand jury. He said it is not wise for a grand jury to go out on its own and investigate a matter.

Evidence Necessary

"In the recent bootlegger liquor probe here, we called in every Tom, Dick and Harry and found that we accomplished nothing," Mr. Blackburn said. "We need officers to investigate and bring the evidence and testimony before the grand jury so they may act as a result of evidence."

Mayor Duncan also said he would welcome any information concerning any violation of any ordinance by Highlander personnel. Mr. Blackburn said he would need valid information, and not just strictly hearsay, of a state violation to prosecute. So far he has not received any evidence, he said.

Harris, Horton Talk

Police Chief French Harris and Sheriff Carl Ford said they spent about two hours earlier this week talking with Myles Horton, head of Highlander Center, and could find no laws violated by the school or its activities. He said no violations have been reported to the police department.

"I'm sure the FBI has had activities there under surveillance in the past and Internal Revenue agents have had to investigate the operation, as funds obtained by Mr. Horton have been tax-exempt because the school is operated as a non-profit organization," Chief Harris said.

"We will be glad to investigate any legitimate complaints at the school, but I can find nothing that would indicate any laws are being violated there. Just because an organization or person is doing something that doesn't agree with the feelings of certain other persons, doesn't mean that organization or person is violating a law. And we don't intend to make arrests unless persons are violating the law."

"Mr. Horton told me he had been an integration worker for some 30 years and that his organization had nothing to do with Communists and that he certainly was not a Communist nor was anyone that worked at the school," Chief Harris added.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

25 THE KNOXVILLE NEWS-SENTINEL

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Date: 7/25/63
 Edition: HOME
 Author:
 Editor: LOYE W. MILLER
 Title: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

Character:
 or
 Classification: 61-12
 Submitting Office: KNOXVILLE

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 DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CL

62 AUG 6 1963

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 191 AUG 5 1963

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Esau Jenkins

Proud Of

Club's Progress

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 3B

The News and
 Courier
 Charleston, SC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8 BTG/aw
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Date: 8-19-65
 Edition: Thomas R. Warin
 Author:
 Editor:
 Title:

Character: HIGHLANDER
 or RESEARCH CENTER
 Classification: INFO CONCERN
 Submitting Office: Savannah
☐ Being Investigated

REC-17

41-7511-1
 NOT RECORDED
 191 SEP 16 1964

SEP 24 1964

File 3
 Highlander Folk School

By CHARLES L. DIBBLE

Esau Jenkins shows visitors through the Progressive Club Center with pride, a pride which is best understood when the Negro leader contrasts the recently completed structure with the humble origins of the organization back in March 1948.

At that time — more than 15 years ago — many of the Negroes were still living on plantations while others were small farmers or sharecroppers, he explained.

"The only organization then was the church," the John's Island man said. "They — the small farmers — bought their seed and fertilizer a bag at a time. If they could pool their money, they could buy a lot of seed and a good bit of fertilizer and save some money.

"Often these people were in trouble with the law. If they progressed — not just financially, but also spiritually and morally and in every walk of life — they were not as likely to get in trouble with the law. And if they did get in trouble for their beliefs or what they thought, the group would be there to help them."

This was what Esau Jenkins had in mind when he called "eight or 10" of his neighbors together and formed the Progressive Club. The first meeting was devoted to examining the word "progressive" and its meaning for the John's Island community.

One of the first problems faced by the group was the need for literate and politically informed citizens. All of the members of the club either had to be registered voters or had to agree to try to register if they did not. Jenkins, his speech flavored with rare traces of Gullah, pointed out: "From the start we stressed registration and voting. I knew you could get what you needed if you had the votes. The politicians — they call them the 'power structure' now — listen to the people who vote. So we taught that participation in government was essential."

REAL SCHOOL

At that time the Negro leader operated a bus line to Charleston for John's Island Negroes, a line that once included five buses. Seeing the need for a citizenship school, Jenkins began teaching his passengers on the bus, "a convenient place for meeting."

"One day in mid-1948," he relates, "one lady, Alice Wine, said 'Mr. Jenkins, I can't read these words, but as you teach, these people I will memorize. Not long afterwards I took them down to register, a large group of them. But I didn't know where to put her in the line."

She was so scared they would catch her not able to read. Finally we put her about in the middle."

"When the lady in front of her was taking her test, she mispronounced one of the words, I believe it was 'mice-generation.' Alice quickly corrected her, and the lady at the registration center told her, 'All right, no coaching.' I was so surprised I didn't know what to do."

"When Alice's turn came up, they ran her on through. Yet if they had shown her the word printed on a page she wouldn't have known what it was."

In the years that followed, the Progressive Club held monthly meetings — with monthly dues of 25 cents. "That's how we found the people who needed help. We arranged for them to come in two nights a week." He went on to explain that people with similar difficulties were grouped together.

Problems began to develop for Jenkins and his pupils: "So many persons needed help. I just couldn't help all of them. Well, Septima Clark (now associated with Southern Christian Leadership Conference) was a school teacher here. She asked me to go to Highlander Folk School with her. I didn't want to go — this was back about 1953 — but she said Myles Horton (director of Highlander) might be able to get me some help for the work on the island. So I finally said 'yes'."

VISITS HIGHLANDER

"It was a two-week United Nations workshop on school integration and human relations. On the last day — just like at the workshops we have here — they turned to us and asked: 'What are your problems?' I knew the answer to that and"

when my turn came I told them. I told them we had too many people and not enough time or enough money for teachers and no place to meet."

"Myles asked me: 'Do you think you can get them to go back to school?' I told him that wasn't the problem. We had more than enough people. Myles said he would see what he could do."

"The Field Foundation gave us a grant for two years. The first year we went to Wadmalaw. Bernice Robinson was teaching on John's Island. Then we set up an adult citizenship school on Edisto. They met in a church building on Wadmalaw and in a center on Edisto. We needed a building on John's Island."

And, consequently, in the mid-fifties the Progressive Club borrowed money and bought an old school building on the island.

"After the fellows at the Progressive Club saw how the school house was working out — they saw how our boys were more out of trouble — I told

them we needed a new building. You know: a place where they could come and play basketball, table tennis, skate, and have workshops in citizenship, and bring people in from the outside. Our people might listen to someone else a lot better than they'd listen to me."

But something else was bothering the group's leader. In the eight years of the group's operation, no charter had ever been sought. So on Dec. 11, 1956, upon the club's request, the state issued a charter:

"... to form a non-profit civic, educational, and social association. The object of which shall be the creation and promotion of clean and wholesome recreation among the Negro citizenry of John's Island, Charleston County, South Carolina; to curb delinquency among its juvenile citizens and to develop high moral standards in its social activities; and to this end, and any other things to purchase property, or place of association and such other accommodations as may be necessary or convenient for the transaction of its business."

FEARED OPINIONS

Jenkins continued: "I was afraid that white folks would not like that." But he was surprised: "We owe a lot to many who helped us—like Mr. Vardell Leare who was on the trustee board."

"Our schools were once five miles away and the children had to walk. In bad weather many children missed school and absences were high. We

wanted a consolidated school with classes going through the high school grades. And our children needed transportation.

"We got a high school out on John's Island even before James Island or Adams Run or anywhere else. And it was through our efforts at the Progressive Club."

Returning to the subject of a new building the active, yet humble, leader continued: "Like I said—we needed another building. We needed a store to handle expenses, a gym for the young people, and sleeping quarters so we could put up groups that came here. Our store is 30 by 50, the gym is 75 by 50, and the sleeping quarters are 10 by 72. We can sleep from 19 to 27 comfortably. That's why our workshop is limited to that many people."

LAST LAUGH

"One of our members," he said with a wry grin, "told me 'I hope I live long enough to see that wall go up.' And I said 'You won't live long.' Richard E. Fields helped us with \$5,000—I don't know where he got that. Myles (Horton) helped us too. We started building in October 1962 and finished it about March of last year."

Through the years the Progressive Club has remained small and today includes about 15 to 18 persons. More or less limited to a certain area of John's Island, the club is not only civic but also business-oriented. It is financed today, for the most part, through receipts from the store it operates

at the Progressive Club Center.

Larger in number — about 400 — is the John's Island Improvement Committee, also a child of Esau Jenkins. Island-wide in membership, the committee limits its functions to civic activities.

A native of John's Island, Jenkins has had a successful business career. He said he attended school through the seventh grade, but — as an adult — continued his education at night classes conducted by the Rev. Giles C. Brown, a veteran John's Island clergyman.

MOTEL OWNER

The Negro leader used to run a small fruit store on President Street, but in more recent years he has operated the J and P Motel and Cafe on Spring Street.

His civic work has not been limited to the Progressive Club; he serves as a board member of Highlander, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and South Carolina Conference on Human Relations as well as of

the steering committee of the Charleston NAACP.

In addition he is president of the Citizens' Committee of Charleston County, formed in 1959. With a Cannon Street office, the group has concentrated

its efforts on voter registration. "You would be surprised at what the Citizens' Committee has done in the political education of our people."

Jenkins claims the group has been especially effective in combating the sale of votes: "In our monthly meetings, we tell our people to watch out for those people who come in just before election year. The reason we've been so effective in fighting people who sell votes is we're a county-wide organization — every section of the county has a branch of the Citizens' Committee."

OFFICIALS AID

He is proud of the group's registration record, but adds: "A lot of credit can go to the county delegation and J. Mitchell Graham (chairman of County Council). They have arranged for a voting machine to be put in our headquarters here frequently so we can teach people how to use it in voting. They have never charged us a cent. They have been very nice to us."

Married at 17, Jenkins is the father of 13 children. Seven are now living, including an Air Force captain and three teachers. He lives next door to the Progressive Club Center in a modern brick house.

And every today he envisions a larger role for the club he has nursed for so many years: "Since we started the Progressive Club on the island, you can't see our young people making trouble like they used to. They used to race up and down the road. Now they have something constructive to do. Now they come to me and want to participate in the program."

"Our big need is a full-time paid worker to have a program in the afternoon. I just don't have the money or the time. We need a supervisor to run the recreation center and program. We have the people; they're willing to follow. I believe I can find the person if I can just find the money."



ESAU JENKINS OF JOHN'S ISLAND

He has served as president of Citizens Committee for five years. (Staff Photo
by Evans)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Highlander's Failure

In an effort to throw light on the Highlander Center operations on John's Island in Charleston County, The News and Courier is publishing a series of articles by Reporter Charles L. Dibble. In these articles, participants in the Center's so-called "workshops" and related groups have been given an opportunity to describe their activities in their own terms.

Naturally, those connected with Highlander have discussed their goals in terms of education and social uplift, though the word "revolution" crops up from time to time as though it could be made respectable.

The public should understand that radicals always seek to describe their work in an acceptable manner. When Gus Hall, head of the Communist Party USA, is interviewed for the press, he doesn't talk about burying the United States. Instead, he talks about the development of the "labor movement" and "social reform."

An alert reader will understand that soft words don't tell the whole story. So it is with the Highlander participants' account of their organization.

If one examines the record of Highlander and the list of directors and sponsors, a far different picture emerges. Hard core leftists visited Highlander's former Tennessee base in a steady stream over the years. One of the visitors in recent years was Ahner W. Berry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. We don't believe he went there merely to view the mountain scenery.

Highlander's sponsors, many of them individuals who are deeply in radical

causes during the last generation. Included are veteran members of communist front groups.

Such an organization doesn't zero in on a community unless its own special political goals are involved. Those who have defended Stalinism, praised Fidel Castro, urged U.S. disarmament, attacked the FBI or been directly associated with disciplined communists have more than routine "education" in mind when they decide to invade a community.

It is to the lasting credit of the Negro people of John's Island that the Highlander effort has made hardly a dent. Esau Jenkins and other directors of the Highlander operation no doubt would like to create a mass movement on John's Island. But the Negro people of the island know better than to put their trust in such an organization.

In their churches and other regular associations, these John's Islanders already have organizations that belong to them. They are not directed from outside this state.

As for voter registration and education, the laws of this state are fair. A Negro citizen has no more difficulty registering than a white citizen. To obtain political education, a Negro can read newspapers and magazines. He can listen to radio or watch television. He has no need for an outfit that finds John's Island a convenient political target.

Year by year, the Negro community on John's Island, as elsewhere in this state, is increasing its prosperity and well-being. With our state government dedicated to fair play, education and better employment opportunities, no Negro citizen of this state need turn to something alien like Highlander.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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DATE 3/1/84 BY SP8 BT/CL

Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.

Page 10A.

The News and Courier
Charleston, SC.

8-20-64

Date: 8-20-64
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Thomas R. Waring
Title: Editor

Character: HIGHLANDER
or EDUCATION &
RESEARCH CENTER
INFO CONCERN.

Classification:
Submitting Office: Savannah

☐ Being Investigated

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191 SEP 21 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Accused For Many Years

Director Denies Highlander Communist

SOUTH CAROLINA

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the last in a series of articles on the background and activities of the John's Island Progressive Club, its leaders and members.)

By CHARLES L. DIBBLE

Charges of "Communists" have been thrown at Highlander Folk School — and its heir, Highlander Research and Education Center — for many years.

But never have the anti-Highlander forces made their charges without immunity, claims Myles Horton, director of the controversial center. If such charges were made without legal immunity, Horton makes it quite clear that a libel suit would be initiated.

In a recent interview at the Progressive Club Center on John's Island where Highlander was sponsoring a voter registration workshop Horton gave his answer to the persistent attacks.

Q—For many years people have been saying that Highlander has Communist connections. What is the basis for this?

A—Basically it's a matter of integration. As one chief of police said after talking with me, 'The trouble with Horton is he's been an integrationist for 30 years.' I think you know anybody who's an integrationist is immediately suspect. I guess you could say that I was a 'pre-mature integrationist.'

"All of our programs when first introduced were considered



MYLES HORTON
Answers Critics

radical. We stood for democratic unions that were integrated and run by the workers themselves. Today this is not controversial. We stood for integration long ago. This too is not as hot an issue as it once was.

"I was talking to the mayor not long ago and told him how conservative I was. He was surprised. And then I told him about how many of the things that I have always stood for were now facts. And he seemed somewhat surprised at what I said, but he then agreed.

Mr. Tolson _____
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Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
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Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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The News and
Courier
Charleston, SC.

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DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8BTO/cla
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Date: 8-21-64
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Thomas R. Waring
Title: Editor

HIGHLANDER
Character: EDUCATION &
or RESEARCH CENTER
Classification: INFO CONCERN
Submitting Office: Savannah

☐ Being Investigated

TOP CLIPPING

DATED 8/19/65

FROM 8-19-65

MARKED FILE AND INITIALED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

CHARACTER

EX-108

NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 16 1964

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62 SEP 21 1964

"Basically the proof that I am not a Communist and never have been at anytime or anywhere is this. No investigative committee, no court, or any other agency has ever come up with any evidence that I am or have been a Communist.

"Another thing—and this is important—is no one has ever accused me who didn't do it with immunity. And there is no exception to that. Marvin Griffin, who put out a smear sheet against us, a sheet that's now being used against Martin Luther King, made his charges with immunity. He could not be held responsible for libel charges. None of these people have made these charges when they could be held for libel. I asked Marvin Griffin to make his charges when he could be held for libel, and he refused. I have asked each person who has called me a Communist to make his charges outside immunity. None have agreed to this.

"On the other hand, before Sen. (James) Eastland's (Miss.) committee where I did

not have immunity — I could have been held for perjury — I, under oath, stated that I and Highlander were never Communist. But newspapers, including yours, weasel-word the thing. And I can't do anything about that. But I just ignore it. The American people aren't that gullible."

Q—But what is the basis for these charges?

A—Somebody, at some time, attended our meeting. There was a Communist in the meeting. And the charge is made. I have no way of knowing who is in the meeting. What I am concerned with is what I say and do and teach.

"I don't bother to ask you for your credentials because I just don't care. You could fake them. I can't know so I just don't bother.

"I don't know who the Communists are. And there seems to be only one way to find out that I know of—join up. But I

have never been a member, and I don't expect to join up just to find out who they are."

Q—What are your own personal political convictions?

A—I have always been a natural democrat. I supported Estes Kefauver and the liberal wing of the Democratic Party in Tennessee. I was influenced by my religious background as well as reading and studying.

Q—What political figure could you identify with the easiest?

A—None.

Q—Surely there could be someone in whom you find something that you admire politically?

A—Well, I guess you could say Jefferson. It's an inexact tie. But I admired his creativity and imagination.

Q—What do you see as the role of government?

A—This business of state's rights just doesn't hold water. It's romantic and unrealistic. Rather I accept the responsi-

bility of the federal government.

"The individual must be free. The individual must be free to be more creative. I believe federal aid to education is a freeing process in that it enables the individual to develop his full potential. I support federal aid to the arts since it would stimulate creativity.

"I am for full equality of all men and women. Everybody should have the fullest opportunity. That doesn't mean everybody will take advantage of the opportunity to the same extent—or can. But government should assume the responsibility of helping everybody achieve his fullest possible development and thereby enable them to make their maximum contribution to society.

"Why say states? Why draw the line there? Make it counties. Make it townships."

Q—Then you believe the fed-

eral government is less restrictive than the states?

A—The federal government is less restrictive than the states. Otherwise, I would be for state's rights. I am a pragmatist at this point. I want to depend on the unit that has the power to give freedom. The federal government has this, and I am going to rest my case there.

"The government should free people rather than restrict them. I'm a good example of what I believe in. I am generally unrestricted. I am not going to advocate what would restrict me. I would be opposed to that which tries to restrict me. I support the federal government because I want a creative society. The people who are hostile to the federal government are people who don't want the federal government to interfere with them when they try to make a conformist out of everybody.

"I want to be creative. That's why I like Jefferson. This is what he stood for. This is what the Democratic Party stands for.

"When I put people on the Highlander staff, I turn them loose as long as they are democratic and respect the rights of others. I encourage them to be creative. Certainly they are within the confines of the Highlander policy, but they are allowed a maximum of flexibility within that policy. Just like in this country a maximum of flexibility is allowed within our framework.

"I wouldn't say this if I hadn't spent all my life trying to set people free. You can't build on a very narrow framework. You realize the importance of other views. I mustn't let my liberty impede someone else's liberty. Any right I have, anyone else has. I can't have it if I can't give it to you. It has to be built on a society of free men."

Horton Explains Photograph

Myles Horton gives his version of the origin of the evidence used most frequently by persons charging that Highlander is communistically oriented:

"The example used by most groups to say we are Communist is a photograph taken at our 25th anniversary in 1957. A man introduced himself to me as a free-lance writer from the Caribbean and showed me a letter to that effect.

"Actually he was a Communist newspaper worker from THE DAILY WORKER (the official newspaper of the Communist Party in the United States). His name was Abner Berry.

The strange thing is he left the party shortly thereafter and has been unheard of ever since. Strange conduct after being a member of the party for years. It suggests to me that he was an agent of Marvin Griffin (former governor of Georgia).

"It was at our 25th anniversary meeting. A large number of people turned out. Sandy (A.A.) Liveright (who attended the John's Island workshop) and Joe (J. Arthur) Brown (president of the South Carolina NAACP) were also there.

"Interesting is the fact that Abner Berry is squatting down in the picture. The photographer was Ed Friend who said he was a commercial photographer. I asked him to take some pictures for publicity purposes and so forth.

"But he waited and waited left so he squatted down in the photographer had been waiting for asked about it at the time. The and waited. Then Berry came front. him. They were in cahoots — a first time I ever saw them, along. There weren't any chairs. "It was obvious that the pho- lot of people noticed it and they were together."



USED AGAINST HIGHLANDER

Georgia Commission on Education's circular said: "Pictured (foreground), (1) Martin Luther King of the Montgomery boycott and the Birmingham riots, backed up by the Kennedys; (2) Abner W. Berry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; (3) Aubrey Williams, president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc, the transmission belt in the South for the Communist Party; (4) Myles Horton, director of Highlander Folk School for Communist Training, Monteagle, Tenn. These 'four horsemen' of racial agitation have brought tension, disturbance, strife and violence in their advancement of the Communist doctrine of 'racial nationalism.'"

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson	_____
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Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Civil Rights Official to Speak Here

Conrad Browne, 1943 graduate of Kalamazoo College and associate director of the Highlander Education and Research Center in Knoxville, Tenn., will speak here Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Knoxville center is a non-profit training school for civil rights workers, and target of criticism by segregationist forces in the South.

Browne will address a public meeting at the Friends' Meeting House, 508 Denner, at 8 Tuesday night. Sponsor of the meeting is Concern, an international relations discussion group interested in civil rights.

At 7:30 p.m. Wednesday Browne will speak at a board meeting of the Council on Human Relations n Friends' Meeting House.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

15 Kalamazoo Gazette
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Date: 9/21/64

Edition: Home

Author:

Editor: Daniel M. Ryan

Title: CONRAD BROWNE;
HIGHLANDER EDUCATION
AND RESEARCH CENTER

Character:

or

Classification: 100

Submitting Office: Detroit

☐ Being Investigated

REC-47

61-7511-A
NOT RECORDED

OCT 8 1964

EX-103

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CLW
245002

OCT 23 1964

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Highlander School Set To Open Here

Charleston will be headquarters for an extensive three-month voter education workshop series sponsored by the Highlander Research and Education Center this summer.

Announcement of the center here was announced yesterday by Myles F. Horton, director of Highlander.

The announcement came at the close of a weekend meeting of the 25-member Highlander board of directors at the center in Knoxville, Tenn.

Horton said about 500 persons from communities throughout the South will attend the sessions here and return home to work in voter education projects.

CONSULTANTS

At least 45 special consultants from such organizations as the NAACP, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and the Conference of Federated Organizations (COFO) participated in workshops during the past 11 months, Horton said.

Representatives from these and other organizations will serve as consultants in the workshops here, a Highlander official said.

The Rev. C. Conrad Browne,

assistant director of the Highlander Center, said last night voter registration has been "effectively organized" in Charleston and that workers from other southern states would come here to study methods used, "in order to be able to return home with new ideas."

Mr. Browne stressed the contrast between this summer's program and that conducted last summer in Alabama and Mississippi when outside students invaded those states to aid in voter registration drives.

GOING THING

Charleston was chosen for this summer's workshop because, said Mr. Browne, "Esau Jenkins' voter registration program has developed into a going thing and that grew out of the Highlander Research Center some year ago."

He emphasized the workshops here will be held to educate registered voters in such areas as how to choose candidates, studying issues in an election and the proper exercise of rights and responsibilities as registered voters.

Mr. Browne ruled out the possibility of Highlander conducting voter registration drives here this summer.

"Our charter allows us to work with education programs only. We don't sponsor any action programs of any type," he said.

He said the workshops would be coordinated here by Esau Jenkins.

During the first week of the sessions scheduled to begin in July, activities will be held at the Progressive Club Center on John's Island, Mr. Browne said. In following weeks, workshops will be held throughout the county.

Horton said a recruiting program for the sessions here would not be necessary.

WIDELY KNOWN

"We are so widely known in the South that all we have to do is let it be known we are having workshops and we get more applications than we can handle," he said.

Horton said word about the workshops is spread through churches, civil rights organizations and by former students who have worked in the civil rights movement.

A report on Highlander activities for an 11-month period

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page #1 B

NEWS AND COURIER

CHARLESTON

SOUTH CAROLINA

Date: 5/16/65

Edition: Morning

Author: Unknown

Editor: THOMAS R. WARING

Title:

HIGHLANDER SCHOOL SET TO OPEN HERE

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: SV.

70 JUN 1965

NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 7 1965ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8 BTG/bk
245582

ending yesterday showed the center conducted 31 workshops in which there were 2,481 participants. Horton said an "overwhelming majority" of the workshops dealt with voter registration and education.

Yesterday's announcement was the third in less than one month to focus major attention in voter activity in South Carolina.

James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial equality (CORE) launched a statewide voter registration campaign from Columbia on May 2. CORE plans to use a 100-man task force to register Negroes in the state.

CORE REJECTED

CORE's entry into the state's voter registration picture was rejected by the Rev. I. DeQuincy Newman, field secretary of the South Carolina NAACP.

Mr. Newman has been quoted as saying South Carolina Negroes need no outside help in voter registration.

Evidence of disagreement between South Carolina NAACP officials and the national office became apparent earlier this month however, with the announcement that about 1,200 volunteers would enter Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina to work in voter registration projects this summer.

JUN 2 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Highlander *Folk* Probe Voted *School*

A House resolution calling for a second legislative investigation of Knoxville's Highlander Research Center was approved by the Senate yesterday.

The upper chamber approved the probe by a 24-3 vote with a minimum of debate. The investigation will be launched to determine if there is "probable cause" to believe Highlander is subversive.

THE CENTER was investigated by the legislature in 1959 when it was located at Mont-eagle and called the Highlander Folk School.

The center's state charter was finally revoked on grounds that beer was sold illegally. The name was changed when the center moved to Knoxville and a new charter was obtained.

Sen. Fred Berry, R-Knoxville, sponsor of the resolution, urged its passage, saying "the Senate needs to stand up and be counted on this matter."

"If what we hear about the school is true, we should do something about it," he said. "If not, it should be erased."

EARLIER SEN. Jerry Agee, D-Nashville, had read from what he said was a 1957 Congressional hearing about a

"Communist movement in the Midsouth."

Agee said that some people associated with Highlander were mentioned in the report as "possible Communists."

Many legislators have warned that the investigation will be a "witch-hunt," unconstitutional, and "damaging to the prestige of the legislature."

EARLIER THIS week the American Civil Liberties Union released a statement nationwide saying that such an investigation "would seriously impair freedom of speech and association."

"Such an inquiry would have a national impact by helping to revive the spirit of McCarthyism in other states," the statement said.

"This kind of legislative investigation committee smacks of the McCarthy era when such committees under the guise of investigation engaged in witch hunts in violation of academic freedom, free speech and association guarantees of the First Amendment."

The Highlander center has been the target of much criticism in Tennessee for its reputation as a training center for civil rights workers.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 12

NASHVILLE
TENNESSEAN

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Date: 5-24-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor: JOHN SEIGENTHALE

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 100-92

Submitting Office: MEMPHIS

☐ Being Investigated

61-7511-A-

NOT RECORDED

176 JUN 14 1967

2 JUN 1 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8 BTG/OK
245632

Highlander Folk School

Section 10 of 11 Sections

61-7511

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/20/58

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (105-0A) (61-12)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL,
MONTEAGLE, TENN. - VICTIM
CR4-1
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8 BTG/CL
24532

On 1/18/58 [REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] that on 1/9/58 two full cases and one partial case of dynamite had been stolen from the County Rock Quarry located in the Penile Community of Franklin County, Tenn. He said that his investigation had identified [REDACTED] subjects, and that these three had been charged with house-breaking and larceny and possession of dynamite. They were indicted by a special session of the Franklin County Grand Jury on 1/15/58, and are to be tried in February, 1958.

[REDACTED] reportedly had also read of the fact in newspapers that several Negroes were at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., where they were mixed with whites, and in conversation with other two subjects wondered why this had not been given considerable publicity.

10 [REDACTED] decided to obtain some dynamite and blow up the Highlander Folk School because of the mixing of whites and Negroes at the school. They dynamite was found packed in a ten gallon milk can, which had been found before it could be used.

3 - Bureau
1 - Knoxville (105-0A)
1 - Knoxville (61-12)
b6
b7C

SE 2

RECORDED - 23

EX-117

15 JAN 22 1958

KX 105-0a, 61-12

b7c
(7D) [REDACTED]

For information of the Bureau, the only Negroes in Grundy County are those who stay at the Highlander Folk School. Inasmuch as it appears that this could be a possible source of racial trouble, this matter is being reported to the Bureau for information.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

5 Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); U.S. Army INTELLIGENCE as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
44-12743-2

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Highlander Folk School

Section II of 11 Sections

61-7511

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 16 1959

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

URGENT 3-16-59 11-29AM JB

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, KNOXVILLE

FROM SAC, MEMPHIS 2P

UNSUB, BOMB THREAT UNSPECIFIED SCHOOL RECEIVED BY

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, MONTEAGLE, TENN., MARCH TWELVE, FIFTYNINE

BOMBING MATTERS. [REDACTED] BY LETTER DATED MARCH THIRTEEN
LAST ADDRESSED TO FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. COURTHOUSE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., RECEIVED THIS DATE, ADVISED THAT HE RECEIVED
ANONYMOUS PHONE CALL EIGHT-THIRTY PM, MARCH TWELVE LAST. UNSUB
DESCRIBED AS MALE WITH ROUGH AND MAD VOICE, SAID HE WAS ON HIS
WAY TO GEORGIA FROM NASHVILLE. SAID QUOTE [REDACTED] IS NOT WITH
US. HE IS A COWARD. UNQUOTE. UNSUB THEN SAID SOMETHING ELSE
ABOUT NASHVILLE WHICH [REDACTED] DID NOT UNDERSTAND AND THEN SAID
QUOTE, WHEN I COME BACK FROM GEORGIA IT WILL BE MORNING AND WE
WILL GET RID OF THE SCHOOL, BLOW IT OFF THE FACE OF THE EARTH.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT HE HAD LEARNED THERE WERE BUSES FROM BOTH
MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE SCHEDULED TO STOP OVER IN MONTEAGLE AT ABOUT
THE TIME THE CALL WAS RECEIVED. A COPY OF THIS LETTER DESIGNATED
BY HIM QUOTE TENNESSEE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. UNQUOTE.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8BTJ/c

Mr. Rosen

62 MAR 26 1959

23 MAR 17 1959

PAGE TWO..

b7c [REDACTED] TENN. BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION, WAS *b7c*
ADVISED EIGHT FORTY AM TODAY. HE ADVISED HIS OFFICE CLOSED
DUE TO STATE HOLIDAY AND HE DOES NOT KNOW IF COPY OF LETTER
b7c RECEIVED. [REDACTED] STATES AS NO STATE LAW IN EFFECT RE BOMB *b7c*
THREATS HE PLANS NO IMMEDIATE ACTION. CIC, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
ADVISED NINE AM, INSTANT DATE. LETTERHEAD MEMO FOLLOWS.

ATLANTA ADVISED BY MAIL.

END AND ACK PLS..

WA 12-33 PM OK FBI WA DM

KY OK FBI KX AJG

TU DISC

cc: Mr. [REDACTED]

b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7511)

DATE: 3-16-59

FROM : SAC, Memphis (61-34)

SUBJECT: UNSUB; Bomb Threat, Unspecified School,
 Received by [REDACTED] Highlander Folk
 School, Monteagle, Tennessee, 3-12-59
 BOMBING MATTERS

Remytel 3-16-59.

Enclosed herewith is letterhead memorandum concerning
 instant bomb threat.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 8)
- 1 - Atlanta (Encl. 1)
- 1 - Knoxville (Encl. 1)
- 1 - Memphis

BN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8 BTG/aj

245502

EX-132

REC-93

157-42-2

17 MAR 19 1959

LBI

MAR 22 1959

57 MAR 25 1959



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Memphis, Tennessee

March 16, 1959

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
BOMB THREAT, UNSPECIFIED SCHOOL,
RECEIVED BY [REDACTED] HIGHLANDER
FOLK SCHOOL, MONTEAGLE, TENN., 3/12/59

b7c

On March 16, 1959, the following letter was received at the Nashville Resident Agents' Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation. It was typed on the letterhead stationery of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee.

"March 13, 1959

"Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Courthouse
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Sir:

I wish to report an anonymous telephone call made to me around 8:30 p.m., March 12. A man's voice, rough and mad, said he was on his way to Georgia and that he had been in Nashville and [REDACTED] is not with us. He is a coward.' He said something else about Nashville which I did not understand, and then said, 'When I come back from Georgia it will be morning and we will get rid of the school. Blow it off the face of the earth.'

b7c

This morning I inquired at the Monteagle Bus Station and was told that both a Memphis and a Nashville bus were scheduled for a stopover at Monteagle around the time the call was made.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ [REDACTED]

b7c

"cc: Tennessee Bureau of Investigation"

On March 16, 1959, at 8:40 a.m., [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Tennessee Bureau of Criminal Identification, Nashville,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8 BTG/aj

24832

157-42-2
ENCLOSURE

Tennessee, advised Special Agent [REDACTED] that his office was closed because of a State holiday and further that he could take no immediate action as there is no present State law relating to threats of bombings. [REDACTED] stated that while it appeared that [REDACTED] intended a copy of his letter to go to [REDACTED] a State organization, it may have been missent because of the address, stating there is a private detective agency in Nashville, Tennessee using the name Tennessee Bureau of Investigation.

On March 16, 1959, at 9 a.m., [REDACTED] 111th CIC Detachment, Nashville, Tennessee, was advised by Special Agent [REDACTED] of the threat.

The foregoing is being submitted for your information only and is not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 9/6/63

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (157-36B)

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; ANONYMOUS
 TELEPHONE CALL TO [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] HIGHLANDER RESEARCH
 AND EDUCATION CENTER, KNOXVILLE,
 TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 6, 1963
 RACIAL MATTERS, BOMB THREAT

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning captioned matter.

Copies have been disseminated to local intelligence agencies.

No investigation being conducted re bomb threat UACB.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8 BTG/a

C.C. Wick

REC-117

SEP 9 1963

3 - Bureau (Enc. -8)
 1 - Knoxville
 /bgc
 (4)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

SEP 11 1963

Date Forw.

How Forw.

By

145
 58 SEP 20 1963

R.M. [unclear]
 2eb 3' HAD [unclear] Unit
 2ccs destroyed

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M.

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Knoxville, Tennessee
September 6, 1963

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; ANONYMOUS
TELEPHONE CALL TO [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] HIGHLANDER RESEARCH
AND EDUCATION CENTER, KNOXVILLE,
TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 6, 1963
RACIAL MATTERS - BOMB THREAT

At 4:36 PM, September 6, 1963, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] advised that at approximately 3:56 PM,
September 6, 1963, [REDACTED] Highlander
Research and Education Center, Riverside Drive, Knoxville, Tenn.,
had called [REDACTED] and advised that he had just re-
ceived an anonymous telephone call from an individual who stated
that at 3:56 PM, September 6, 1963, a bomb would explode at his
institution. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] advised that he
considered this a hoax call and expected no development inasmuch
as it was even then at the time of his call 3:56 PM. He remarked
that he was only calling [REDACTED] to get
the matter on record.

At 4:40 PM, on September 6, 1963, the above information
was furnished to Agent [REDACTED] ICG.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is
loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be dis-
tributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/6/84 BY SP8 BTG/ah
245582

