

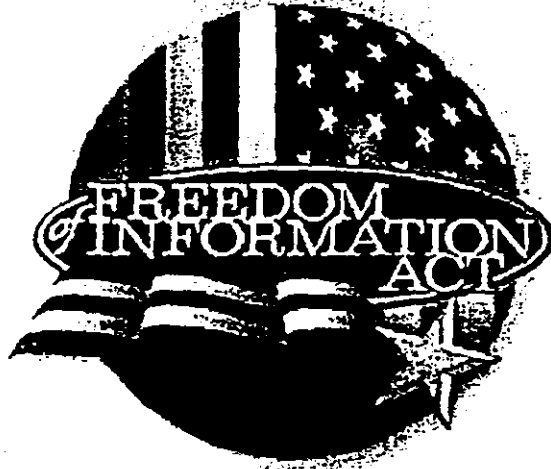
THIS FILE IS MADE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE DECLASSIFICATION EFFORTS AND RESEARCH OF:

THE BLACK VAULT

THE BLACK VAULT IS THE LARGEST ONLINE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT / GOVERNMENT RECORD CLEARING HOUSE IN THE WORLD. THE RESEARCH EFFORTS HERE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DECLASSIFICATION OF THOUSANDS OF DOCUMENTS THROUGHOUT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, AND ALL CAN BE DOWNLOADED BY VISITING:

[HTTP://WWW.BLACKVAULT.COM](http://www.blackvault.com)

YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO FORWARD THIS DOCUMENT TO YOUR FRIENDS, BUT PLEASE KEEP THIS IDENTIFYING IMAGE AT THE TOP OF THE .PDF SO OTHERS CAN DOWNLOAD MORE!



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOHN L. LEWIS

PART 9 OF 13

FILE NUMBER: 44-845

FILE DESCRIPTION
BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT JOHN L. LEWIS

FILE NO. 44-845

SECTION NO. 11

SERIALS 115 p 232

thru

115 p 499

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL 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.

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: *Deletions on subsequent pages have been made pursuant to (b)(7)(C) and (b)(7)(D).*
- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
44-845-115 p. 232-499

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

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Ill. was interviewed at his home by Special Agent [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was cooperative but denied ever having been refused a job at Mine B because of his union affiliations. [REDACTED] has no known criminal record. He furnished the following signed statement.

" [REDACTED] Ill.
September 16, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Ill., do voluntarily make the following statement to Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to cause me to make this statement and I know that the same can be presented in a court of law.

"I was born in [REDACTED] emigrating to America in [REDACTED] I was naturalized in [REDACTED] I am presently employed at Panther Creek #5 and belong to PMA. I have been a Progressive since in started in 1932.

"I have never worked at either Mine A or Mine B. However, in the summer of 1940 [REDACTED] who was working at Mine B told me that Mine B was going to hire some men, and I was looking for work so I went out and talked to OSCAR FALCETTI. Mr. FALCETTI told me that he didn't need any men. He didn't ask me what union I belonged to or where I had worked before. There was other men there that morning and he turned them all down for the same reason.

"I have read the above statement and it is true and correct.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:
[REDACTED]

Special Agents, FBI, Springfield, Ill."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his home by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was cooperative, but it is not felt that he would make a good witness inasmuch as he didn't start at Mine B until January 22, 1940, and has very little knowledge of pertinent facts. [REDACTED] has no known criminal record. He furnished the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill. do voluntarily make the following statement to Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. No threats or promises have been made to cause me to make this statement, and I know that these facts can be presented in court.

"I was born in [REDACTED] coming to America in [REDACTED]. I was naturalized in Springfield, Ill. in [REDACTED]. I began working in the mines in [REDACTED] joining UMWA at that time. I began working at Mine B Jan. 22, 1940, and am presently employed there as a digger. I have never held an office in either union.

"I was a Progressive before I went to Mine B, having joined PMA at Panther Creek #4. Sam Catalonia (Joe Albanese) signed me up UMWA in the wash house just a couple of days after I started to work. I was never threatened or beat up but I heard about some of the men getting beat up. I didn't know any of the men who were beaten up or why they were beaten. I joined UMWA because the men told me that they were in the majority and I didn't think I could get a job if I was PMA.

"I voted in the NLRB election in 1941 which the UMWA won. This seemed to be a fair & square election.

"At present I think both unions are about the same and I don't favor either one.

"I have had the above statement read to me by Agent [REDACTED]. The same is true & correct.

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnessed:

/s/ [REDACTED]
/s/ [REDACTED]

Special Agents, F. B. I.
Springfield, Ill."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his home by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was cooperative but because of his lack of knowledge of the Mine B situation starting there [REDACTED] it is not believed that [REDACTED] would make a good witness. [REDACTED] has no known criminal record. He furnished the following signed statement.

Springfield, Ill.
September 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., do voluntarily make the following signed statement to Special Agents [REDACTED] No threats or promises of any kind have been made to cause me to make this statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED] and came to America in [REDACTED] I was naturalized in Springfield, Ill. in [REDACTED] I began to work in the mines in [REDACTED] joining UMW at that time. I have never held an office in any union. I am presently employed at Mine B as a digger, starting on [REDACTED] Before starting at Mine B I worked at [REDACTED] belonging to PMA. About two or three months before I started at Mine B I tried to get employment there but was refused. OSCAR FALCETTI asked me where I worked and I told him [REDACTED] which he knew was PMA. He told me that he was filled up. I never saw Mr. FALCETTI hire anyone else while I was there and he never mentioned UMW to me.

"I have had the above statement read to me by Agent [REDACTED] It is true & correct.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
Springfield, Ill."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his home by Special Agents [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] advised that he was refused work at Mine B while that mine was working under an "open shop" agreement. However, it is not believed that [REDACTED] would make a good witness inasmuch as he wasn't specifically refused because of his union affiliations and was not asked to join UMW as a condition to get a job. [REDACTED] has no known criminal record. He furnished the following signed statement.

" Springfield, Ill.
September 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill., do voluntarily make the following statement to Special Agent [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to cause me to make this statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED] and came to America in [REDACTED]. I was naturalized in Springfield, Ill. [REDACTED]. I began working in the mines in America in [REDACTED] joining UMW at that time. I never hold an office in any union.

"I never worked at Mine B but I did ask for a job there once while they were working "open shop" after the strike. Mr. FALCETTI asked me where I had worked, and if I was was Progressive. He also asked me if I had any Progressive friends at Mine B and I told him yes. He wouldn't give me a job, but I understood that he was hiring plenty of men at that time, some almost every day.

"I started working at [REDACTED] and never tried to get a job at Mine B again. At present I'm a digger at Panther Creek #4.

"Some of the men who worked at Mine B told me that if I would go to see a UMW organizer that I could get a job, but I didn't want to join UMW at that time because I hoped to go back to my job at [REDACTED] when it opened up, and [REDACTED] was Progressive.

[REDACTED] who was at Mine B, and used to work with me at [REDACTED] asked me to go to Mine B and ask for work. He told me to go to Mine B because they were hiring men.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] "I have had the above 1¹/₂ pages of statements made by me read
to me by Agent [REDACTED] The same is true & correct.
(CONTINUED) /s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
Springfield, Ill."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

12
[redacted] Illinois, was interviewed at his place of employment, the [redacted] by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] was refused employment at Mine B during the "open shop" period on a number of occasions, and went so far as to file a claim with NLRB because he failed to secure employment. For this reason it is felt that he would make a good witness on the "refused employment at Mine B after November 6, 1939 PMW question". [redacted] has no known criminal record. He furnished the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 20, 1943.

"I, [redacted] Ill. do voluntarily make the following statement to Special Agents [redacted] No threats or promises were made to cause me to make this statement and I know that the facts can be presented in court.

"During the fall of 1940 I applied for a job driving mules at Mine B, on 15 or 20 occasions, talking to Oscar Falcetti on each occasion. The first time I was there he took me in the office and he asked me where I worked last. I told him Panther Creek #4 (which was PMA). He told me "nothing doing" and asked me to come back again. When I returned on a number of occasions he would just shake his head.

"I had a friend by the name of [redacted] who got a job as a boss at Mine B, and I tried to get him to help me but I still didn't get a job.

"I saw others there on the days that I asked for work, but never heard him, Oscar Falcetti, refuse or hire anyone else. However, I know that he did hire some miners from Panther Creek #4 who changed over to UMWA. Some of them talked to me when I was out there looking for a job.

"Mr. Falcetti never asked me to change my affiliations or promised me a job if I would do so.

"After I was refused about 20 times the PMA Local Officials advised me to file a claim with N.L.R.B. which I did through the PMA Atty.

"I have had the above statements consisting of 1½ pages read to me by Agent [redacted] The same are true and correct.

Witnessed:

/s/ [redacted]

[redacted] Special Agents, F.B.I., Springfield, Illinois,

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

The following individuals were listed by the PMA union as having been refused employment at Mine B after November 6, 1939. They were interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted]

From the replies of these individuals which are listed hereinafter it appears the PMA union possibly submitted a list of their unemployed to the Mine B office to secure employment for their unemployed without the knowledge of the individual miner. Some of the miners did make inquiries at the Mine for work, but did not leave their names to be called. The individual responses on this matter are as follows:

[redacted] Illinois, advised he never did work at mine B, did not make application [redacted] inquiry at the mine for work, and did not request the PMA to do so.

[redacted] Illinois, advised one [redacted] who worked at mine B put his application in for him at Mine B, but that he never went there in person, and never was requested to report for work.

[redacted] Illinois, advised he made an application for work at the Mine B office in November, 1939, but was advised they were "filled up". He stated he did not see anyone else being hired, that he was never called later as he did not leave his name and never went back.

[redacted] Illinois. This individual is presently in Chicago, Illinois looking for work. He left [redacted] recently and has not advised what his Chicago address is to date.

[redacted] Illinois, advised he made application for work at the PMA Union Hall only and not at Mine B. He stated he never was called for work.

[redacted] Illinois, advised in 1939 he made application for work at Mine B. through the PMA Pit Committee in the Wash House. That he never made application at the company office. He stated no one was being hired that day and he did not go back.

[redacted] Illinois, advised he never made an application or inquiry for work at Mine B, and never requested the PMA union to do so for him.

[redacted] Illinois, advised he made inquiry for work at Mine B company office after it opened in November, 1939

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

The following miners were interviewed at their homes by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on September 20, 1943, and all of them interrogated along the lines of "Refused employment Mine B after November 6, 1939 PMA".

The first four advised that they had never worked at Mine B and had never asked for a job at Mine B at all. The next three never worked at Mine B, but had asked for a job, but in all instances the date of the asking was before the strike in May of 1937. The remaining two individuals had never worked at Mine B either, but had sought employment during the years 1941 and 1942 after Mr. Elshoff had purchased Mine A.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Illinois.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Illinois.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Illinois.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Illinois.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Illinois

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Illinois.

Investigation failed to locate [REDACTED]

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(Signed) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
(continued)

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, F.B.I.
U. S. Dept. of Justice."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH
[REDACTED]

(continued)

Witnessed:
[REDACTED]

Special Agents, F.B.I.,
U. S. Dept. of Justice."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois on September 13, 1943, at which time he appeared to be very sincere and cooperative, although his information relative to instant case is rather limited. He would make a good witness to testify as to the facts set forth in the following signed statement.

"Springfield, Illinois
September 13, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] knowing them to be Special Agents in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make a statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED] and presently reside at [REDACTED]. I have been a miner nearly all my life and have worked at Mine A since January, 1941. I am still employed there.

"I first joined U.M.W. in [REDACTED] when I came to the United States and I am now a U.S. citizen. I have never held any office in any union and in 1932 I joined Progressive when it was formed. I had nothing to do with the formation of P.M.A. but I was favorably inclined toward P.M.A.

"Mine A had its seasonal shut down in the spring of 1941 and sometime that summer I learned that Elshoff had bought Mine A. I think I got a letter from Ryan telling of this and I also think I saw it in the paper.

"When I learned that Elshoff had bought Mine A I felt that I would have to sign up with U.M.W. if I wanted to work at Mine A. I felt this way because I know that Mine B was United and felt that Elshoff would not have P.M.A. in Mine A.

"The only meeting I attended at that time was at the Elk's Club. I remember that a motion came up as to whether we would join U.M.W. and a standing vote was taken. Every man there, as far as I know, voted to join U.M.W. [REDACTED] was in charge of this meeting and led the discussion. After we voted to go U.M.W. some of the men went and got Edmundson. He talked to us for a short time and he had brought U.M.W. cards with him which we signed. He told us that the mine would open up.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH
[REDACTED]
(Continued)

I am still at Mine A and I believe conditions are the same now as they were under P.M.A. I did not hear anyone at the meeting at the Elk's Club tell us that we had to join U.M.W. if we wanted to work at Mine A but I guess that most of the fellows felt that that was so.

"The above statement has been read to me by [REDACTED] and I declare it to be true and correct.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed;

/s/ [REDACTED]

Special Agents, F.B.I.,
U.S. Dept. of Justice."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois on September 14, 1943. He was friendly and cooperative and could be used as a government witness to testify to those matters set out in his statement which follows.

"Springfield, Illinois
September 14, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both of whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make a statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED] and I now reside at [REDACTED]. I am employed as [REDACTED]. I started working in the mines in [REDACTED] and at that time I joined U.M.W. and in [REDACTED] I went to work at Mine A. I remained there until about July, 1942. [REDACTED] while I was a member of P.M.A. and U.M.W.

"When the miners joined P.M.A. in 1932 I was in Chicago and so, had no part in the formation of this union. When I came home I joined P.M.A. at that time I felt that Progressive was needed and that I was right in joining it. From 1932 until 1941 P.M.A. was getting along well with both the men and the Mine A officials, and there was no trouble of any kind that I know of.

"The mine shut down in the spring of 1941, a seasonal shut down and late that summer I learned that Elshoff had bought Mine A. I believe that the first notice I had of this was what I saw in the papers telling of the sale.

"As I recall, I attended a meeting at P.M.A. hall shortly after Elshoff had bought the mine. I guess the meeting was held to see how the men would react to Elshoff owning Mine A. This meeting was presided over by [REDACTED]. As I recall there was discussion as to what Elshoff was going to do with the mine, but I don't remember anything being said about switching unions. I knew, of course, that Mine B was U.M.W. and I guess that that was in the minds of most of the men.

"I did not attend any other meetings until after the men had voted to join U.M.W. I went to the U.M.W. building and joined U.M.W. on the last night that we could join. I know nothing as to

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH
[REDACTED]

(Continued)

what happened at the other meetings for I was in Chicago for a while, and it was at that time that the other meetings were held.

"Although I had no desire to join U.M.W. I had to if I wanted to work at Mine A. I don't have any information that would indicate that the mine was bought to get P.M.A. out, but there was much discussion among the men that made me think this might be so.

"I have read the above statement and declare it to be true and correct.

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnesses

/s/ [REDACTED]) Special Agents, FBI
[REDACTED]) U. S. Dept. of Justice"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] residing at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] is friendly but not particularly well informed and therefore is not being recommended as a witness. His statement is as follows:

Sept. 16, 1943
Springfield, Ill.

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make any statement.

"I was born [REDACTED] and have been a citizen since [REDACTED] I now live at [REDACTED] and am employed at Mine A. I have been a miner all my life and first started working at Mine A in [REDACTED] I joined the P.M.A. in 1932 when the men signed up with Progressive. I felt it was a good thing at first as it meant a change of hands and I felt it was good for the men to have a change.

"I was working at Mine A in the spring of 1941 when the mine shut down. I recall getting a letter from RYAN saying he had sold Mine A to ELSHOFF. When I first heard the news about the mine being sold it made me feel sorry because I was afraid we wouldn't get our vacation money. I thought the mine would either shut down or open up under U.M.W. I just heard a lot of the men saying they thought it might be a united mine.

"I went to a meeting at the P.M.A. hall and the men were saying that we might not be working at Mine A in the fall. They also talked about mining coal out of Mine A through a hole and pull it through Mine B. We were afraid the men in Mine B would mine all the coal.

"I also went to a meeting at the Elks Club at which time all the men joined united. I signed up with united at the Elks Club, but do not know any of the details of the meeting. I joined U.M.W. because I wanted to keep my job. Everybody wants to eat and I would sign up with any union if it meant getting a job.

"This statement has been read to me by [REDACTED] it is true to the best of my memory.

Witnessed:

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
U. S. Dept. of Justice"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed on September 10, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] [REDACTED] speaks and understands English very well. While claiming that he did not take much of an interest in union activities, [REDACTED] noted that he always has preferred the United Mine Workers union to the Progressive Mine Workers of America. He said that he has never been arrested.

The following signed statement was obtained from [REDACTED]

"Springfield, Ill.
September 10, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will, with no threats or promises made to me.

"I live at [REDACTED] Springfield, and am employed at Mine A. I was born [REDACTED], and started work at Mine A in [REDACTED] I've been there since that time.

"In the summer of 1941, I don't know just when, all the men at Mine A got a letter saying that Ryan no longer had any interest in Mine A. The mine had been closed down since April, and, in September, their unemployment compensation was running out. The miners were talking among themselves of getting their jobs back. The consensus of opinion among the men, after they heard that Elshoff had bought Mine A, was that it was possible to work the Mine A through Mine B. No one ever said anything about this to me.

"I feel sure that a large percentage of the men at Mine A were anxious to get back into the U.M.W. I personally was never satisfied with the P.M.A. because I didn't think the leaders of the union were capable men.

"I don't remember being present at the P.M.A. meetings on September 8 and 11, 1941. I was told by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] that I had been appointed to a committee. I'm sure I didn't go to the meeting at which the committee was selected, because I would have disputed my appointment. An appointment was made for the committee to meet with Falcetti at Mine B. As I remember, the other members on the committee, and those that saw Falcetti, were [REDACTED] We asked Falcetti for the lowdown on the set-up at Mine A, just what the men could expect. Falcetti saw they had bought the lease from Ryan, and were figuring on starting the mine about October first. I don't remember any talk on the part of Falcetti pertaining to the U.M.W. The report of the committee's conference with Falcetti was given to the P.M.A., by [REDACTED] I believe.

0

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"I don't remember any conversation at any P.M.A. meeting, or anywhere else, to the effect that it was necessary to join the U.M.W. before we could go back to work at Mine A. It was sort of taken for granted. We knew that Falcetti was dealing with the U.M.W. at Mine B, and knew he didn't want to have to deal with another union in Mine A. I don't know where I got this idea.

"One afternoon, at either the Elks Club, or the K. C. Hall, we signed up with the U.M.W. I think a vote was taken, and the majority agreed to join the U.M.W. I don't know of any force or coercion used. After we had decided to join, Edmundson came into the Hall, and said he was glad to see the men back in the U.M.W. I left right after joining, and don't know if Edmundson took the new officers to meet Elshoff or not.

"I have read the foregoing, consisting of approximately two and one half pages, and state that it is true to the best of my knowledge.

[REDACTED] (signed)

[REDACTED] (signed)

[REDACTED] (signed)

"Special Agents, FBI
Springfield, Ill."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] advised Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] that he had no information of value to instant case. There is set forth below the signed statement executed by [REDACTED]

Springfield, Illinois
September 15, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] knowing them to be Special Agents in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make a statement.

"I was born on [REDACTED] and I started working at Mine A in 1936. I quit working at Mine A in February, 1940 to take [REDACTED]. I know nothing concerning the switch from P.M.A. to U.M.W. at Mine A in 1941. I am now employed at Peabody #59.

"I have read the above statement and declare it to be true and correct.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, F.B.I.
U.S. Dept. of Justice.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. At the outset of this interview [REDACTED] stated that he had a good job now and wasn't going to say anything that might get him involved in any trouble with any union. [REDACTED] also expressed the opinion that the government should have taken action against John L. Lewis years ago when the U.M.W. was more active. [REDACTED] was quite reluctant to discuss instant case although he stated he would testify if called upon to do so.

He speaks good English and seems to be of average intelligence. It is believed he would be only a fair witness to testify for the Government.

There is set forth below the signed statement executed by [REDACTED]

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to get me to make any statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED] and presently reside at [REDACTED]. I am presently employed at Peabody mine #59. I have been a miner all my life and I joined the U.M.W. at that time. I was president of the U.M.W. local at Peabody when they turned over to Progressive and at that time I was in favor of the change. The men were dissatisfied because of a cut in wages and I think they wanted to break away from the U.M.W. when they did in 1932. I joined the PMA in 1932 and worked at the Peanut Mine in about 1933 and 1934. I started at Mine A in 1936.

"As far as my opinion goes I think the PMA had a bunch of men as officers who were nothing but office holders & I don't think they could represent the men as they should. The officers didn't seem to be aggressive enough to represent the men & never seemed to be able to get any place.

"When Mine A shut down in the spring of 1941 I got a job at the Peanut mine and was there when Mine A was sold to Elshoff by Ryan. When I heard that Elshoff bought the mine I formed the opinion that in all probability Elshoff would operate the mine with U.M.W. men. In my opinion it was only logical to assume that a man like Elshoff would operate Mine A with U.M.W. men since Mine B was already a U.M.W. mine. I thought that Elshoff in all probability would immediately decide to put both mines under one union so he wouldn't have two unions in his mines.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

I learned some time during this period that the PMA held several meetings to discuss their future policy, but I never attended any of those meetings as I was working at the Peanut Mine. I next heard that all of the men at Mine A had joined U.M.W. so I found out that the balance of the men were going up to the U.M.W. hall to sign up. I decided I wanted to go back to Mine A so I went up to the hall and signed up. Nobody threatened me or forced me to sign up.

"I quit working at Mine A in March of 1943 because I found a job paying more money. Conditions at Mine A were better after the fall of 1941 because the U.M.W. raised our basic rate scale from \$6.75 a day to \$7.00 a day. The leaders in the U.M.W. local at Mine A seemed to be about the same as the PMA men.

"I have read over this statement of 3 pages & wish to state it is true to the best of my memory. I wish to clarify the above by stating that the basic scale as stated above was in connection with idle days at the mine.

(Signed) [REDACTED]

Witnesses

[REDACTED]) Special Agents, F.B.I.
[REDACTED]) U.S. Dept. of Justice"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on September 13, 1943. Inasmuch as [REDACTED] was not at Mine A at the pertinent time he has no information of value. There is set forth below the statement executed by [REDACTED]

"Springfield, Illinois
September 13, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both of whom I know to be Special Agents in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make a statement. I was born [REDACTED] and started mining at Mine A in [REDACTED]. At that time I joined the United Mine Workers and I have never held an office in any union. In 1932 I joined P.M.A. I joined when the rest of the miners did but it made no difference to me what union I belonged to. I worked under P.M.A. until I quit mining in the spring of 1940. When I left Mine A I was satisfied with P.M.A. I left Mine A because I couldn't make enough money. I am now [REDACTED]. I know nothing concerning the switch back to U.M.W. by the miners at Mine A. I have read the above statement and declare it to be true and correct.

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnesses

/s/ [REDACTED]) Special Agents, FBI
[REDACTED] U.S. Dept. of Justice"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS. ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] September 13, 1943 at Springfield, Illinois. He is rather advanced in years and is not sure of any of the details surrounding the meeting at the Elks Club. It is believed he would only make a fair witness to testify as to the information set forth in the following signed statement.

"Springfield, Illinois
September 13, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] residing at [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both of whom I know to be Special Agents in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make a statement. I am now a shot firer at Mine A.

"I was born in [REDACTED] and started working in the mines in [REDACTED] I joined U.M.W. in [REDACTED] I started working at Mine A in [REDACTED] and at that time belonged to U.M.W. In 1932 I joined P.M.A. because I always went with the majority. Mine A usually shut down every summer and it was during the shut down, as I recall, that we joined P.M.A.

"I was working at Mine A in the spring of 1941 when the mine shut down. We had always got along all right with Ryan, and the men were satisfied with P.M.A.

"Sometime the early part of September, 1941 I learned that a meeting of P.M.A. was to be held, either at the K.C.'s hall or the Elks Club. I think a fellow that worked at Mine A told me about the meeting. He didn't know the purpose of the meeting. I went to it and at that time learned that Elshoff had bought Mine A. I remember that [REDACTED] and if I recall correctly he said that the meeting was to decide whether we would join U.M.W. or stay with P.M.A. I do not remember any discussion about this, but a standing vote was taken and every one voted to join U.M.W.

"When I first learned that Elshoff had bought the mine I felt that we would have to join U.M.W. to keep my job. I knew that Mine B was U.M.W. and felt that Elshoff would not operate Mine A under P.M.A. I think that most men felt as I did, that Elshoff would not open Mine A unless it was United. I never heard anything about operating Mine A through Mine B.

"After the men voted to join U.M.W. someone sent after Edmundson and he came over, bringing some membership cards with him. We wanted to

Re. JOHN R. LEIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(Continued)

ask him what would happen to the exonerated members of P.M.A. and he said they could come in U.M.W., that is, those who had worked at Mine A.

"I was not threatened or intimidated in any way to influence my voting for U.M.W. I was old, and had a job at Mine A and I felt that if we didn't join U.M.W. we wouldn't go back to work. I know what had happened at Mine B and felt that Elshoff would not open the Mine A under P.M.A. I signed a U.M.W. card at the above meeting, and don't recall attending any other meetings. Conditions are about the same at Mine A now as they were under P.M.A.

"I have read the above statement and declare it to be true and correct.

/s/

"Witnessed:

/s/

Special Agents, F.B.I.,
U.S. Dept. of Justice."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on September 13, 1943 at Springfield, Illinois. [REDACTED] is not mentally alert and appeared to be unable to follow a logical line of questioning. It is not felt that he would make a desirable witness. He furnished the following statement.

"Springfield, Illinois
September 13, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both of whom I know to be Special Agents in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make a statement.

"I was born [REDACTED] and started working at Mine A in [REDACTED]. I am still employed there and now reside at [REDACTED]. I joined U.M.W. when I started at Mine A and in 1932 I joined P.M.A. when the rest of the men did. I joined P.M.A. because the majority did and I had no particular feeling for one union over the other. P.M.A. got along all right with the men and the company.

"In the spring of 1941 the mine shut down and that summer I learned that Elshoff had bought Mine A. I got a letter from Ryan telling of this, and it was also in the paper. No one approached me to join U.M.W. and I didn't give it much thought.

"Sometime in September I saw a notice in the paper telling of a meeting of the men at Mine A to be held at the Elk's Club. I attended this meeting which I felt was to be held to see what would be done about opening Mine A. Nearly all of the men from Mine A were at this meeting. The men were talking among themselves for a while and finally someone, I don't remember who, got up and said we should vote and see if the fellows wanted to go back to U.M.W. A standing vote was taken and the men voted to join U.M.W. The men elected officers then, and Edmundson came over and talked for a while. We all signed up for U.M.W. then.

"I joined U.M.W. because the rest of the fellows did, and also, I had belonged before and never had any trouble with them.

"I have read the above statement and declare it to be true and correct.

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnesses

/s/ [REDACTED]) Special Agents, FBI
[REDACTED] U. S. Dept. of Justice"

Re, JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois on September 13, 1943. He is [REDACTED] years of age, has a poor memory and under no circumstances would he make a good witness. He furnished the following signed statement.

"Springfield, Illinois
September 13, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] residing at [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both of who have identified themselves as Special Agents in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make a statement. At the present time I am unemployed.

"I was born [REDACTED] and have been a miner for the past [REDACTED] years. I first joined the United Mine Workers in [REDACTED] and I started to work at Mine A in about [REDACTED]. At that time I was a member of U.M.W. In 1932 I joined P.M.A. and continued working at Mine A. Conditions were good under P.M.A., the officers were well liked and the union got along fine with Mine A officials.

"In the spring of 1941 Mine A shut down for the summer, as it had in the past. Sometime that summer Elshoff bought Mine A. I first learned of it through some friends, I don't recall exactly who told me. I remember going to a meeting at the U.M.W. hall and signing up for U.M.W. I had been told that if we didn't join U.M.W. the mine would not open up. I didn't want to join U.M.W. but I felt that I had to if I wanted to work. I don't remember hearing anything about working Mine A through Mine B. I do not remember going to any other meetings other than the one I mentioned before.

[REDACTED] has read the above statement to me, and it is true and correct.

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnesses

/s/ [REDACTED]) Special Agents, FBI
[REDACTED]) U.S. Dept. of Justice"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed by
[REDACTED] Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
on September 13, 1943 at Springfield, Illinois.
He is [REDACTED] years of age and unable to read. He appears mentally
sluggish and does not understand questions put to him. He furnished
the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 13, 1943

"I, [REDACTED],
[REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED] both of whom have identified as Special Agents
in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have
been made to me to induce me to make a statement.

"I was born [REDACTED] and when I was
[REDACTED] years old I started working at Mine A. At that time I joined
U.M.W. and I am still employed at Mine A.

"I joined P.M.A. in 1932 but inasmuch as I was only [REDACTED]
yrs. old then, I didn't know much about unions and one was as good
as another. The mine shutdown in the spring of 1941 and that summer
I got a letter from Ryan telling that he had sold Mine A to Elshoff.
I also saw this in the paper. At that time I didn't know what Elshoff
would do, whether he would open under P.M.A. or United. We had been
satisfied with P.M.A. and had been getting along well with Ryan.

"The only meeting I attended during this time was held at the
Elk's Club. Nearly all of the men from Mine A were present at this
meeting. As I recall, [REDACTED] asked if the men wanted to join
U.M.W., a standing vote was taken and the men voted to join U. W.
After the vote was taken, the men sent for Edmundson who came over
and talked to us. I don't remember what he talked about. No threats
were made to me to make me join U.M.W. I joined U.M.W. because the
rest of the men did, they all stood up and I did too. As far as I am
concerned, one union is the same as another.

"The above statement has been read to me by [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and I declare it to be true and correct.

/s/ [REDACTED]

"WITNESSES

/s/ [REDACTED]) Special Agents, FBI
[REDACTED]) U.S. Dept. of Justice"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL,

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"After the man leading the meeting told us that we could not go back to work at Mine A unless we joined U.M.W., the men by a majority vote decided to join the U.M.W. All of us knew that Elshoff wanted the U.M.W. in Mine A because of the trouble that had happened in Mine B, and we knew that we could not work in Mine A unless we signed up with U.M.W.

"I don't know if any U.M.W. organizers were at this meeting, but they could have been there. After the vote by the men, Ray Edmundsen came into the meeting, made a little talk, and left the meeting. I don't recall what he said.

"When the men signed up with U.M.W., I think that they felt as I did. I needed a job, and if I did not join the U.M.W., I felt that I would not be able to work in Mine A. I felt the intention of the mine company was to get U.M.W. into the mine, but was not sure that they would not work in the P.M.A. I figured that the only thing that I could do was to join the U.M.W., so I joined of my own free will. No force was used on me to make me join the U.M.W. I went home right after the meeting.

"Under the U.M.W. conditions were just the same and as good as they were under P.M.A. As far as I am concerned, the U.M.W. is just as satisfactory as the P.M.A. I was just as satisfied with the P.M.A. as I am with U.M.W. Either union was O.K. for me as long as the leaders were honest.

"When I first heard that Elshoff had bought Mine A, I did not think that the union would have to change. When I heard that Elshoff wanted to run both mines under the same union, I knew that I would have to join the U.M.W. if I wanted to work in Mine A. I knew this from the talk that I heard from the men who work in the mines. I don't know any particular person who told me this. I also heard that Elshoff was planning to run Mine A through the Mine B shaft if the miners did not join U.M.W. No one talked to me about joining U.M.W.

"I had been perfectly satisfied with P.M.A., but all of the circumstances which I have told about above made me think that it was necessary for me to join the U.M.W. if I wanted to work in Mine A.

"This statement consisting of this and two other typewritten pages has been read to me, and I state that it is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

(s) [REDACTED]

Witnesses:

[REDACTED] Special Agents, FBI, Springfield, Ill.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED], Springfield, Ill., was interviewed at his residence on September 16, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. This man understands English very well, and can speak English coherently. He said he is willing to testify if necessary. He stated that he has no criminal record.

Springfield, Ill.
September 16, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will, with no threats or promises made me.

"I am living at [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill., and am working at Mine A. I was born [REDACTED] and came to the United States in [REDACTED]. I became a citizen at Newport, Indiana, in [REDACTED]. I joined the United Mine Workers [REDACTED] and was a member of that union until 1934, when I began working at Mine A, and joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America. I rejoined the U.M.W. when all the men at Mine A did in 1941. I never held an office in any union. Of the two unions, I preferred the P.M.A. a little, although there isn't a lot of difference between it and the U.M.W. In P.M.A. meetings, men were allowed to speak up, while you can't do it in U.M.W. meetings.

"I heard from some men that ELSHOFF had bought Mine A from RYAN. We wondered about it, because I had heard that ELSHOFF was supposed to be broke, and wondered how he got the money to buy it. As soon as I heard that ELSHOFF had bought the mine, I felt that I would have to join U.M.W. to keep my job, because of what had happened at Mine B. I was not contacted by anyone about joining the U.M.W., and I don't remember much conversation about going U.M.W. to avoid trouble at Mine A.

"I heard at a P.M.A. meeting that Elshoff was going to work Mine A through Mine B, and had sent an entry toward Mine A from Mine B. At this meeting I heard a report that ELSHOFF would put one hundred men in Mine A and pull coal out through Mine B. There had been a committee that had met with FALCETTI, and FALCETTI may have told the committee this. I don't know where the report started. I think that this report was a bluff on the part of ELSHOFF, and that it couldn't be done. I heard other stories about what ELSHOFF was going to do; I can't remember them now, but I think they were all a bluff to get the men to join the U.M.W. I don't

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(CONTINUED)

remember hearing anything about ELSHOFF saying that he planned to operate Mine A with the U.M.W. men. There was a lot of talk in this meeting, wondering what ELSHOFF going to do, but I don't know of any committee being appointed.

"I went to a P.M.A. meeting at K. C. Hall on a Sunday afternoon. A big man, whose name I don't know, conducted the meeting, and said it was best for the men to stick together and join the U.M.W. if we wanted to work, and if we wanted to avoid trouble like Mine B had. After the vote to go U.M.W., EDMUNDSON spoke to the men, and said he would welcome us back. He said the mine would open as soon as possible, and that we wouldn't have to pay an initiation fee. There had been several meetings just before this at Progressive Hall, but I don't remember any committees being appointed, or anything special going on.

"Since the U.M.W. has been back at the mine, things are about as they were under P.M.A., although they might have been a little better under P.M.A. The only reason I rejoined U.M.W. was to keep my job at Mine A.

"The foregoing, consisting of two pages, has been read to me and I state it is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnesses:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
Springfield, Ill."

Re. JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his residence on September 16, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] speaks and understands English very well. He said that everything contained in the statement set forth below is true and correct, but he declined to sign the statement claiming that it would be embarrassing for him if he did. He would not elaborate upon this statement. It is believed that his father [REDACTED] who previously had refused to sign a statement without the approval of his attorney, had told [REDACTED] not to sign any statements. [REDACTED] does not appear to be a person of strong character.

The following statement was executed by [REDACTED]:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 16, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] make the following statement freely and voluntarily to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to obtain this statement.

"I presently reside at [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., and am employed at Mine A. I was born [REDACTED]. I started to work at Mine A in [REDACTED] and that is when I joined the United Mine Workers. In 1932 I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America when all the rest of the miners did. The change to P.M.A. made no difference to. However, it seemed to me that the dues in P.M.A. were a little higher than they were in U.M.W.

"I read in the newspapers that Elshoff had purchased Mine A from Mr. Ryan. At that time I was doing some carpenter work. I met [REDACTED] up town one day, and he asked me if I wanted to work at Mine A. He said that the mine was going to open with a U.M.W. contract, and that if I wanted to work in Mine A I would have to join the U.M.W.

"In the early fall of 1941 I did not go to any of the union meetings. I joined the U.M.W. at the U.M.W. headquarters on the day before I went back to work at Mine A. I had to work to support my family, and if I wanted to work in Mine A I had to join U.M.W. It really made no difference to me to which union I belonged, either the P.M.A. or the U.M.W. would have been O.K.

"The only person who ever talked to me about this matter was

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] I never heard any other discussions on the matter.

(continued)

"I have read this statement and state that it is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

[REDACTED] said everything in this statement is true, but declined to sign it, saying that it would be embarrassing for him if he did.

[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I., Springfield, Ill.
[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I., Springfield, Ill.
9-16-43."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his residence on September 15, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. During the interview [REDACTED] was present. This man speaks and understands English well. He was friendly, but was reticent. He said that he has always preferred the UMW to the PMA. [REDACTED] refused to sign the statement set out below without the consent and approval of his attorney. He said he did not know the name of his attorney, but admitted that it was the attorney for the UMW. [REDACTED] said that no one had told him not to cooperate with Federal Agents and to refuse to sign any statements. He said that he has always declined to sign any statements. [REDACTED] however, said all the facts set forth in the statement are true and that he will stick to the truth.

"Springfield, Ill.
September 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], make the following statement freely and voluntarily to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to obtain this statement.

"I presently reside on [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., and am employed in Mine A. I was born [REDACTED] In [REDACTED] I came to the United States and became a citizen of the United States in Springfield, Ill., in [REDACTED]

"About [REDACTED] started to work in Mine A. At that time, I was in the United Mine Workers Union. In 1932 I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America with the rest of the miners. I went along with the majority of the miners. Personally I would have preferred to have UMW at Mine A because I had always liked UMW. All the time I was in PMA I would have preferred to be in UMW.

"I read in the newspapers that Mr. Ryan had sold or transferred his interest in Mine A to Mr. Elshoff. I did not have any ideas as to how this change would affect me. I remember that I heard some of the miners talking in town and saying that the mine was going to sign a contract with UMW, but I did not hear anything about the miners having to join UMW to save their jobs at Mine A.

"I did not go to any PMA meetings in the summer or fall of 1941. I don't recall signing up with UMW. It seems to me that I merely started to pay dues to UMW. When I went back to work at Mine A, it felt good to be back in UMW. I don't know anything about any discussions or talks in meetings of the unions in the summer of 1941.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
[REDACTED]

(Continued)

"Conditions at Mine A now are just as good under UMW as they were under PMA.

"I have had this statement consisting of this and one other handwritten page read to me, and I state that it is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

"[REDACTED] declined to sign this statement without the consent and approval of his attorney, but admitted the truth of the facts contained herein.

"Witnesses:

/s/ [REDACTED]

/s/ [REDACTED]

Special Agents, F. B. I.
Springfield, Ill."

C O

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his residence on September 18, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] speaks and understands English very well. The statement set forth below was read to [REDACTED] who said everything in it was true. He declined to sign it, saying that it was against his policy to sign any kind of a paper. [REDACTED] said that no one had told him not to sign a statement taken by Federal Agents and also added that he has not been in any kind of trouble.

"
Springfield, Illinois
September 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will, with no threats or promises made to me.

"I am living at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, and am working at Mine A. I was born [REDACTED]. I began working at Mine A in [REDACTED] and joined the United Mine Workers at that time. I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America in 1932, and rejoined the U.M.W. in 1941. The switch to PMA in 1932 made no difference to me. I neither favored or opposed it. I am only interested in making a living, and stick with the majority of the men in anything they want to do.

"I saw in the newspaper that RYAN had sold Mine A to ELSHOFF. I had made up my mind that I wanted to keep on working at Mine A, and if all the men went U.M.W., it was all right with me, just so I could keep my job. Because of all I had heard of the trouble at Mine B, under ELSHOFF, I felt that I probably wouldn't have a job if, for any reason, I didn't want to join U.M.W. I didn't hear any rumors about ELSHOFF pulling coal from Mine A through Mine B, or that ELSHOFF was going to work Mine A only with U.M.W. men.

"I didn't go to any meetings held by the P.M.A. union in September of 1941, and don't know anything that went on. No one approached me before the purchase to join the U.M.W. I signed up with the U.M.W. at U.M.W. Hall. I was told to go to their headquarters to sign up with them, just before the mine opened. I don't remember who told me about it. I saw a lot of men signing up there, and I felt that I had to sign too, if I wanted to keep my job.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(CONTINUED)

"Since I've been working under U.M.W. again at Mine A, I haven't noticed any great difference in conditions at the mine. As I said before, the union in control doesn't make any difference to me, just so I can work and keep my job.

"I have read the foregoing, consisting of a little more than one page, and state it is true to the best of my knowledge."

[REDACTED] stated that everything he said in this statement is true, but declined to sign.

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
Springfield, Ill."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed in his residence on September 16, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. This man understands and speaks English well enough to testify, which he is willing to do. He said he has no criminal record.

Springfield, Ill.
September 16, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will, with no force used, and no threats or promises made to me.

"I am living at [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill., and am working at Mine A. I was born [REDACTED]. I began working at Mine A in [REDACTED] and joined the United Mine Workers in that year. I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America in 1932, and rejoined the U. M. W. in 1941. In 1932, when we switched from U. M. W. to P. M. A. I was in favor of the switch because I was not satisfied with the way LEWIS was running the union. In all the time I was a member of the P.M.A. I was satisfied until toward the last, just before I joined U.M.W., when I grew dissatisfied because the dues were too heavy. The P.M.A. needed the same upkeep as the U.M.W., and didn't have the membership to take care of the expense as well as U.M.W. Then, too, the P.M.A. didn't have the power the U.M.W. did.

"I saw in the newspaper that ELSHOFF had bought Mine A from RYAN. It was a surprise to me, and I didn't think it would affect my job, because the mine would have to be worked, and if we never struck together, we'd be the ones to work the mine. No one talked to me about joining the U.M.W. previous to that time. I heard, from some of the other men, that ELSHOFF might operate Mine A through Mine B. I heard that he might be doing this to save the overhead of two shafts, and I knew that both mines could be operated out of the same shaft. I don't know if this rumor was spread for a bluff, to get men to join the U.M.W., or not. I also heard about this time, that ELSHOFF would operate Mine A under a U.M.W. contract, which he had already signed. I thought this might be so, because I knew of all the trouble they had had at Mine B, and that ELSHOFF had U.M.W. at Mine B.

"Shortly after I heard these stories, because I needed a job, I went to Mine B for a job. The bosses there told me to hang on for a while, that Mine A would open up in ten days or so. I knew [REDACTED] one of the bosses at Mine B, but I don't remember if he was the one that told me this or not.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(CONTINUED)

"I went to only one P.M.A. meeting during this time, and that was held at the Elks Club, on a Sunday. The meeting was for the purpose of trying to decide what the men would do. There were some P.M.A. officials there and [REDACTED] and some other men did most of the talking. A chairman was elected for the meeting, and tellers were also elected. [REDACTED] put the questions to the men, whether they wanted to go U.M.W., or stay P.M.A. He said that all the men would go the way the majority went. Ballots were prepared, there was a secret vote, each man putting his choice on a piece of paper, and when the votes were counted, we were told that the U.M.W. had a majority. After the vote was announced, someone suggested that EDMUNDSON be invited to come over. He came over and said that he was glad all the men were back together again, that there had been a lot of trouble, but that was all ended now. Before the vote, in talking to the men around there, it seemed to me that most of the men seemed to favor the U.M.W., and to get it over with.

"Since that time, there hasn't been much difference under the U.M.W. from what it was under the P.M.A., except that there's possibly less wrangling.

"I have read the foregoing, consisting of about three pages, and stated that it is true as well as I can remember.

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
Springfield, Ill."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED], Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his residence on September 17, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] speaks, reads, and understands English sufficiently well to testify. He said he is willing to testify. He claimed to have no criminal record.

The following signed statement was obtained from [REDACTED]

"Springfield, Ill.
September 17, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will, with no threats or promises made to me.

"I am living at [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill., and am working at Panther Creek Mine #2. I was born [REDACTED] and came to the United States in [REDACTED]. I was naturalized in [REDACTED] at Springfield. I was a member of a union [REDACTED] and when I came to this country in [REDACTED] I was switched to the United Mine Workers. I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America in 1932 when I was working at Peabody Mine No. 57. In [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] of the Peabody Local. I have never rejoined the U.M.W. In August of 1931 I began working at Mine A, and worked there until April of 1941, when the mine closed down. I didn't go back when it opened up that fall, because I didn't want to change from P.M.A. to U.M.W. In all the time I was in the P.M.A., I was entirely satisfied with the union, and was in favor of the original switch from U.M.W. to P.M.A. in 1932.

"I read in the paper that Elshoff had bought Mine A from Ryan. After hearing what had gone on at Mine B in the switch from P.M.A. to U.M.W., I felt that the same thing might happen at Mine A. I felt, when I saw the notice of the sale, that I wouldn't have a job unless I joined the U.M.W. After I saw this notice in the paper, although I was never approached by anyone to join the U.M.W., I heard that the U.M.W. was circulating a petition to get a majority at the mine. I don't know how I heard this, for no one came to me with any such petition. There were several rumors circulating about this time, one to the effect that Elshoff would work Mine A through Mine B, another that he would operate the mine only with U.M.W. men. These rumors just added to the feeling I had that I no longer had a job, because I would never join the U.M.W.

"After Elshoff bought the mine, I went to a regular P.M.A. meeting, held at Progressive Hall, at which meeting there was a discussion about joining the U.M.W. I think [REDACTED] was chairman of this meeting. [REDACTED] and old man [REDACTED] had a lot to say in the discussion, and favored a switch to the U.M.W. Some men, whose names I can't remember, spoke in favor of the P.M.A.,

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

but nothing was decided at this meeting, as to what the future action of the men would be. I don't remember anything being said or done about a committee being appointed to see Elshoff at this meeting.

Another meeting was scheduled for the following Sunday, at a neutral place. I didn't go to this planned meeting, or any others at all.

"I never went back to Mine A, but I heard that some of the men were beat up there. I don't know who told me, or who the men were. I also heard that [REDACTED] and some of the others from Mine " were doing the beating. I don't know anything more about this. On a Tuesday after the Sunday meeting mentioned above, which I did not attend, at which all the men switched to U. M. W., [REDACTED] who had been on the P. M. A. Pit Committee, met me on the street and told me that the next day was the last day men could join U. M. W. and go back to work, and that I'd better join up U. M. W. with the rest of the men. He didn't threaten me in any way.

"I have read the foregoing, consisting of two pages, and state that it is true to the best of my knowledge."

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Special Agent, F.B.I., Springfield, Ill.

[REDACTED] Special Agent, FBI, Springfield, Ill."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Although [REDACTED] was sincere and cooperative he had no information of value to instant case. There is set forth below the signed statement executed by [REDACTED]

"Springfield, Illinois
September 15, 1943

"I [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both of whom I know to be Special Agents in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make a statement.

"I was born [REDACTED] I came to the U.S. in [REDACTED] and became a U.S. citizen in [REDACTED] after I came back from the U.S. Army. I now work at Mine A and reside at [REDACTED] I started mining in [REDACTED] and joined U.M.W. at that time. In 1932, when the State went Progressive, I joined P.M.A. and at that time I was working at Peabody #53. I started at Mine A in 1935 and was satisfied with P.M.A.

"Mine A closed down in the spring of 1941 and in August of that year, [REDACTED] I did not come out until October 6, 1941. When I came back Mine A had gone United Mine Worker. My wife had sent me a card and I signed it while I was at [REDACTED] which was the way I joined U.M.W. I don't know what happened while I was away, except that the mine was sold and the men joined U.M.W. It doesn't make any difference to me which union I belong to. The above statement was read to me by [REDACTED] and it is true and correct.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, F.B.I.,
U.S. Dept. of Justice.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his residence on September 18, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] understands and speaks English sufficiently well to testify. The statement set forth below was read to him, and he stated that everything in it is true. However, he declined to sign it. [REDACTED] said that no one had told him not to sign any statement given by him to Federal Agents. He said he has no criminal record.

September 18, 1943
Springfield, Illinois

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will, with no threats or promises made me.

"I am living at [REDACTED] and am working at Mine A. I was born [REDACTED] and came to the United States in [REDACTED]. I became a citizen in [REDACTED] by virtue of having served in the World War. I began working at Mine A in [REDACTED] having been a member of the U.M.W. since [REDACTED]. I joined the Progressive Mine Workers in 1932, when all the men at Mine A switched over. I rejoined the U.M.W. in 1941.

"In the summer of 1941, I was working in [REDACTED] and didn't see anything in the papers about the sale of Mine A. I didn't know anything about it being sold, or anything about it, until one day, some man, whose name I can't remember, told me there was going to be a meeting of all the men at the Elks Club. I didn't know the purpose of the meeting, until I got there. [REDACTED] presided at the meeting, and the discussion was whether to join the U.M.W. or not. I was in the back of the room, and didn't pay much attention to what was going on. I don't remember who put the question of P.M.A. or U.M.W. to the men, and don't remember who took part in the discussion. I voted to join the U.M.W. at that meeting, because everyone seemed to be in favor of it, and not for any particular reason. It doesn't make any difference to me which union is in, and conditions have been just about the same at the mine under U.M.W. that they were under P.M.A.

"This statement has been read to me, and I state it is true to the best of my knowledge.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] stated that everything in this statomont is true, but doelined to sign it.

(CONTINUED)

[REDACTED] Special Agent, Springfield, Ill.
[REDACTED] Special Agent, FBI, Springfield, Ill."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] On September 18, 1943, Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] at his home, [REDACTED]. At the time of this interview [REDACTED] advised he has no criminal record. [REDACTED] was entirely cooperative but did not appear to have a very good knowledge of pertinent matter. He is above average in intelligence for a miner. It is felt that in the event he is called as a witness he will be only fair.

[REDACTED] gave the following signed statement:

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 18, 1943

"I [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED] & [REDACTED] who are known to me to be Special Agents of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made me to get me to give this statement. I am working at mine A as a driver. I have been there about [REDACTED] years. I was born [REDACTED] I have been a citizen since about [REDACTED]

"I was [REDACTED] on vacation when the switch from U.M.W. to P.M.A. was made when I came back I joined P.M.A. While the P.M.A. was our union I was satisfied with them.

"When Elshoff bought Mine A I got a letter telling me of this. When I got this I talked with the others and we all felt there was nothing to do but go to U. M. W. because Elshoff had taken the mine over & if we didn't join over there would be no job for us. At the time Elshoff took over Mine "A" a couple of fellows from P.M.A. came to see me and said they would help us if we stayed out & I didn't join U.M.W. No one from U.M.W. came to see me. I heard that Elshoff might take the coal from Mine "A" through Mine "B" if we didn't join U.M.W. I don't recall hearing that Elshoff would keep mine A closed if we didn't join U.M.W. but what I heard amounted to the same thing. From hearing these things I felt I would have to join U.M.W. if I wanted to go back to Mine "A" to work.

"I attended a special meeting at P.M.A. hall where they had some argument and a fight down stairs. The P.M.A. men wanted to decide what we could do about getting the mine opened but the officers wouldn't let us and the meeting was closed. I feel the P.M.A. officers should have let the men have a chance to talk all they told us was to stay out and not go back. The men tried to appoint a committee to see what could be done but the officers wouldn't let them.

"I attended a meeting at the Redmans Hall this was to see if they could get a majority, enough did not show up so they had a meeting at the Elks Club.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

They then decided to hold a meeting at the Elks Club. I think both of these were advertised in the paper. At the Elks Club meeting the men decided to go on back to U.M.W. so there would not be any trouble like at Mine "B". [redacted] was in charge of the meeting. We had a standing vote to decide whether or not to go back to U.M.W. and all of us voted for it. I voted for U.M.W. because I wanted to go back to work. Edmundson came over before it was over and gave a talk. He said the men should all be back in U.M.W. and welcomed us back. We signed up for U.M.W. right there that day. I was not on any committee at this time. I did not go to Elshoff's or Edmundson's office after the meeting.

"Since the return of U.M.W. in 1941 things at Mine A are about the same as under P.M.A. It makes no difference to me which Union we have.

"I have had Agent [redacted] read this 3 page statement to me and it is all true and correct to the best of my knowledge and is as I have told it to the Agents. I am signing this of my own free will."

/s/ [redacted]

"Witnesses

[redacted]
Special Agent F.B.I.

[redacted]
Special Agent, F.B.I.
St. Paul, Minn."

Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 18, 1943

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED], Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his residence on September 14, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] speaks and understands English very well and will testify if necessary. He stated he has no criminal record. He furnished the following signed statement.

"September 14, 1943.
Springfield, Ill.

"I, [REDACTED], make the following statement freely and voluntarily to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to obtain this statement.

"I presently reside at [REDACTED], and employed as [REDACTED]. I was born on [REDACTED]. I came to the United States in [REDACTED] and became a United States citizen in Springfield, Ill., in [REDACTED].

"I began to work in Mine ^A about [REDACTED] and quit working there in 1942. Before 1932 I was a member of the United Mine Workers, but I never was an officer of that union or any other union. In 1932 I was in favor of the switch from U.M.W. to the Progressive Mine Workers of America. I thought the P.M.A. would be a better union. After 1932 I was satisfied with P.M.A. and I wanted nothing to do with U.M.W.

"As I recall the purchase of Mine A by Elshoff was announced in the newspapers. The change in management in Mine A did not bother me. I did not think it would affect me or my job. Conditions between P.M.A. and Mr. Ryan always had been O.K.

"No one ever asked me to join the U.M.W. prior to the purchase of Mine A by Elshoff. When Elshoff bought the mine, I had the idea that he would try to change the union there because I had heard of the trouble at Mine B between the management and P.M.A. and I also heard that Elshoff favored U.M.W.

"I heard rumors that Elshoff was going to work Mine A through Mine B. I believe that this was being talked about to force Mine A men to join the U.M.W.; this was the pressure being used on the miners in Mine A. I never heard any talk that Elshoff would open Mine A only if the miners switched to U.M.W. When I heard that Elshoff bought Mine A, I believed that sooner or later the miners in Mine A would have to join U.M.W. to work in the mine. I had this idea because of the trouble that had occurred at Mine B, and because of Elshoff's general reputation of being pro U.M.W.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

"I went to quite a few P.M.A. meetings, and went to the one at P.M.A. hall in September 1941, which was a regular meeting. I did not go to any of the meetings in the Elks Club or Redman's Hall, and did not know anything about them until after they happened. I don't remember any special union meetings about that time.

"I was not elected to any committees to meet with the management of Mine A. I did not hear anything about U.M.W. organizers or talk about joining U.M.W. I heard that a committee of miners contacted Elshoff, but I did not hear their report, and I don't know the results of their meeting.

"After Elshoff purchased Mine A, I went back to work without signing up with U.M.W. [REDACTED] was president of the U.M.W. local at Mine A, and he told my brother that if I did not join U.M.W. I could not work any more in Mine A. After working about six months at Mine A under Elshoff's management, I quit. I did not want to work under U.M.W. I don't remember whether [REDACTED] talked to me before or after U.M.W. signed a contract with Elshoff.

"I did not go to the meeting when the miners voted to join U.M.W. I never did rejoin that Union. I did not take an active part in union affairs and did not know what went on in union meetings. After I went back to work in Mine A I paid dues to U.M.W. because they were checked off my pay. I never did sign a U.M.W. membership card.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and one other typewritten page and state that it is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

/s/ [REDACTED]

/s/ [REDACTED] - Special Agent, FBI, Springfield, Ill.
[REDACTED], Special Agent, FBI, Springfield, Ill."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] On September 13, 1943 Special Agents [REDACTED]

and [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at his home at [REDACTED]

Street, Springfield, Illinois. During the course of this interview it was observed that [REDACTED] did not appear to be too bright or reliable, but he did, however, try to be cooperative to the best of his ability. It is not believed that [REDACTED] would make a reliable witness.

The following signed statement was procured from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill

Sept. 13, 1943

"I [REDACTED] give the following statement to [REDACTED] who are known to me to be Special Agents of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made me to procure this statement.

"I was born [REDACTED] I came to the U.S. in [REDACTED] and became a citizen around [REDACTED] I am now working at the [REDACTED] Co., have been there for about 4 months. For the past 12 yrs. I have worked at Mine A off and on. I was a digger and driver at Mine "A". I quit because I couldn't make a living there. When in 1932 they switched from U.M.W. to P.M.A. At the time of the switch [REDACTED] at Mine "A". [REDACTED]

When the men decided to go to P.M.A. I was in favor of this. While we had the P.M.A. union from 1932 to 1941.

"I first heard that Elshoff had bought Mine "A" through reading of it in the paper. I was not glad of this at the time. When the mine opened a man who wanted to go back to work could, but the Co. didn't care whether he did or not. I you wanted to work there you had to be a member of U.M.W. The excuse they gave for this was that it was the same Co. operating both Mine "A" & "B" and they couldn't have a contract with both union. No Co. or Union official told us this we just heard this talk and felt that it must be the situation. I never had any kick when the P.M.A. was handling the relationship at mine A. Before the Elks Club meeting a couple of men came to see me about joining over to the U.M.W. I don't know who they were. I went to one meeting that was the one at the Elks Club where they voted to switch over. I heard that Elshoff might operate Mine A through the Mine B shaft & at that time, I guess it could have been done. I didn't pay much attention to this however.

"I read about the meeting to be held at the Elks through

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

the papers. [REDACTED] at that time. The understanding of the men at this meeting was that if we didn't get mine "A" opened and go back to work there we wouldn't have any work and the only way we could get to go back to Mine "A" was as U.M.W. Ray Edmundson, talked to us at this meeting and assured us that our rights would be fully protected. It was the understanding then that if we went back as a group we wouldn't have to pay any initiation fee. There was a standing vote at the meeting and most of them voted to join U.M.W. and get back to work. I did not belong to any committees appointed at this time. I voted to go U.M.W. because there was nothing else I could do at that time if I wanted my job at Mine "A". It was our feeling that if we didn't go U.M.W. there would be the same sort of trouble there that they had had at mine "B". I did not go to Edmundsons office or the Leland Hotel the night of the meeting. There were cards at this meeting and we signed up right there. The mine opened shortly after this meeting. I did hear that Elshoff didn't have any money, but I don't know how he got the money to buy Mine "A".

"Since 1941 under the U.M.W. the dues I believe have gone up over what they were under the P.M.A.

"I have read this statement which is written on this and 2 other pages, it is the truth so far as I know and is as I have told it to the F.B.I. Agent. I am signing this statement of my own free will.

Signed [REDACTED] --

Witnesses:

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, F.B.I.,
St. Paul, Minn.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, F.B.I. (Milw.)
Springfield, Ill
Sept. 13, 1943"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] On September 18, 1943 Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] at his home, [REDACTED]. He advised that he was not a citizen of U. S. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had an excellent recollection of pertinent events and if it were not for the fact he is an alien with [REDACTED] he would make a fine witness. He was most friendly and entirely cooperative at the time of this interview.

[REDACTED] gave the following signed statement:

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], give the following information to [REDACTED] who are known to me to be Special Agents of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made to procure this statement.

"I was born [REDACTED] I came to the U.S. when I was about [REDACTED] I am now applying for my citizenship papers. I worked in mine "A" from 1931 to about July 1942 as a digger. I have now been back since about Feb. or March. I went over to P.M.A. in 1932 at the time I didn't know much about it so I just went along with the rest. I had little preference at the time. I read in 1941 about Elshoff buying Mine "A". It didn't make any difference who owned the Mine I was just wondering when it would reopen. I was always satisfied with the way P.M.A. handled things at Mine "A". At the time Elshoff bought Mine "A" I was not approached about going to U.M.W. I heard rumors that Elshoff might operate mine A thru Mine B. I felt I would be out of a job, that he would mechanize then and make one mine out of it. I heard rumors that Elshoff would only operate mine A as a U.M.W. mine. [REDACTED] told us that he would see Elshoff about this at the last P.M.A. meeting. When I heard about this I felt that if I could get another job I would never go back. [REDACTED] sort of appointed himself to see Elshoff. At one of the last P.M.A. meetings there was a fight or scuffle. I heard of the meeting at Redmans Hall [REDACTED] I heard of the meeting at the Elks Club but didn't go there. I was not a member of any committee and I did not go to Elshoffs office or Edmundsons after the Elks meeting. I joined the U.M.W. at the Miners Bld. on the 7th floor. They had a majority and had already formed a local and there was nothing for us to do but sign up. [REDACTED] was there and he told us we need not worry about any picket or anything. This meeting was held to give us a last chance to go over to U.M.W.

RE. JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

before the mine opened. The mine was going to open as U.M.W. and you had to sign up if you wanted to work. Now things under U.M.W. are just about like they were under P.M.A. At first it was pretty tough but it is about the same now. I have read this 2 page statement and it is all true to the best of my knowledge & belief. I am signing it of my own free will."

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Special Agent FBI

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, F.B.I.
St. Paul, Minn."

Spring., Ill.
Sept. 18, 1943

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

On September 18, 1943, Special Agents [redacted] interviewed [redacted]

[redacted] at his home, [redacted] Springfield, Illinois. At the time of this interview, he advised that he had no criminal record. [redacted] was friendly and entirely cooperative, he seemed to have a fair knowledge of pertinent matters but had a good deal of trouble expressing himself in English. In the event it is deemed advisable to call him as a witness, it is felt he will be entirely willing and will make a fair witness.

[redacted] gave the following signed statement:

[redacted]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 18, 1943.

"I [redacted] am giving this information to [redacted] who have identified themselves as being Special Agents of the F. B. I. No threats or promises have been made me to give this information. I was born in [redacted] years ago & I became a citizen [redacted] years ago, [redacted] I am at Mine A yet & started about [redacted] as a digger. In 1932 I changed over to P. M. A. as everybody went over & there were better conditions & no arguments or fights. I heard from other men that Bill Ryan sold Mine A & also heard that Mine A would stay shut down & that they would take coal out of Mine A thru Mine B. I went out to Mine A & saw [redacted] & he said I should wait a while & that the mine might re-open as I wanted to get my mining paper from him. Several men, [redacted] and another man told me that at 1 o'clock the following day there would be a meeting at Redman's Hall. [redacted] also said to me that he had seen Elshoff who said that if they went over to U. M. W. he would re-open Mine A otherwise he would let it shut down. [redacted] was with [redacted] who is [redacted] When I saw [redacted] I believed it & inasmuch as I wasn't working I told him I would join up to U. M. W. if the others did. I went to meeting at Redman Hall & [redacted] was in charge & he told us that on Sunday there would be a meeting at the Elk's Club. I did not attend the meetings at P. M. A. Hall regarding this matter. I went to Elk's Club meeting too & saw Edmundson & 4 other men but I don't know when they came. [redacted] started the whole business at the Elk's Club. We had a standing vote & so did I as I felt if I didn't they would throw us out. I did not want to go back to U. M. W. but I had to otherwise I would not have a job & I did not want to see any trouble. Now at Mine A we get docked & never know why but under P. M. A. we were told & then we had Pit Committee but now under U. M. W. just about 5 or 6 men run the whole local & we miners don't have a thing to say any more. It never was like this under P. M. A. At the Elk's Club Edmundson said if we signed up then it wouldn't cost anything but if we signed up later it would cost us \$10.00 or more & he also said he would guarantee that Mine A would re-open in a few

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS. ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

(Continued)

days so we all signed up cards there. I signed up to get a job & not because I liked U. M. W. but I needed work. I never belonged to a committee then & I did not go to office of Ellshoff or Edmundson. I went home & then went to work at Mine A even tho it was U. M. W. Things were better under P. M. A. than under U. M. W. The men don't have much to say now any more. I have had Agent [redacted] read to me this (3) three page statement & it is true & correct to the best of my knowledge & I have signed it of my own free will.

/s/ [redacted]

"Witnesses:

/s/ [redacted]

Special Agent F. B. I.

/s/ [redacted]

Special Agent, F. B. I.

St. Paul, Minn.

Springfield, Ill.

Sept. 18, 1943."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL.

INTERVIEW WITH The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] at Springfield, Illinois on September 15, 1943.

At [redacted] Springfield, Illinois, Agents interviewed [redacted] with the help of [redacted] as he was unable to understand or speak the English language. She advised [redacted] has never been arrested in his life and it is felt he would make a very poor witness as he did not seem to know much about the pertinent period and if he is to be a witness and interpreter would have to be obtained for him.

Agents obtained the following statement which [redacted] signed for [redacted] as she said he can't write. This statement is as follows:

[redacted]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 15, 1943

"I, [redacted] give the following information to [redacted] & [redacted] who have identified themselves as being Special Agents of F.B.I. and [redacted] has acted as interpreter for me. I was born in [redacted] & came to U.S. about [redacted] & became a citizen in [redacted] I worked at Mine A for [redacted] years & I quit in Jan. 1942 as I got sick. In 1932 everybody joined over to P.M.A. so I did too. It never made any difference to what union I belonged. In 1941 everybody else joined over to U.M.W. so I did too & I never was threatened or forced to sign up. I had not been told by anyone that Mine A would be closed if it didn't go over to U.M.W. I heard that Mine A might be kept closed & opened thru Mine B. To me one union was just like another and I didn't care which one was there. I went to one meeting on a Sunday & we voted over then & raised our hands but I didn't sign anything then.

(signed [redacted])

Witnesses:

[redacted]
Special Agent, F.B.I.
St. Paul, Minn.

[redacted]
Spec. Agt. F.B.I. (Milw)
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 15, 1943.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] At [REDACTED] Illinois, Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] on September 17, 1943. He stated he had never been arrested in his life. It was noted that he is a rather intelligent person and answered the questions in a clear tone of voice. He seems to know what went on at the mines and he appeared to be honest and very cooperative. It is felt that he would make a very good witness if his testimony were necessary.

Interviewing Agents obtained from him the following signed statement:

[REDACTED] 1.
Sept. 17, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the FBI. No threats or promises have been made to me to give this information. I am now employed at [REDACTED] Ill. as a digger for about a year. I quit Mine A then & had worked there about [REDACTED] years. I was born in [REDACTED] In 1932 I joined PMA as all the rest did. It didn't make any difference to me which union was there & I never had any trouble before or after 1932 with either UMW or PMA. I heard it from others & from papers that ELSHOFF bot Mine A. I was almost sure there would be a change there & that I would have to go back to UMW because ELSHOFF had Mine B and had so much trouble before at Mine B. I don't worry so it didn't bother me if I went back to dig coal or not but I was anxious to get back to work then. No one saw me personally about joining over to UMW. There was a lot of talk that ELSHOFF might take coal from Mine A thru Mine B & I felt it could have been done then. I heard that EDMUNDSEN told a committee or some men that ELSHOFF said if they went to UMW he would open Mine A at once, otherwise he was going to take coal out thru Mine B and that our PMA local would have to join over to UMW & then I felt ELSHOFF would cut thru from A to B. I went back to UMW because the local & majority voted to go back so they would not have to starve during the winter. I attended about 3 meetings then. At the Elk's Club & Rodman Hall & PMA. I was at the meetings at the PMA. I recall it was a special meeting & I heard about it from other men. Something happened there that night. Some committee was sent out & I heard some men jumped on the committee & I did not see it. This committee did not see anyone to my recollection. I understand it was a regular called meeting & was presided over by PMA officials. No decisions were reached then to my recollection. I also heard of meeting at Rodman Hall from other miners & I don't know why it was held there. The local officials presided over it, too. I don't believe EDMUNDSON was there to my recollection. Everybody was talking there. At PMA meeting some PMA official said we ought to stay & fight. At Rodman Hall I just don't recall what was said anymore. They said they were going to have another meeting later. I went to a meeting

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(CONTINUED)

[REDACTED] at Elks Club on a Sunday afternoon. We voted to go back to UMW by a standing vote. All voted to go back under the circumstances. [REDACTED] was in charge of the meeting & he told us what the question was. It was either to go back to UMW or to picket Mine A & then ELSHOFF would take coal from Mine A thru Mine B. Someone got EDMUNDSON then, too, & he was there. Several men came in with EDMUNDSON. EDMUNDSON talked to us & said what they would do & that he would see that Mine A would re-open & that they could have their own local & officers. I think we signed up that afternoon over to UMW. I did not attend any meeting at EDMUNDSONS or ELSHOFFS office. I could not see any difference between UMW & PMA except that the dock boss got stricter but dues were about the same. I never had any complaint against PMA at any time & they handled things smoothly while at Mine A. We men went back to UMW to keep off picket lines & because they needed jobs & did not want to see things happen at Mine A as they did at Mine B when all the trouble was there. I have had Agent [REDACTED] read to me this three (3) page statement & it is true & correct to the best of my knowledge. I am signing this of my own free will.

Signed [REDACTED]

Witnesses:

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, FBI
St. Paul, Minn.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, FBI
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 17, 1943"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

18, 1943.

The following investigation was conducted by
Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois, on September

At his residence - [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois -
Agents interviewed [REDACTED] who advised he has no criminal record.
It was noted that he was very cooperative, and he expressed himself rather
good, even though he is an elderly man, and he seemed to have a good knowledge
of what went on. It is felt that he would make a fair witness.

Agents obtained from him the following signed statement:

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who are known to be to be Special Agents of the
FBI. No threats or promises have been made me to get me to do this.

"I have been at Mine A since 1928 as a digger. I was born in
[REDACTED] I became a citizen about [REDACTED]

In 1932 when we changed from U. M. W. to P. M. A. I joined the
P. M. A. because everybody else did. I joined because if I wanted to stay
at Mine A and work I had to join. I don't care much which union we have
however the Progressives were a little bit worse, they would fine you and
not tell you why.

"When Elshoff took over Mine A I got a letter from Ryan telling
me of this. I also read of it in the paper. I heard that Elshoff was
going to take the coal from Mine A through Mine B, if this happened we Mine
A men would be out of a job. No one came to see me about going back to U.
M. W. I heard he was just going to run one mine with U. M. W. men. I
didn't much care about this I felt I could get a job some place.

"I attended a meeting at the P. M. A. there they discussed whe-
ther we were going to fight to stay Progressive like they had at Mine B or
whether we would go over to U. M. W. and not have to fight. The P. M. A.
officers would let the men talk if they talked their way but if they didn't
they would not let them talk. They had a committee which reported that
Elshoff had said he would open the Mine with U. M. W. otherwise he would
leave it shut down. I didn't see any fights I heard about them.

"We had a meeting at the Redman's Hall to see what we were going
to do, this was to see what Elshoff was going to do. [REDACTED] was in

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

charge of this meeting he told us that Elshoff had said if we signed up with U. M. W. he would open the mine but he wasn't going to open it with P. M. A.

"The meeting at Elks Club was also in charge of [REDACTED] this was to see what we were going to do, they gave us papers to sign up for the U. M. W. and all there but 26 signed. Edmundson came over after we had signed up with U. M. W. He said he was glad we had come back so there would be no trouble. He told us we would not have to pay any initiation fee. I signed up that afternoon. I signed up with U. M. W. because I liked them better because they are all over the U. S. and Canada. The Progressives are only a small organization and they can't push anything.

"I was not on any committee in connection with the Union switch. I did not go to the office of Edmundson or Elshoff after this meeting. Conditions at Mine A are very good and the same as they always were.

"I have had Agent [REDACTED] read to me this 3 page handwritten statement and it is all true and correct to the best of my knowledg. I am signing this statement of my own free will.

"Signed: [REDACTED]

"Witnessed:

/s/ [REDACTED]
Special Agent F. B. I.
/s/ [REDACTED]
Special Agent, F. B. I.
St. Paul, Minn.

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 18, 1943."

re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

13, 1943.

The following investigation was conducted by
Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] at Springfield, Illinois on September

Agents went to the residence of [redacted]
[redacted] Springfield, Illinois and he advised he had heard of
instant investigation but had nothing to say about it as he did not know a
thing about it, and he denied that anyone told him not to say anything.

He was interrogated by Agents and shorthand notes were taken
by Agent [redacted] which are being retained in the exhibit section of this
case. He advised Agents he has been at Mine A about [redacted]
years, that he is on the top, doesn't associate with the miners and that
he is a dock boss. He further said he is a citizen of the United States
and was born in [redacted]. He said he has not been con-
tacted by anyone in regard to this investigation and that he did not know
a thing about it. He also said it does not make any difference to him what
union he belongs to just so he has a job. [redacted] advised he was at Mine A
in 1932 and went over the way the bunch went. He said just so he works is
all that he cares about. He advised there was a meeting at the Elks
Club and that they voted to go into UMW and that that was the only meeting
he attended. He further said he did not know why they voted that way. He
stated that all he wanted was work and he did not care anything about the
union at all. According to [redacted] there was a notice in the paper about the
meeting to be held. He advised that he heard through someone that Carl
Elshoff was going to buy the mine A and that he also heard it in the
papers. He also advised he did not know if Elshoff was going to reopen
Mine A or not and that he never heard anything about going through Mine B.
He also said nobody contacted him about going back to Mine A. He further
said he did not know if the men were satisfied with PMA or not and that
he did not attend very many meetings and that he still does not go to
many. He also advised he never heard anything that Elshoff would only open
Mine A as UMW. At the Elks Club he said the men just voted over to UMW
and that the chairman got up and took a vote and that [redacted] got up
and asked what way. He further said that after the meeting Ray Edmundson
came over but that Edmundson did not say anything but just took them into
the UMW union. [redacted] said he voted to go back to UMW and that he went along
with the rest of the men and he said he guessed his job depended upon
which way he voted and he again said he did not know why they voted over to
UMW. [redacted] also said he wasn't a member of any committee and that he did
not go over to Elshoff's office after the meeting nor to the Leland Hotel.
He also said that since Mine A has been UMW his job is just the same and perhaps
a little better now as he now has one job to do while with PMA he had
three or four things to do. He further said he did not know why they changed
back nor where Elshoff got the money to purchase Mine A. [redacted] said this

C O

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

is all that he knows and that it is true to his knowledge and he said he would not sign anything even if it were written up. He said it "ain't none of his business" and that he doesn't bother with anything out there and that he didn't want to get mixed up in the matter. He further said he is still working out there and they don't bother him and he doesn't bother them and just so he works is all he cares about. He also advised he never has been arrested in his life.

It is felt that [REDACTED] would make a poor witness but it is felt he has not told the truth and probably has been contacted by someone to keep still.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

The following investigation was conducted by
Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
at Springfield, Illinois, on September 16, 1943:

At his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, agents interviewed [REDACTED], who advised he never has been arrested in his life. He also advised agents he was not contacted by anyone in regard to being seen by Federal men and he said he would answer any questions he could. It was noted that [REDACTED] is rather intelligent and appears to know a lot about union matters and, as noted in his statement, he is in favor of UMW and has been for years.

It is to be noted that [REDACTED] would not sign the statement which he gave and which is set out hereinafter. It is felt that [REDACTED] would make a rather impressive witness.

The following is the unsigned statement obtained from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 16, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], give the following information to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made me to give this information.

"I was born in [REDACTED] & came to U. S. in [REDACTED] & became a citizen thru my father. I have been at Mine A since [REDACTED] am still there as a company man. In 1932 I went Progressive because everybody else did & I would never have split if I had anything to do with it. I did not have anything to do with getting U.M.W. back again at Mine A.

"I read in the paper in 1941 that Ryan sold Mine A to Elshoff & I was worried a lot about it as I felt Mine A would shut down as I felt that Elshoff would not operate Mine A. While P.M.A. was at Mine A I had no complaint against them at all. No one saw me in regard to going back to U.M.W. at all. I heard that they were going to drive an entry from Mine B into Mine A & I know that could not be done as it would cost too much to do it altho it could be done. I never heard that Elshoff would open Mine A if men joined U.M.W. I attended a meeting at Progressive Hall. That was a regular meeting if I remember right & that was the last P.M.A. meeting I attended. They discussed the matter & they had a controversy there so I left & went home. [REDACTED] told us all it was one of those bad situations & that we would have to wait till the whistle blew. I heard they had an argument or fight down stairs later on but I had gone. I heard later on there were some strong arm men there at the meeting from the southern part of Illinois. No committees were appointed while I was there. I also

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

[REDACTED] attended the meeting at the Elks Club & I heard about it thru someway & I voted to go back to U.M.W. & it was a standing vote. I always have been a U.M.W. since [REDACTED] & that was why I voted over & my job also bothered me, but I felt it would be better for us all to get together again under U.M.W. I believe the local P.M.A. officers had charge of it. [REDACTED] was the temporary chairman. I don't recall just what was said at the meeting regarding going back to U.M.W. The vote was taken to see if we wanted to go back to U.M.W. I voted of my own free will. I was not on any committees then. I came home after meeting at Elks Club. I believe Ray Edmundson was called over to the meeting & he didn't have much to say & I believe we all signed up then at the meeting to be with U.M.W. Since Mine A has been changed back to U.M.W. I don't see a particle of difference as dues are same now as they were under P.M.A. I have read this three (3) page statement & it is true & correct & no one influenced me to vote the way I did. This is all true but I won't sign anything unless I first see our attorney Mr. Fitzgerald, who is the attorney for the union.

"Witnesses:

"(This statement was read by
[REDACTED] he said it was
(true but he would not sign it.

[REDACTED] (signed),
Special Agent, F.B.I.
St. Paul, Minn.

[REDACTED] (signed)
Special Agent F.B.I. (Milw.)
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 16, 1943."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois, on 9-15-43. At his residence [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, agents interviewed [REDACTED] who advised he has no criminal record. It was noted that he is rather illiterate and although he understood the questions his answers were in a very low tone of voice and it is felt he would make a very poor witness.

He furnished the following statement but said he would not sign it unless he really had to and inasmuch as he was told it was up to him to decide whether or not he wanted to sign the same he said he would not sign it but that it was true.

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
September 15, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made me to give this information & I am giving it of my own free will.

"I was born in [REDACTED] & came to U.S. in [REDACTED] became a citizen in [REDACTED] in Springfield, Ill. I have been at Mine A 8 years & I'm still there as a digger. In 1932 I went P.M.A. as I believed it was the best union then. Now it don't make any difference to what union I belong. I heard that ELSHOFF had bot Mine A when the time came to open up in the fall of 1941. It didn't make any difference to me what happened. I heard from other miners we would have to join U.M.W. if we wanted to go back to work. I was satisfied with both P.M.A. & U.M.W. & it didn't make any difference what union was there. No one asked me then to join over to U.M.W. I never heard that ELSHOFF would take coal out thru Mine B from Mine A. I never heard that ELSHOFF would close Mine A unless it was U.M.W. I attended one meeting at P.M.A. hall & they had an argument there & talk was as to whether we would go back to work or not & I think they decided to go back whether under P.M.A. or U.M.W. & I don't recall if any committees were made as I don't understand things very well. I did not attend any meeting at Elks Club or at Redman's Hall. I signed up for U.M.W. back at Mine A when it re-opened. Since U.M.W. has been back at Mine A things are just the same for me as they were under P.M.A. I had to sign up with U.M.W. as the Mine A was that way and in order to go to work I had to join up as the local went that way I heard altho I did not vote over that way. I did not know there were to be any meetings at the Elks Club & at Redman's Hall. As far I am concerned just so I have a job is all I care for & it don't matter which union is there for me. I have

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

had Agent [redacted] read this two (2) page statement to me & it is true & correct to the best of my knowledge and I will not sign it tho unless it is absolutely necessary but it is true.

Witnesses:

[redacted]
Special Agent, F.B.I.
St. Paul, Minn.

[redacted]
Spec. Agt. F.B.I. (Milw)
Springfield, Ill.,
Sept. 15, 1943."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois, on September 10, 1943:

At his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, agents interviewed [REDACTED] who advised that up until about five years ago or so he also was known as [REDACTED] which last name was that of his [REDACTED] but that he legally had his name changed to [REDACTED] and that it was originally [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised agents that [REDACTED] but he said he never was convicted of any crime.

[REDACTED] appeared to be rather intelligent and he took great pride in telling agents of his activities in connection with Mine "A". He would make a good witness if his testimony is necessary.

Agents obtained from him the following signed statement:

"Sept. 10, 1943

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.

"I [REDACTED], give the following statement to [REDACTED] who are known to me to be Special Agents of the F. B. I. No threats or promises have been made me to procure this statement.

"I was born [REDACTED] I first joined a mine union in Springfield, Ill. about [REDACTED] this was U.M.W. [REDACTED] I am now working at the Capital Mine. I worked at Mine A from [REDACTED] until August 1943 as a driver.

"When the switch came in 1932 we didn't want to go over to P.M.A. but it looked like there was nothing else we could do. I took no active part in this. From 1932 to 1941 there was always some who wanted to return to U.M.W., I was one of them. There was no certain group but you could tell the way some of them felt they wanted to go back. There was no active organizing or agitation to return to U.M.W. P.M.A. local 51 was just like any other union as far as I know. Mine A was closed each year for a seasonal shut down. There was no rumor when the mine shut down that the union would be changed to U.M.W. The first I know was when along in the fall it came out in the papers that Elshoff had bought the mine. After this was in the paper every man you met on the street seemed to

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

feel that the only way we could go back to work was as U.M.W. Also the men were getting tired of the dues that they were having to pay P.M.A. I have paid as high as 12 or 14 dollars a month for dues & assessments to P.M.A.

I don't know why the dues in P.M.A. are so high. No one approached me about going to the meeting to change over to P.M.A. I was of the first to start trying to get a meeting organized to discuss among all the miners working at mine A as to what we would do. When anyone got up in a P.M.A. meeting to discuss this matter the P.M.A. officials were standing around ready to pounce on us and wouldn't let us talk. At one of the P.M.A. meetings a committee was appointed of 6 or 8 men, by the union members. They were to go to see Elshoff as to what was to be done. The P.M.A. officials wouldn't get information as to what was going to happen and wouldn't accept the committee appointed. Some of those on the committee were [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] We left the hall to make an appointment with Elshoff, [REDACTED] was to phone Elshoff but we couldn't get him. As we went out some one pushed [REDACTED] and hit me in the back of the head with their fist. There was a group around the door of [REDACTED] and some others they held [REDACTED] back when the rest of us went out and beat him up on the floor. He did not get in touch with Elshoff but [REDACTED] contacted with Falsetti and we all went out to see him. He told us when the Company buys anything it has a contract with U.M.W. already and he guessed whatever was bought would have to be that way too. He said they really did not know if they were going to open Mine A or not that they might get the coal out of Mine A through Mine "B". He didn't say so but it was felt that this would knock us out of a job. We then told Falsetti that we wanted to go over to U.M.W. anyway because of the dues the P.M.A. was charging us. We did tell him we would like for them to keep Mine A going and not abandon it. [REDACTED] and I went around with a check paper to see if the men wanted to go back to U.M.W. or wanted to stay P.M.A. We got over a hundred names and only one man turned us down. We told them we were going to have a piece in the paper announcing a meeting we had a meeting at Redman's hall and about 95 to 100 men were there. This meeting was about a week before the meeting at the Elks Club. We told the men at this meeting what Falsetti had said and asked them if it would be OK to go see the U.M.W. officials. We told them we would put in the papers when and where another meeting was to be held. All of these men wanted to go over to U.M.W. We went up to U.M.W. and saw [REDACTED] We told him how the men felt and even suggested that Edmundson talk to the men at a meeting & explain the U.M.W. proposition. The following Sunday afternoon we held a meeting at the Elks. This meeting was announced in the paper & about 240 men were there. [REDACTED] was the man in charge of the meeting. He had not previously been contacted by us. [REDACTED] was at the last P.M.A. meeting mentioned, he was not at the meeting at Redman's Hall though. [REDACTED] were two officers under P.M.A. who attended this meeting and carried over as U.M.W. officials.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"At the Elks Club meeting we explained to the men what had happened. We had previously seen Edmundson and he had said he would be glad to have us return. We told the men what Falsett [REDACTED] and Edmundson had told us and that Edmundson was in town and would come up and talk to us, this was after the vote to return to U.M.W. this was a standing vote and there was not a one against it. Another fellow and I went down and asked Edmundson to come up which he did. He gave a short talk and told the men when they came over to U.M.W. he would do all he could to keep Mine A going.

"The men were given cards for the U.M.W. that night so they would know how many members we had. That same evening Union officers were elected and later on I think we went over to Edmundson's office and were sworn in.

[REDACTED] In talking with Edmundson that night we asked him if he couldn't get the mine opened right away, he told us that he would see if he could get in touch with him. We then went to the Leland and had dinner and then over to Elshoff's office where we waited until he came down. I don't know how Edmundson got in touch with Elshoff. Edmundson explained to Elshoff that the men wanted to go over to U.M.W. and he wanted Elshoff to sign a contract. Elshoff said he didn't want to sign until he knew the men had made up their mind and wouldn't change back to P.M.A. [REDACTED] and I both told Elshoff that we had over 240 at the meeting and had met about 12 others on the street and they had signed up. He told him he needs not worry that there would be no trouble. We waited till after 12 midnite before signing a contract as Elshoff didn't want to sign on Sunday. I don't know of their being anything special about this contract. The mine opened in about a week after this. All the men joined the U.M.W. of their own free will. The men joined to keep Mine A from being shut down and to get away from the high P.M.A. dues. I don't recall anything about any letter inviting the Mine "A" men to join the U.M.W. It is possible to operate Mine "A" through the shaft of Mine "B" and at one time they actually started to tunneling and went about 40 feet and stopped. I heard nothing about where Elshoff got the money to buy Mine "A". I never received one penny for anything I did in regards to this matter. My interest was just to keep Mine A going and to keep a job for myself and the other men.

"I have had Agent [REDACTED] read this 9 page handwritten statement to me. It is to the best of my knowledge and belief all the truth and just as I have told it to the agents. I am signing this of my own free will.

"Signed [REDACTED] S/

[REDACTED] /S/ Spec. Agt. F.B.I. (Milw.)

Special Agent, F.B.I.,
St. Paul, Minn.

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 10, 1943."

6 0

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] In regard to the persons mentioned above, [REDACTED] said that
(continued) [REDACTED] is still at Mine A. He said that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] in Springfield, Illinois,
and that both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are still at Mine A.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 18, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is a person of average intelligence, and would make an average witness. He declined to sign the following statement on the general principle that he does not sign things. He read it over, however, and assured that it was true as far as his knowledge of affairs was concerned.

"Springfield, Ill.
September 18, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I am now employed at Mine A. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A for about [REDACTED] years. I was employed there when Ryan sold the mine. Prior to that time I had heard no talk among the men about changing unions. I think they were satisfied with the union as it was. I know that I was satisfied with the Progressive Mine Workers of America. I do not know why the men changed unions. I did not see any men or talk to them about the change. I did not especially care what they did about unions. Either union would be alright with me. I did not go to any meetings where this matter was discussed. I went back to work. I did not sign an application to join the UMW. I had my card in the PMW transferred, and went on working as before the mine had been sold.

"I do not know much more about the situation than that. I do not see that there is any change in working conditions than under the Progressive Mine Workers. At the time I was satisfied with the PMW. Now I am satisfied with the UMW.

"I have read the above statement on this page. It is true and accurate.

[REDACTED] FBI.

[REDACTED], FBI

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was jointly interviewed at his residence [REDACTED] on September 18, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at which time he furnished the following statement. He was eager to discuss the matter involved, and stated he would be a willing witness to testify to the facts as set forth below:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

"I reside at [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill. I am presently employed at Mine A as a digger, and have worked there continuously since about June, 1932. I was born on [REDACTED]

"The first mine union I joined was the UMW in June, 1932 at Mine A. I voluntarily joined the PMA in September, 1932 with the majority and I favored the PMA after 1932. In 1941 I first learned Elshoff had purchased Mine A from Ryan from the newspapers. My reaction, after knowing about the previous Mine B trouble, was that Elshoff would sign a contract with the UMW and I would have to join the UMW, the United Mine Workers of America, to keep my job. I would rather have worked for Ryan.

"When Ryan operated the mine, it was a good place to work, and the working conditions were very satisfactory.

"I did not hear the rumor that Elshoff might operate Mine A through Mine B or that it would stay closed until we joined the United Mine Workers.

"I only attended two PMA meetings, meaning the Progressive Mine Workers of America, when the men of the PMA local at Mine A were discussing joining the UMW. One was at the PMA Hall and one was at the Elks Club.

"I received notice of the PMA Hall meeting from the newspapers. They did not decide anything at that meeting, but wanted to get in touch with Elshoff to determine what he was going to do. A couple of the men went out of the meeting to telephone Elshoff, but could not reach him. There was a fight on the stairway between some PMA members who did not want the local to join the UMW. I did not see the fight, and the meeting broke up.

"I am not interested in either union. I felt that the men were going to join the UMW, and that if I wanted to continue working at Mine A, I would have to join also. It is my opinion that the only men who went to

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

[REDACTED] the Elks Club meeting had already decided to join the UMW. I had learned of the meeting from the newspapers. [REDACTED] Presided at this meeting, and in a standing vote they voted to join the UMW. After that, Ray Edmundson of UMW was called in and he brought a notary public with him. All the men filled out UMW membership cards. After this, [REDACTED] (phonetic) [REDACTED]

"I heard talk at the Mine A, among the miners that there had been a meeting in the wash house at the mine last week before work in the morning, and some UMW officials whose names I do not know, had stated that the miners should be careful what they said to the F.B.I. agents and instructed the miners not to sign anything. Since I was not at the meeting, I can not furnish accurate information about this.

"The working conditions at Mine A have become worse since Elshoff bought the mine.

"I have carefully read this statement consisting of two and one quarter pages, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

[REDACTED] (signed)
[REDACTED]

"Witnessed:

[REDACTED] (signed)
Special Agent, F.B.I.

[REDACTED] (signed)
Special Agent F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was jointly interviewed at his residence on September 13, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. He is presently employed as a digger at Mine A. He did not desire the change of operators and stated ELSHOFF treated the men like slaves when he first started operations at Mine A. He attended the four meetings prior to the shift of Mine A employees to the UMW but is vague on details of these meetings. He executed the following written statement.

"Springfield, Illinois
September 13, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.

"I presently reside at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois. I am presently employed at Mine A, Springfield, Illinois as a mine digger. I was born at [REDACTED]. I first joined the United Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the UMW at the Woodside Mine Local 999 at Springfield, in [REDACTED]. I remained a member of the UMW until about 1932 when I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the PMWA, at Mine A when it signed a PMWA contract. I started working at Mine A in [REDACTED] and have continued working there to date.

"In 1932, when I joined the PMWA, there was a vote taken in the PMWA Hall at 6th and Washington streets and the majority voted for the PMWA. I went with the majority to retain my job. I would just as soon have stayed with the UMW as I was a charter member of UMW.

"After 1932, I paid my dues to the PMWA and I was interested in keeping my job, and not in any union. The first I heard of the change in operators was in 1941, through the newspapers. I did not welcome the change, and would have preferred working under Ryan. I did not think I would lose my job, but felt that after a vote, the mine would go UMW. It worked out that way. I thought the miners would vote for the UMW because if the PMWA won, Elshoff would bring into the mine to work, other UMW miners. We had a vote at the Elks Club on a Sunday afternoon at 2:00 PM. It was a fair election. The UMW won.

"When Ryan was the Operator at Mine A, the working conditions there under the PMWA were good, and the men were satisfied. I was not approached by any UMW organizer to join the UMW. I heard rumors that Elshoff would operate Mine A through Mine B. My reaction was that he would not do it, but I did think he would hire some UMW men who might take my job, and I still wanted to work, so I voted for the UMW. There were rumors that

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(Continued)

Elshoff would open Mine A if the miners would join the U.M.A. and we would start to work by October 1, 1941. I do not recall the sources of these rumors. I had all ready made up my mind to join the U.M.A., going with the majority, so I would not be out of work.

"I attended the four P.M.A. meetings in September, 1941. I believe I got notice of part of these meetings through the newspapers and the others by word of mouth on street corners.

"At the two P.M.A. meetings at the P.M.A. Hall, the President of that union presided. [REDACTED] He tried to hold the local at Mine A, in the P.M.A. The first meeting broke up in an argument. The second meeting broke up in a fight. As to this fight, it was started by some men who were not employed at Mine A, who were standing on the stairway. I think they were P.M.A. men who wanted to keep us P.M.A. members.

"At the meeting at the Redman Hall, [REDACTED] (phonetic) [REDACTED] At this meeting, we agreed to have another meeting the next Sunday at the Elks Club and to notify the men of the coming meeting.

"At the two meetings at the P.M.A. Hall and Redman Hall, there were no U.M.A. organizers present to my knowledge. Ray Edmundson did not talk at this meeting and was not there.

"On a Sunday afternoon at the Elks Club, in September, 1941, there was about 190 P.M.A. men present. [REDACTED] There was no one present, but the P.M.A. present, and we were all counted. There were no U.M.A. organizers present before that vote. Some one made a motion to join the U.M.A. and all in favor stood up. Practically all voted for the U.M.A. There was no discussion about having to join the U.M.A. before going to work.

"After the vote, we sent for Edmundson to see if he would accept us as a local. Edmundson came over to the Elks Club with a notary public. Edmundson took an affidavit that we all wanted to join the U.M.A. voluntarily, and then he sent three men to see Elshoff to find out when the mine could open. They came back within thirty minutes and said the mine would open by October 1, 1941.

"I made up my mind to vote for the U.M.A. the day I saw Elshoff had bought the mine. No one influenced me. I figured Mine A would go U.M.A. because Mine B had gone that way, and I did not want a long period of unemployment like they day in Mine B.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(Continued)

"When Ryan had Mine A, with a PMA contract, he treated us miners like men, but when Elshoff took it over, he treated us like slaves. He did not have enough rooms for the men and doubled them up to get the coal out. He docked the men a lot and would not show us why we were docked. We calimed it was because of dirt in the coal etc. Elshoff knew he could get plenty of men at that time, however, at the present time, Elshoff treats us well, because men are hard to get.

"I have read this statement consisting of three and a quarter pages and it is the truth to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed,

/s/ [REDACTED]

Special Agent F.B.I.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the morning of September 18, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] has an accent which is difficult to understand and he cannot read well. He gave information set forth in the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 18, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I am an American citizen. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I am now employed at Panther Creek Mine #5, which is located across the street from where I live. I worked at Mine A about [REDACTED] years, ending last January. I was employed by Mine A at the time that Ryan sold the mine. I do not know why the men changed unions at that time. I was a member of the Progressive Mine Workers of America at that time, and I am a member of the P.M.W. of A now. I did not attend any of the meetings of the local when the matter of changing unions was discussed. I did not hear any about it. I signed up with the U.M.W. after all the other men had signed up, and there was a closed shop contract. I signed up with the U.M.W. so I could go back to work. If I did not, I would lose my job. I did not hear any talk of changing unions prior to that time. I was satisfied with the Progressives, and I think most of the men were too.

"I have read this statement on this page. It is true and accurate.

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
FBI

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] on the afternoon of September 17, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is a person having an intelligence which probably does not equal that of the average miner. He is not difficult to understand. He gave information set forth on the following statement:

Springfield, Ill.
September 17, 1943

"My name is [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I am now employed at Mine A. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A for [REDACTED] years. I was employed there at the time that RYAN sold out his interest in the mine. Before that time there had not been much discussion among the men about changing the unions. I do not know why the men voted to go back to the United Mine Workers. I thought that the Progressive Mine Workers were checking off too much dues. I also did not see why there should be two unions for coal miners, and all the trouble that two unions would cause. Because of this, I did not care much which union I belonged to as long as I could work. I did not go to the meetings or pay much attention to what was going on. I went to the meeting when the men voted to go over to the U.M.W. I voted to go over because the rest of the men were going to do that. I had no special reason. I do not recall anything said about the company favoring more the U.M.W., although [REDACTED] at that meeting, did say that he thought that we would get along better with the company if we joined the U.M.W.

"I have read the above statement on this page. It is all true and accurate.

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FBI"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] On September 14, 1943, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] appeared to be cooperative but he does not present the appearance of a man of character and it is not believed that he would be better than a fair witness. At the present time he is [REDACTED] and is not working in the mines. He disclaims any criminal record.

The following signed statement was obtained from [REDACTED]

"Springfield, Illinois
September 14, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, do make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me; I have been told I need not make any statement and that any statement I do make can be used in Court.

"I was born in [REDACTED] I began to work as a miner in [REDACTED] I began to work at Mine "A" in 1927 as a United Mine Worker. In 1932 I changed unions with the majority and became a Progressive Mine Worker because I didn't like John L. Lewis and the way he ran the U.M.W.

"I first heard about the sale of Mine "A" to Elshoff through talking to fellow miners. I personally didn't like this because Mr. Ryan was a good employer and a fine fellow to work for. I had also been satisfied with the Progressive Mine Union as they had fairly represented the miners. I heard the rumor that the officials of Mine "B" were threatening to operate Mine "A" through Mine "B" and also that Elshoff would not operate Mine "A" except through United Mine Workers Union. However, these stories did not influence me to change over to the United Mine Workers.

"I attended the meeting at the Progressive Mine Workers Hall where the sale of Mine "A" was discussed. I noted that [REDACTED] of the union took a prominent part in getting the miners to switch over from the P.M.A. to U.M.W. He told me that he and the Miner's Committee had talked to Elshoff and that Elshoff is reported to have said that he wouldn't open Mine "A" with the P.M.W. but that he would reopen the mine within 30 days if the men would switch over to U.M.W.

"I think that conditions under the P.M.A. were better than they were after Mine "A" went U.M.W. because we no longer were free to say what we wanted and we no longer had a vote as the U.M.W. organization railroaded

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED]

(continued)

their own men in and handled the union to suit themselves.

"I have read the within statement consisting of two pages and it is all true.

(s) [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]

Special Agents, FBI.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his home by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was cooperative but it is not believed that he would make a good witness because he didn't attend any of the meetings at the time the miners switched their affiliations from PMA to UMWA after the sale of Mine A. [REDACTED] has no known criminal record. He furnished the following signed statement.

"Springfield, Ill.
September 17, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill. do voluntarily make the following statement to Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to cause me to make this statement and I know that these facts can be presented in court.

"I was born [REDACTED] emigrating to America in [REDACTED]. I became an American citizen in Springfield, Ill. in [REDACTED]. I began working in mines in [REDACTED] joining UMWA at that time. I have never held any offices in any union. I am presently employed at Mine A as a digger.

"I joined Progressives in 1932 and still favor PMA because they have better working conditions even today.

"I learned of the sale of Mine A through the newspaper. I also got a letter telling me of the sale and advising me to join UMWA to keep my job. I heard talk to the effect that Mr. Elshoff was going to drive an entry and hoist coal from Mine A through Mine B. Also talk to the effect that Mine A would open only if the men joined UMWA.

"I never attended any meetings at PMA Hall where we discussed this matter. Neither did I go to Redmans Hall or the Elks Club when the miners met on this situation, because I was afraid of trouble.

"I went back to Mine A after it opened and had to sign UMWA before I went down into the mine. At present there are too many docks and you can't say anything against the union. I would rather work under PMA as they have better labor conditions, and some sayso at the meetings.
been

"I have read the above voluntary statement made by me consisting of 1½ pages. The same is true & correct.

/S/ [REDACTED]

"Witnessed:

/S/ [REDACTED]

Special Agents, F.B.I.
Springfield, Ill."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Illinois, was interviewed at his home by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was cooperative but it is not felt that he would make a good witness, inasmuch as he only worked at Mine A for two months and never returned after the shut down on March 31, 1941. [REDACTED] has no known criminal record. He furnished the following signed statement.

[REDACTED] Ill.

September 13, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Ill. do voluntarily make the following statement to [REDACTED] who have made themselves known to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to cause me to make this statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED] and started working in the mines in and around Springfield, Ill. in [REDACTED] joining UMW at that time. I am presently employed at Panther Creek Mine #2, Springfield, Ill.

"I was only employed at Mine A for a period of two months, February and March of 1941. I never returned to Mine A again but started at Panther Creek #2 in October 1941.

"I was in favor of the Progressive Mine Workers of America in 1932 and joined up with them while working at [REDACTED] Ill. I am still a member of P.M.A. I have never held an office in either PMA or UMW.

"I have no knowledge of the facts surrounding the opening of Mine A in September of 1941. I never attended any of the PMA meetings before the mine opened at which time they switched their union affiliations. All I know about the situation is what I read in the Ill. State Register and I wouldn't go back because I didn't want to have anything to do with UMW. When I read that Mr. Elshoff had bought Mine A I just said to myself, 'well I haven't got any job'.

"During the two months I worked at Mine A conditions seemed alright and the miners seemed satisfied with P.M.A. I worked nights and didn't have a lot of contact with the men.

"After Mine A reopened under Elshoff [REDACTED] one of the miners came by and said that Oscar Falcetti wanted me to come back.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

I told him, 'Nothing doing, I don't want anything to do with U.M.W.A.'

(Continued)

"I never heard anything about Mine A going to be operated through Mine B, or that Mine A would open on condition that the men join U.M.W.A.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 1 3/4 pages. The same is true and correct.

/S/ [REDACTED]

"Witnessed:

/S/ [REDACTED]

Special Agents, F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] also known as [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed on September 19, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] will make a fair to good witness. He has no criminal record. His statement follows:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 19, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], Springfield, Illinois do make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me; I have been told I need not make any statement and that this statement can be used in court.

"I was born in [REDACTED] I came to the United States via New York City in [REDACTED] I became a citizen of the United States at Springfield, Illinois in September, [REDACTED] I have been working in the mines since [REDACTED] first joining the United Mine Workers.

"I began work at Mine 'A' in [REDACTED] as a digger as a member of the United Mine Workers. I was satisfied with this union until 1932 when the Mine 'A' signed up with the Progressive Miners Union. I decided to join the PMA and was in favor of that union. The conditions were O. K. in this union too but I did not think there was much difference between UMW and PMA.

"I first heard about the sale of Mine 'A' by reading the newspaper. I did not think anything about the sale as affecting my job. I attended the meeting held at Redman's Hall presided over by [REDACTED] at which the question of going over to the United Mine Workers was discussed. I attended the meeting held at the Elks Hall presided over by [REDACTED] Ray Edmundson spoke at this meeting and signed up the miners for the United Mine Workers.

"I heard that Elshoff would keep Mine 'A' closed unless it was operated with the UMW and that he would operate Mine 'A' through Mine 'B'. This influenced me to join United Mine Workers which I did at the meeting at the Elks Hall. I don't care which union I belong to just that I have a job.

"I have been read the within statement consisting of 2 pages and it is all true.

"Witnessed:

/s/ [REDACTED]
/s/ [REDACTED]

/s/ [REDACTED]

Special Agents, F. B. I., Springfield, Ill."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his home by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was cooperative but it is not believed that he would make a good witness inasmuch as he had very little knowledge of the Mine A situation. [REDACTED] has no known criminal record. He furnished the following signed statement.

Springfield, Ill.
September 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., do voluntarily give the following statement to Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to cause me to make this statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED] and came to America in [REDACTED] being naturalized in Springfield, Ill. in [REDACTED]. I began to work in the mines about [REDACTED] joining UMWA at that time. [REDACTED] I never held any office under UMWA. I began at Mine A in [REDACTED] and worked until July 1942. At present I am working [REDACTED]

"I learned about the sale of Mine A from the papers. I wasn't much interested and didn't think much about it at the time as the mine was closed.

"I heard talk to the effect that Mr. ELSHOFF was going to take the coal out of Mine A through Mine B, but I never heard that Mine A would be closed until all the men joined UMWA.

"I never attended any of the meetings held by the miners on the Mine A situation, except the first one, at PMA Hall, where there was a lot of arguing. I didn't want to get mixed up in any trouble so I never went again.

"I returned to the mine two or three days after it opened and signed up UMWA at the mine before I went to work. I remember that we had more docks when we first started up.

"Both unions were about the same but I favor PMA because it is more democratic and responsive to the rank and file.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] "I have had the above statomont consisting of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pages
[REDACTED] read to me by Agent [REDACTED] The same is true & correct.
(CONTINUED)

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
Springfield, Ill."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] On September 15, 1943 [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] of [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois was
interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED] presents an average appearance and
it is believed that he will make a fair witness. He disclaims any criminal
record. His statement is as follows:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] do make the
following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me; I have been told
I need not make any statement and that this statement can be used in
court.

"I was born in [REDACTED] I began to work
at Mine "A" in about 1932. I belonged to the Progressive Miners union
until 1941 when Mine "A" was sold. I have never held any office in any
union. At the present time I am employed [REDACTED]
I left Mine "A" in January of 1942. While I was a member of the P.M.A.
union I was satisfied with the P.M.A. union.

"I first found out about the sale of Mine "A" either through
the newspaper or by a letter which I received from Mr. Bill Ryan in
which he said he hoped he was still my friend. When I heard the mine was
sold my thought was that they were trying to break the Progressive union.
I realized that if I wanted to work in Mine "A" that I would have to change
unions from PMA to U.M.W.

"I attended one meeting of the employees of Mine "A" presided
over by [REDACTED] at which the sale of the mine was discussed. As I
remember Ray Edmundson spoke and that we were given membership cards to
sign. I signed up with the U.M.W. union at that meeting. I figured that
Elshoff would operate the mine with the United Mine Workers union only
and that I had better sign up to keep my job.

"I have read the written statement consisting of one and a half
pages and it is all true.

(Signed) [REDACTED]

Witnessed:
[REDACTED]

Special Agents, F.B.I.
Springfield, Illinois"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his place of employment by Special Agent [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was cooperative but it is not believed that he would make a good witness inasmuch as he was employed elsewhere at the time of the sale of Mine A. [REDACTED] has no known criminal record. He furnished the following signed statement:

" Springfield, Ill.
September 16, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., do voluntarily give the following statement to Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. No threats or promises of any kind were made to cause me to make this statement.

"I was born at [REDACTED] I first started working at Mine A about [REDACTED] joining UMWA at that time. I joined PMA in 1932 along with the rest of the men. I was satisfied with both unions and all I cared about was my job. I never held an office in either union. I am presently employed at [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill.

"I first learned of the sale of Mine A from the newspapers. It didn't make any difference to me at that time because I was working for [REDACTED]. At the time of the sale so far as I know PMA was getting along alright with Mr. RYAN. During the period following the sale no one approached me and tried to get me to join UMWA.

"I heard the rumors that Mr. ELSHOFF was going to close Mine A and hoist the coal through Mine B, and that Mine A wouldn't open unless all of the miners joined UMWA. I didn't pay much attention to these rumors as I was already employed at the time.

"I never attended any meetings at PMA Headquarters, Redman's Hall, or the Elks Club, where the matter of the sale of Mine A or change in union affiliations was discussed.

"All I know is that when I went back to the mine after it reopened I had to join UMWA.

"The only difference I noticed at Mine A was that you got more docks under UMWA, and for that reason I favored PMA.

RE. JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(CONTINUED)

"I have read the above statement consisting of 1 1/2 pages. The same is true and correct.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
Springfield, Ill."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed on September 17, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] had difficulty in understanding the questions asked of him, but he responded in a cooperative way. It is not believed that he would make a good witness. He said he has no criminal record. His statement is as follows:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 17, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me; I have been told I need not make any statement and that this statement can be used in court.

"I was born in [REDACTED]. I entered the United States at New York City about [REDACTED]. I became a naturalized citizen of the United States at Springfield, Ill. in [REDACTED].

"I am now employed at Mine 'A' as a digger. I have been employed here since about [REDACTED]. At that time I belonged to the United Mine Workers. The union at this time seemed to get along all right with the Mine 'A'. I was in favor of the change to the Progressive Mine Workers because we thought we would have better conditions. I liked the Progressive Mine Workers union during the time I belonged to it as I felt it represented the miners. I would belong to it now if I had my own way.

"I heard about the sale of Mine 'A' to Carl Elshoff through the newspaper and through my fellow miners. I also received a letter from Bill Ryan saying he had sold the mine and that I was no longer an employee of Mine 'A'. I thought that my job was gone unless I joined the United Mine Workers.

"I was satisfied with the way the Progressive Mine Workers handled grievances with Mine 'A'.

"I heard that Elshoff was going to operate Mine 'A' through Mine 'B' and that he wouldn't operate Mine 'A' unless it was under the United Mine Workers. I didn't think Elshoff would reopen Mine 'A' under the Progressive Mine Workers and so I voted to become a United Mine Worker so I could keep my job. These stories which I heard from the other miners influenced me to become a United Mine Worker.

"I did not attend any of the meetings of the employees of Mine 'A' at which it was decided to become United Mine Workers. I decided to join

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

up with UM, because the majority of the men
voted to go over.

(Continued)

"This statement of two and a fraction pages has been read to me
by [REDACTED] in the presence of [REDACTED] and it is all true.

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnessed:

/s/ [REDACTED]

Special Agents, F.B.I.
Springfield, Illinois"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Street, Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his home by Special Agent [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] appeared cooperative but it is not felt that he would make a good witness because of his ignorance of the Mine "A" situation. [REDACTED] has no known criminal record. He furnished the following signed statement.

"Springfield, Ill.
September 17, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], do voluntarily make the following statement to Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to cause me to make this statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED]. I just started working at Mine A in [REDACTED] joining UMWA at that time. I have never held an office in any union. I was at Mine A when PMA was formed and joined up Progressive with the rest of the miners there. I think that the two unions are about the same. At present I'm working at [REDACTED].

"I learned of the sale of Mine A from the newspaper, and I figured that I would either have to join UMWA or lose my job.

"I never heard any talk to the effect that Mr. Elshoff was going to close Mine A and hoist coal through Mine B, or that Mine A would open only if all the miners joined UMWA.

"I can't clearly recall attending any meetings at PMA Hall, Redmans Hall, or Elks Club where the sale of Mine A was discussed. I was out of town for a few days visiting [REDACTED]. When I came back I heard that the men were going to join UMWA and that Mine A was going to open up. I remember [REDACTED] coming over to my house and asking me to come to special meeting. Seems to me that I went to the meeting and joined UMWA at that time. I don't recall the meeting place, or any particulars of the meeting.

"I returned to Mine A when it opened as a [REDACTED] A member. I remember that we had an excessive number of docks after we returned to work.

"If I had a free choice I would choose Progressives because they treated me better. The UMWA gave me a bad room over at Mine A and I quit [REDACTED].

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH
[REDACTED]

"I have had the above statement consisting
of 1 3/4 pages read to me by Agent [REDACTED]
The same is true and correct.

/s/ [REDACTED]

"witnesses:

/s/ [REDACTED]

Special Agents, F.B.I.
Springfield, Ill."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his home by Special Agents [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was very cooperative but it is not felt that he would make a good witness inasmuch as he was away when Mine A changed from PMA to UMWA. [REDACTED] has no known criminal record. He furnished the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill. do voluntarily make the following statement to Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind were made to cause me to make this statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED] I first started working in the mines in [REDACTED] joining UMWA at that time. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at the present time I am a member of the Pit Committee at Mine A, where I am employed as a trip rider. I have been an employee of Mine A since 1933 or 1934. Before starting at Mine A I had joined PMA while working at Peabody Mine #59 in 1932. I was in favor of the split and the new PMA at that time and they always treated me alright.

"I found out about Mr. Ryan selling the mine to Mr. Elshoff from the newspaper and from a letter Mr. Ryan sent to all the miners. It made me kind of sick when I first found out about it as I figured that we were going to have trouble again.

"Up till the time Mr. Ryan sold Mine A he was getting along fine with PMA and I was satisfied with PMA at that time.

"I don't recall any rumors to the effect that Mr. Elshoff was going to close down Mine A and hoist the coal through Mine B, or that Mine A would open only if the miners joined UMWA.

"I attended one meeting at PMA Headquarters where the men discussed what was going to be done about the sale of the mine. The regular PMA officials were in charge of the meeting. The meeting was just sort of an uproar and nothing much was done. The men decided to wait and see how things were going to come out. About that time I went to [REDACTED] and worked a few days and when I came back the mine was running again.

"I heard that the men had one or two meetings after I left and

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

the majority voted to join UMWA.

(continued)

Wack Keirrs, Supt. at Mine A came after me and asked me to come back to work,

and I signed up with UMWA the next day. All the men who signed up at once didn't have to pay any initiation fee.

[REDACTED] was a leader in swinging the Mine A men back into UMWA. I knew him well and I've heard him say that he favored UMWA way before the mine was sold. I recall him saying several times, "We'd be a dam sight better off if we were UMWA".

"I have read the above statement consisting of two pages and the same is true and correct.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, F.B.I. Springfield, Ill.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was jointly interviewed at his residence on September 14, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated he did not attend any PMA meetings when the miners at Mine A turned UMW and had little knowledge or understanding concerning the matter under inquiry. He is presently a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] executed the following statement:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 14, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

"I was born at [REDACTED], live at [REDACTED] and I am presently employed as [REDACTED] both addresses being in Springfield, Illinois.

"The last time I worked at Mine "A" was in June, 1942.

"In [REDACTED] started working in coal mines as a digger, working in the Old West Mine, Springfield, Ill. under the United Mine Workers of America, which will be referred to hereinafter as the UMW. I worked as a digger in Mine A off and on from [REDACTED] to 1942. I have never held an office in a mine union.

"I have no opinion to express regarding the formation of the Progressive Mine Union of America, which will be referred to hereinafter as the PMA, in 1932.

"For several years before 1932 I worked under the UMW as check weighman. At the time PMA organized I had been defeated for the job of check weighman and had become a coal digger again.

"I joined the PMA in 1932 because the majority of the miners joined. However, I did not like the high handed way John L. Lewis tried to push the new wage scale on the miners without their consent. I did not have any interest in either union as a miner.

"I first knew definitely that Elshoff had become operator of Mine A when my salary check showed the change. I also heard of the change through some of the miners.

Re: JOHN A. LUTZ, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

"It was the general opinion among the miners that Elshoff would try to swing the mine from PMA to UMW like he had at Mine B. I felt this way too.

"I think the PMA were more honest at Mine A than the UMW had been and that the men wanted the PMA to remain as the bargaining agent there.

"I heard the miners talking about the fact that Elshoff would try to take the coal out of the South section of Mine A through Mine B. I did not draw any conclusions. The rumors did not influence me to join the UMW.

"I am sure I did not attend any of the PMA meetings at all when the men at mine A. signed up with UMW. I had no interest in going to any meetings either to vote or to listen to any talks. I wanted to stay away from all union affairs so I just waited until the miners had decided what union they wanted and I joined with the majority.

"After the UMW got the bargaining rights at Mine A in 1941, conditions became rapidly worse than when the mine was operating under the PMA.

"Elshoff brought in a couple of Peabody Mine 'Face' bosses from Peabody Mine #53 and #59. These bosses took an insolent attitude toward the miners. They tried to make slaves of us.

"The UMW fined me illegally. There was no hearing, no trial, and no charges presented against me.

[REDACTED]

"I have read this statement consisting of two and one half pages and it is true and correct.

[REDACTED] (signed)

"Witnessed:

[REDACTED] (signed)

Special Agent F.B.I.

[REDACTED] (signed)

Special Agent F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his home by Special Agent [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. He appeared cooperative but it is not felt that he would make a good witness because of the neutral attitude which he adopted and his lack of knowledge of pertinent facts. [REDACTED] has no known criminal record. He furnished the following signed statement.

"Springfield, Ill.
September 13, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill. do voluntarily give the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have made themselves known to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to cause me to make this statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED] and came to America in [REDACTED]. I was naturalized at Springfield, Ill. in [REDACTED]. I first joined U.M.W. in [REDACTED] when I began to work in the [REDACTED] in Springfield. I have never held an office in any union. I am presently employed at Mine A starting in Nov. [REDACTED].

"I was neutral towards either U.M.W. or P.M.A. in 1932. All I was interested in at that time was keeping my job. I joined Progressives at Mine A but did so only because I wanted to keep my job.

"In the summer of 1941 I heard that Mr. Ryan had sold Mine A to Mr. Elshoff. My wife also read about the sale to me from the paper. When I heard the news I decided to go along with the majority and if Mine A went U.M.W. I decided I wouldn't be first and I wouldn't be last to join U.M.W. The P.M.A. took care of me just about as good as now. I was not approached by any organizers to join U.M.W.

"I heard nearly all the men talking about Mr. Elshoff going to take the coal out of Mine A through Mine B. I heard this talk in Beer Taverns when I was talking with the other miners. I was scared that I would lose my bread & butter if this was true. I thought that I would have to look for another job.

"I don't recall hearing anything about Mine A being opened if all the men would join U.M.W.

"I attended a meeting at the Elks Club on Sunday. Most of the miners from Mine A were there. [REDACTED] asked me to come come to

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

that meeting. I don't know who was in charge of that meeting. Four or five men talked but the only one I remember was the last one who talked, Mr. Edmondson. We all voted to join UMW. I was influenced to vote UMW so I could keep my job. Mr. Edmondson promised to take care of all the workers.

"I was not a member of any Committee during this time. Before the mine closed down PMA it was good. When we first went back to work in 1941 there was an awful lot of docks but now it is alright again.

"I have had the voluntary statement made by me consisting of 2 pages read to me by Agent [REDACTED]. The same is true and correct and I do hereby sign my name.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

/s/ [REDACTED]

Special Agents, F.B.I."

vs. JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Street, Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed on September 17, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] appeared to be fairly intelligent and had a fair understanding of the events under inquiry. It is believed that he will make a good witness. He disclaims any criminal record.

His statement is as follows:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 17, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois do make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me; I have been told I need not make any statement and that this statement can be used in court.

"I reside at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois and was born in [REDACTED]. I first was employed at Mine "A" in [REDACTED]. I joined the United Mine Workers at that time. [REDACTED] United Mine Workers but I have never held any other office in any union. I am presently employed at Mine "A" as a digger. I have been employed at Mine "A" since [REDACTED].

Prior to 1932 I was not satisfied with the United Mine Worker's Organization because the officials did not truly represent the miners and they seemed to play into the hands of the mine operators. Being dissatisfied with the union I was in favor of the switch over to the Progressive Mine Workers. I felt that the Progressive Mine Workers Union was a good organization, represented the miners and was conscientious in handling grievances. There was no trouble between P.M.W. and the operator of Mine "A" up until the sale of Mine "A".

"I first read about the sale of Mine "A" by reading it in the newspapers. I knew immediately that Elshoff would operate the mine with miners from the United Mine Workers and that my job was probably gone unless I was able to join U.M.W.

"I heard that Elshoff was going to operate Mine "A" through Mine "B" and that he would only operate Mine "A" with U.M.W. miners. I heard these rumors at the meetings the employees of Mine "A" held to decide what they were going to do. I figured that these stories were true and that I had better join the U.M.W. if I wanted to keep my job.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"I attended the meetings which the Mine "A" miners held. [REDACTED] presided over the meetings held at Redman's Hall and at the Elks Hall. I also attended another meeting at the Progressive Hall.

At the first meeting arguments took place as to whether or not the men should join U.M.W. At the next meeting I attended held at Redman's Hall a Committee on which were [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was appointed to go and see Mr. Elshoff and get his opinion. The Committee reported back to the miners on the following Sunday afternoon at the Elks Club and said that Oscar Falcetti, the super, said that the men could either change to U.M.W. or he would hoist the coal out through Mine "B" shaft. Then the miners voted to join U.M.W. After that a committee went out and got Roy Edmundson of U.M.W. and he came over and made a speech in which he promised the men all the rights and privileges of the U.M.W. and promised the men that there would be no initiation fee. About 150 to 200 miners joined up there and then. Edmundson said that he would get a contract from Elshoff or call a strike of the men at Mine "B". He also told us to go out to the Mine the next day and we could go to work. I did go out the next day and went right to work using the same check number as when I had quit 5 months before. The next morning I read in the paper that Elshoff had signed a contract the preceding night. There is no question in my mind that the whole procedure was pre-arranged between the United Mine Workers and Elshoff and that Edmundson's talk about calling a strike was just so much "hot air."

"I voted to switch over to the U.M.W. because the majority had decided to go over and because I was convinced I couldn't go back to work as a Progressive miner. If I had my own free choice in the matter I would still be a member of the Progressive Mine Workers because my vote would then mean something and the officers would be responsive to the rank and file members which is not true in the United Mine Workers.

"I have read the within statement consisting of four and a fraction pages and it is all true."

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnessed

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, F.B.I.
Springfield, Illinois"

MR. JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

Springfield, Illinois,

was interviewed in his residence on September 14, 1943,
by Special Agents

speaks and understands English very well. Considering that

seemed to have either a very poor memory, indifference to union activities or a reluctance to talk about union activities. was friendly, but he did not furnish much important information. He would not commit himself as to his willingness to testify. He said he has no criminal record. The following signed statement was obtained:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 14, 1943.

"I, make the following voluntary statement to whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will, with no threats or promises made to me.

"I was born in I entered the United States in and derived my citizenship through my father, who was naturalized before I was twenty-one. I am living at Springfield, and am working at Mine A. I joined the U.M.W. at and was a member of that union until 1932, when I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America. I am a member of the U.M.W. at the present time.

"In 1932, the fact that the union at Mine A changed from U.M.W. to P.M.A. made no difference to me. I was satisfied to go with the majority, and have seen no difference in the unions. Both unions have treated me all right, and I have no kick coming with either.

"I don't know who owns Mine A now. I don't know just when it was that Ryan sold the mine, or who bought it. It didn't make any difference to me that the ownership of the mine changed, for I felt that my work was satisfactory, and I would be kept on. I don't remember hearing anything about the possible operation of Mine A through Mine B, or hearing anything about the mine being worked only under U.M.W. No one asked me to join the U.M.W. I didn't go to very many P.M.A. meetings, and don't remember that I ever attended any at all in September of 1941. I didn't hear any talk about a switch to the U.M.W. by the P.M.A. local at Mine A, and don't remember voting in any referendum to get the U.M.W. back at the mine.

"Just before the mine opened up in the fall of 1941, told me I'd better go to U.M.W. hall and join up, because I couldn't go back to work in the mine if

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

I didn't. I also heard, from other men around Springfield, that if I wanted to go back to work in the mine, I'd have to join U.M.W. It made no difference to me. If the majority of the men wanted to swing over to U.M.W., it was all right with me. I'd be satisfied under either union. I have no preference.

I have had the foregoing, consisting of approximately two pages, read to me, and state that it is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/

Special Agents, FBI, Springfield, Ill.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., was interviewed at his residence on September 14, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. This man understands English fairly well and can express himself in a limited manner. He said he has no criminal record. He is willing to testify. [REDACTED] said that his first name is [REDACTED] but he always signs as [REDACTED] because he cannot write [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] furnished the following signed statement.

Springfield, Ill.
September 14, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], give the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will, with no threats or promises made to me.

"I am living at [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., and am working at Panther Creek Mine No. 4. I was born in [REDACTED] and came to the United States in [REDACTED]. I was naturalized in Springfield in [REDACTED]. I joined the U.M.W. in Springfield in [REDACTED] and was a member of that union until 1932, when the local at Mine A, where I was working, swung over to P.M.A. I worked at Mine A until [REDACTED], when I quit and began working at Panther Creek. I was in favor of the switch from U.M.W. to P.M.A., because I felt we had better conditions with that union. I always liked the P.M.A. better than the U.M.W.

"In September of 1941 I saw a notice in the paper that Elshoff had bought Mine A from Ryan. I was sore about it because I liked the way Ryan ran a mine, and because I didn't want to work under a company that had had all the trouble Elshoff had had at Mine B. At a P.M.A. meeting, I heard that Elshoff might operate Mine A from Mine B, and figured that this would put me out of a job unless I joined the U.M.W. I also heard in a P.M.A. meeting that Elshoff wouldn't open up Mine A unless it opened up U.M.W. I didn't like the idea, but had to do it, because I couldn't get a job anywhere else at that time.

"I went to some of the regular P.M.A. meetings, but I don't remember being at any meeting where a special committee was appointed, or where such committee made any report. I attended a meeting of the P.M.A. one Sunday evening at the Plks Club. I signed up with the U.M.W. at that time. Edmundson spoke at this meeting and said that when the mine joined the U.M.W., the Mine A would reopen. I don't

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(Continued)

know who led the meeting. No one forced me to join the U.M.W. The entire local went. I felt I had to join to keep my job.

"Under Ryan, when the P.M.A. had the union, there weren't any docks. After the U.M.W. and Elshoff got in, there were many docks, and no explanation for them. I quit Mine A because I didn't get enough air down in the mine, and also because I was getting docked so much. I didn't like working there under the U.M.W. with the officers they had.

"I have had the foregoing, consisting of about two pages, read to me, and state that it is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/

/s/

Special Agents, F.B.I.
Springfield, Ill."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois was jointly interviewed at his residence on September 14, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. This individual is presently employed by the Panther Creek Mine #5, Springfield, Illinois, which is a PMA mine. He can read English, was cooperative, and answered questions in a straight forward manner. He was under the impression Elshoff would force Mine A employees to join UMW stating he knew Mine B would not open until Elshoff had signed with UMW. He executed the following written statement:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 14, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED], and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.

"I presently reside at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, and I am employed at the Panther Creek Mine #5, Springfield, as a digger. I was born in [REDACTED] I arrived in the U.S. in [REDACTED] at the Port of New York. I was Naturalized at Springfield, Illinois in [REDACTED]. The first mine union I joined was the United Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the UMW, at the Peabody Mine #6, near Sherman, Illinois in November, [REDACTED]. I worked in Mines in the Springfield area from [REDACTED] to 1935.

"On [REDACTED] 1935 I started working at Mine A as a member of the Progressive Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the PMA. I worked at that mine until [REDACTED]. I quit on that date as the Panther Creek Mine #5 was closer to my home, and I started working there.

"I was working at Peabody Mine #57 at Springfield in 1932 when that mine went PMA. I went along with the majority and voluntarily joined that union, to have steady work. I never had any trouble with any union. After I joined the PMA I liked that union.

"I heard that Elshoff had bought Mine A through the newspapers. I also heard a rumor that the mine would open under the UMW. I thought I might lose my job if we did not sign up with the UMW, as Mine B did not open until they signed with the UMW. I decided to go with the majority. The mine under the PMA and Mr. Ryan was operating satisfactorily.

"I heard rumors that Elshoff might operate Mine A through Mine B, or on the condition the men would join the UMW. I do not know the source of the rumors or whether they were true. It looked like Elshoff was

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

going to force the miners to join the UMW if they wanted to work. I decided to do what the majority did about this.

"I only attended two meetings of the PMA before the miners at Line A joined the UMW. Both of these meetings were held in the PMA Hall, and I saw a notice of the meetings on a bulletin board at the PMA Hall.

"I think the President of the Local at Mine A, [REDACTED] (phonetic) took charge of the first meeting. At this meeting, nothing was decided. There were arguments for and against going over to the UMW. There were no fights and as far as I know, no UMW organizers were present.

"At the second meeting I think the President of the PMA local was in charge. Nothing was decided at this meeting. There was a fight on the stairway. I was in the hall, and did not see it. They were both PMA men, as far as I know. I did not take an active part in the meeting and I was not on any committees. No UMW members were there to my knowledge. No one told me I had to join the UMW.

"I did not go to the Elks Club when they voted for the UMW, but someone told me about it later. I knew that since the UMW won the vote, it would be necessary for me to join the UMW in order to go back to work.

"On [REDACTED] I went to the UMW office and signed a membership card. I think conditions at the mine under the UMW was about the same as before the UMW was there. I quit on [REDACTED] and went to the Panther Creek Mine #5 and joined the PMA, just to be nearer to my home.

"I have read and I understand enough English so that I understand each of the three pages of this statement, and I wish to say that it is the truth to the best of my knowledge. [REDACTED] was present during the time this statement was given by me and she also has read the three pages of this statement.

(s) [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED] Special Agent, FBI.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] On September 16, 1943, Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] who was entirely cooperative at the time of this interview. He did not seem to have a very good understanding of the situation at Mine A during the period in question. He appeared to be an honest and reliable person. [REDACTED] advised that he has no criminal record. It is felt that he would be a willing but poor witness should his testimony be necessary.

[REDACTED] gave the following signed statement:

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 16, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED] & [REDACTED] who are known to me to be Spec. Agents of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made me to get me to give this information.

"I have been working at Mine A for [REDACTED] yrs. and am still there as a digger. I was born in [REDACTED] I came to the U. S. when I was about [REDACTED] yrs. old. I have been a citizen for about [REDACTED]

"I joined the P.M.A. in 1932. I was glad to do this and was always pleased with the Progressives. I heard from the other miners in 1941 that Elshoff had bought the Mine "A" and that if we wanted to go back to work we would have to go back to U.M.W. When we heard that Elshoff had bought Mine "A" everyone was worried, when we had Bill Ryan it was nice working there. No one came to my home to see me about going back to U.M.W. I heard that Elshoff might close Mine "A" and take coal out through Mine "B" the men were all talking about this. I didn't think this would be done. I thought it was too expensive. I heard that if we all went back as U.M.W. Elshoff would open Mine "A" otherwise he would not open it. I felt bad about this because I had worked there a long time and jobs were scarce. I felt I either had to go back to U.M.W. or be out of a job. I guess everybody felt like that.

"I only went to one meeting around this time that was at Elks. I heard about some others but I didn't go. I heard from the other men that the meeting was to be held at the Elks. I think Edmundson was brought over to the meeting after we took the vote. All I heard was that if we went back U.M.W. the mine would open otherwise it wouldn't. I just voted along with the rest of them to go back to U.M.W. because otherwise we would be out of work, we had already been off about 6 months. I know Edmundson gave a talk and afterwards we may have signed cards. I am not sure about this.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

After the meeting at the Elks Club I returned home at once. The whole local went back to U.M.W. as a group and I don't recall ever having signed anything. Conditions at the mine were better under P.M.A. than they are now under U.M.W. The dues are about the same.

"I have had Agent [redacted] read this 2 page statement to me as I can not read english. This is all true and correct and just as I have told it to the Agents. I am signing this of my own free will.

"Signed:.....
[redacted] (signed)

"Witnesses:

[redacted] (signed),
Special Agent, F.B.I.,
St. Paul, Minn.

[redacted] (signed)
Spec. Agt. FBI (Milw.)
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 16, 1943"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] as jointly interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois on September 15, 1943. He speaks broken English and appeared to have little understanding of the pertinent issues involved in this case. His appearance is poor. He would be willing to testify to the facts as set forth in the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.

"I reside at [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill. I am presently employed at Mine A as a coal digger. I was born on [REDACTED] I arrived in the United States in [REDACTED] I was Naturalized at [REDACTED] while I was in the Army. I started working at Mine A about 1933 or 1934 and have worked there continuously ever since. The first mine union I ever joined was the United Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the UMW, at the Peabody Mine, which is now mine #59, at Springfield, Ill. in [REDACTED] I was working at that mine in 1932 as a member of the UMW, when that mine closed on strike. The men voted for the Progressive Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the PMA, and I voted for the PMA with the majority of the miners. This mine did not open, so I went over to Mine A and worked as a member of the PMA. It did not make any difference to me which union I belonged to, just so I could work. After I joined the PMA, I liked that union.

"I first heard that Elshoff had bought Mine A in 1941 from the newspapers and later, Mr. Ryan sent me a letter saying he had sold this mine. When I heard this, it did not make any difference to me who owned the mine, or who was operating it.

"When I worked in Mine A under the PMA I was satisfied. No one contacted me about joining the UMW. I did not attend many union meetings. I did not hear that Elshoff might operate Mine A through Mine B, or that he would open it if the men joined the UMW. Even if this was true, it would make no difference to me. I know that if I do my work, I will get my pay.

"In September, 1941, when the miners at mine A were discussing joining the UMW, I attended two meetings, one at the PMA Hall and one at the Elks Club. I learned of the meetings through the newspapers.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

"At the meeting at the PMA Hall, the President of PMA local at mine A presided. I did not understand what happened as it was hard for me to understand the English while they were all talking at the meeting. There were no fights and I did not see any U.M. men there. I do not know who made talks. I was not on any committees.

"At the Elks Club meeting, [REDACTED] (phonetic), presided. There were no U.M. men present. There was not much discussion and we all voted to join the U.M. After we decided to join the U.M., we sent for Edmundson of U.M., and he made a short talk. I do not know what he said. We were all given U.M. cards to fill out, and I joined the U.M. As far as I know only PMA men were present when we voted to join the U.M. I wanted to join the U.M. because it is bigger and stronger than the PMA. No one talked to me to get me to join the U.M.

"The conditions at Mine A are just the same for me now as they were under the PMA.

"I have carefully read and fully understand the two and one quarter pages of this statement, and it is all true to the best of my knowledge.

(Signed) [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agent F.B.I.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois was jointly interviewed on September 14, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois. [REDACTED] is an engineer and stated his working conditions remain the same under either union and it made little difference to him who had bargaining rights. He stated he believed Mine A would open when Elshoff signed with UMW. He had therefore prepared to join prior to any meetings. He executed the following written statement:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 14, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice. This statement is being given voluntarily by me and no threats or promises have been made to induce me to make this statement.

"I reside at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois. I was born at [REDACTED] I am presently employed at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois as [REDACTED]

"I first joined the United Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the UMW, about [REDACTED] Illinois, at the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] I worked in coal mines in the Springfield area from [REDACTED] to 1932 under the UMW. In 1932, I went to Mine A. The PMA had the bargaining rights, so I joined that union. I am now referring to the Progressive Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the PMA. I worked in Mine A until December, 1941.

"Before going to work at Mine A, I worked at the Jefferson Mine, Springfield, Illinois as a member of the UMW. The Jefferson mine closed down for financial reasons, so I went out to Mine A. I voluntarily joined the PMA at Mine A. It did not make any difference to me which union had the bargaining rights. I was an engineer and the working conditions under either union were the same.

"I first learned Elshoff had purchased Mine A, through the newspapers. I did not welcome the change as I was satisfied, and I did not know how secure my job was or what changes would be made. The labor conditions under the PMA and Mr. Ryan, the operator were good and the men were well satisfied as far as I could determine. I was not approached by anyone to join the UMW.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"I heard a rumor, source not known, that Elshoff might operate Mine A through Mine B. I did not think this was possible as Mine B could not handle that volume of coal as it had all it could handle already through the Mine B Tipple.

"It was talk at the mine that Elshoff would open Mine A on the condition that the miners would join the UMW. I thought this was possibly true, knowing what had happened at Mine B. Elshoff opened Mine B after the UMW got bargaining rights. Therefore, I thought I had better join the UMW to keep my job. I made up my mind to do this before any meeting. It made no difference to me which union had the contract with the operators of Mine A.

"I went to two union meetings during the time of the discussions concerning Mine A employees joining the UMW. One was at the PMA Hall and the other was held at the Elks Club, Springfield. Some PMA member presided at the meeting which was held at the PMA Hall. I do not recall how I got notice of this meeting. They discussed whether the miners should join the UMW. Some miners wanted to and others did not. There were no threats or fights but they argued about the matter. I was not elected or appointed to any committee. There were no UMW organizers present to my knowledge. I also went to the meeting held at the Elks Club on Sunday, in September, 1941. I do not remember how I got notice of this meeting. I do not know who presided at this meeting. There was practically no discussion, and the vote was taken by a standing vote and all I saw, voted in favor of UMW. No one influenced my vote. Before this vote, I do not recall that there were any UMW organizers present.

"After this vote, the PMA members asked Ray Edmundson of the UMW to come over to take them in as a local of the UMW. Edmundson came over with one or two men I did not know. He made a short speech saying Elshoff would open Mine A in a short time, date not recalled. I do not recall anything else that might have happened at that meeting.

"I started working at Mine A as soon as it opened but only worked about three months which was about December, 1941, and then I quit.

[REDACTED]

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Illinois,
[REDACTED] was jointly interviewed at his residence on September 17,
1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

He stated it made no difference to him what union he was in, that working conditions were better under RYAN, and that he did not attend any of the meetings of PMA because he was too old for that sort of thing. He had nothing of value to contribute to this inquiry, but executed the following statement:

[REDACTED] Illinois
September 17, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

"I was born in [REDACTED] and became a naturalized
United States citizen in [REDACTED] I am presently employed
at Mine A, Springfield, Ill., and have worked there continuously since
[REDACTED] I live at [REDACTED] Illinois.

"I started working at Mine A as a member of the Progressive Mine
Workers of America, which will be referred to hereinafter, as the PMA. I
liked this union, but it made no difference to me when I changed over to
the United Mine Workers of America, which will be referred to hereinafter
as the UMW.

"I heard no rumors or talk about the mine not opening unless the
miners joined UMW or that the mine would be operated through mine B.

"I liked Mr. Ryan better than Elshoff as the mine operator because
working conditions at the mine were better under Ryan.

"I thought I would have to join the UMW when Elshoff bought the
mine because Mine B was operating under the UMW.

"I attended none of the meetings in the Fall of 1941 which were
called by the PMA to decide what union to work under. I was too old for
that sort of thing.

"The only reason I signed with the UMW was because I wanted to work
and not because I liked the UMW.

"No one ever contacted me to get me to join the UMW.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
[REDACTED]

"I was satisfied to work under the PMA and I liked that
union better than the UMW.

[REDACTED] (signed)

"WITNESSED:

[REDACTED] (signed)
Special Agent, F.B.I.

[REDACTED] (signed)
Special Agent F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] who resides at [redacted] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed on the morning of September 9, 1943 by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted]. [redacted] was born in [redacted]. He is presently [redacted]. He would make a good witness because of his ability to express himself, plus an intelligence above that of the average miner. He gave information which is set forth in the following signed statement.

"Springfield, Ill.
September 9, 1943.

"My name is [redacted]. I make the following statement to [redacted] and [redacted], who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement. I am willing, if necessary, to go to court and repeat any part of this statement.

"I started to work at Mine A in [redacted] of the Mine A local before it joined the Progressive Mine Workers in 1932, and [redacted] P.M. of A, at Mine B. I was [redacted] at the time that the men at Mine A mostly switched over to the U.M. I had been sick, and had not worked at Mine A since 1935, but I stayed active in the local, [redacted]. I saw the men quite frequently around town, and at the meetings. I attended all the meetings.

"During the summer of 1941, the mine was closed, as it usually was. There was no discussion among the men about any dissatisfaction with the operation of the local or of changing over to the U.M. Suddenly, an announcement came out in the paper that Elshoff was going to run Mine A. Right away there was talk among the men about changing. There was a meeting of the local about two nights after the announcement. I do not recall exactly what happened that night, because I was pretty busy filling out exoneration papers, etc., for men that cannot read or write so well. There was a lot of confusion that night. No one knew what was going to happen. I do not know what was said from the floor, but I did hear many men talking in private conversations about the possibility of taking the coal out of Mine A through Mine B, which Elshoff ran, and not open Mine A at all. That would have been possible, and the men knew that, because these two mines were joined and used the same escape. There was also talk that if the men joined the U.M. that the mine would be reopened. I do not know why they thought that it would open if it was U.M., but that was what everyone thought. I think the men who favored the U.M. were passing that word around. The men knew that Mine B was U.M. and the men wanted to

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

to work, and figured that Elshoff would probably operate mine A through Mine B. The men thought that Elshoff was favoring the UMW. That was the general opinion, and that was probably the reason that they thought that Elshoff would not operate Mine A with PMA men.

"At the first meeting not much happened. Nothing was decided, because no one knew much about what was going to happen. A little later there was another meeting. That night, [REDACTED] and some of the other men wanted to vote right there in the Progressive Hall about joining the UMW. Some of the men from other PMA locals were there and would not let them take such a vote in the PMA hall. They elected a committee to go and see Elshoff and find out what he was going to do. [REDACTED] was on that committee. I think [REDACTED] was on that committee, but I do not remember exactly who. That was about all that was done, besides more talk among the men about the possibility of mining Mine A through mine B.

"The committee never reported to the local again, because the next meeting was held at either the Elks or the K of C, and I did not go to that meeting. I do not know when that meeting was called.

"After that meeting the local had a few other meetings. It is still in operation, and has about 30 members, men, who did not go back to Mine A and work under the United Mine Workers.

"There was never any violence that I know of caused by the PMA in keeping the men in the PMA at Mine A. The men there were all pretty well satisfied with the local and the PMA until Elshoff started operating the mine, and then they all changed, because they wanted to work, and were afraid that they could not work without joining the UMW. At least that is the way it appeared to me.

"I have read the above statement on this page and two other pages. It is all true and accurate.

/s/ [REDACTED]

/s/ [REDACTED] Special Agent FBI
[REDACTED] F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Illinois was interviewed at his home, September 13, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] stated he did not have a criminal record. [REDACTED] is able to speak English well but would make a poor witness as he favors U.M.W.

[REDACTED] furnished the following signed statement:

[REDACTED] Ill.,
September 13, 1943

"I [REDACTED] Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, no force, threats or promises have been made in obtaining this statement and I know that what I may say may be used in a court of law.

"I was born in [REDACTED] emigrated to the U.S. in [REDACTED] became a naturalized citizen of the U.S. in [REDACTED] in Springfield, Ill.

"I was employed at Mine "A" in about 1939 and I am still employed at Mine "A" as a driver.

"I became a member of UMW [REDACTED] and transferred to the U.S. in [REDACTED] I changed from UMW to PMA in 1932 because UMW stole the votes cast concerning a cut in the wage scale.

"I thought PMA was a good union being operated for its members but it made no difference to me, whether I was a member of PMA or UMW. I took no active part in union activities. I did not attend union meetings and I have never held office in any union.

"In about August 1941 I heard some of the miners talking about Mine "A" being purchased by Elshoff. This was the first I know of the sale of Mine "A" to Elshoff. I felt at the time I heard Elshoff bought Mine "A" that Mine "A" would become an UMW mine rather than a PMA mine as Mine "B", which was operated by Elshoff was an UMW mine. It made no difference to me whether Mine "A" changed from PMA to UMW or not.

"Up until Elshoff purchased Mine "A" in August 1941 the employees at Mine "A" were satisfied with PMA.

"I was never approached by UMW organizers.

"I did not hear any rumors that Mine "A" could be operated though Mine "B".

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] through Mine "B".

(continued)

"I did not hear any rumors that Elshoff would only operate Mine "A" if it changed to UMW.

[REDACTED] who resides in Springfield informed me that he heard a meeting was to be held at the Elks Club to decide something about Mine "A". No one told me the reason the meeting was to be held at the Elks Club in Sept. 1941.

"I did not receive notice of any other meetings. I reside a long distance from Springfield, therefore, I took no interest in any meetings.

"Some of the miners informed me after the meeting at the Elks Club, that the local PMA decided to join UMW.

"I returned to Mine "A" about a week after Mine "A" opened in Sept. 1941 at which time I joined UMW in order to go to work.

"I do not see any difference between PMA and UMW, conditions at Mine "A" subsequent to Sept. 1941 have been the same under UMW as they were under PMA prior to that time.

"I have had this statement consisting of three pages read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

(Signed) [REDACTED]

Witnessed:-

[REDACTED] Special Agent F.B.I.
[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his residence on September 14, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated he did not have a criminal record. [REDACTED] is able to speak English well and would make a fair witness. He furnished the following signed statement to agents:

"Springfield, Ill.,
September 14, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No force, threats or promises have been made in obtaining this statement and I know that what I may say may be used in a court of law.

"I was born in [REDACTED] and immigrated to the U.S. in [REDACTED] became a naturalized citizen of the U.S. in [REDACTED] Ill.

"I became a member of UMW in Auburn, Ill. in [REDACTED] and I remained a member of UMW until [REDACTED] at which time I joined PMA as UMW wanted to cut the wage scale.

"I thought PMA was a good union being operated for its members.

"In Sept. 1941 I read in the newspaper that ELSHOFF bought Mine "A" from RYAN. I thought at that time that Mine "A" would change to UMW as I did not think ELSHOFF would operate Mine "B" as UMW and Mine A as PMA.

"Prior to the time ELSHOFF bought Mine "A" the employees at the mine were satisfied with PMA.

"No UMW organizers attempted to get me to join UMW after ELSHOFF bought Mine "A".

"I heard a rumor among the employees of Mine A that it was possible for Mine "A" to be operated through Mine "B" and ELSHOFF would operate Mine "A" through Mine "B" if the employees of Mine "A" did not join UMW. When I heard that Mine "A" could be operated through Mine "B" I did not decide to join UMW but decided to wait and see what happened.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

"A few days after ELSHOFF bought Mine "A" in Sept. 1941 a special meeting of PMA at PMA hall was held, nothing was decided at this meeting and it was not known what would take place in the operation of Mine "A".

"A few days after the first meeting, a special meeting was held at PMA hall at which time a committee was appointed to see ELSHOFF to find out if Mine "A" was to be put into operation. The committee could not locate ELSHOFF.

"I cannot remember who was in charge of the above meetings.

"A few days after the second meeting, a meeting was called at Redman Hall by someone. I did not attend as nothing took place of interest at the first two meetings. I do not know what took place at this meeting.

"A fourth meeting was called [REDACTED] at the Elks Club on a Sunday in Sept. 1941. As well as I remember no one made a statement before a vote was taken to see if those attending wanted to change from PMA to UMW. I voted for UMW as I wanted to go to work at Mine "A" and I did not think the mine would open if we did not join UMW, but no one made a statement at the meeting that the mine would not open if the employees did not join UMW. ELSHOFF of UMW made a talk at this meeting after the vote was taken. I did not hear him. I joined UMW that day and went home. I did not go to the UMW building after the meeting. [REDACTED] was in charge of this meeting.

"I know of all the above meetings as I spent a good part of my time at the PMA hall as I was not working at the time.

"Conditions at Mine "A" have been the same under UMW as they were under PMA.

"I joined UMW to keep my job at Mine "A", but I prefer PMA over UMW.

"I have been employed at Mine "A" since about 1932 as a digger and I am at the present time employed at Mine A.

"I have had this statement consisting of four pages, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Witnessed:- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Special Agent-F.B.I.
[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[redacted] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his home by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted]. [redacted] was cooperative but it is not felt that he would make a good witness because of his lack of knowledge of pertinent facts on the Mine A situation. [redacted]

[redacted] He furnished the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 15, 1943.

"I, [redacted] Springfield, Ill., do voluntarily make the following statement to [redacted] and [redacted] who have made themselves known to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I was in [redacted] and emigrated to U.S. [redacted] I was naturalized in Springfield, Ill. in [redacted] I started working in the mines around Danville, Ill. in [redacted] joining UMWA at that time. I have never held any office in any union. I am presently employed at Mine A as extra shot firer. I started out at Mine A in [redacted] I joined PMA in 1932 and changed back to UMWA when Mr. Elshoff bought Mine A in 1941. I don't see any difference in either union, both of them have been the same to me.

"I learned about the sale of Mine A by Mr. Ryan to Mr. Elshoff from the newspaper. I was surprised and thought I would lose my job or at least have trouble about changing unions. I heard that if we didn't go back to UMWA Mr. Elshoff was going to close Mine A and hoist coal through Mine B. This was the talk between miners. No organizers came to see me to try and get me to change unions. I came to the conclusion that if I didn't join UMWA that I would lose my job and being [redacted] years old I couldn't get a job anywhere else.

"I attended a couple of meetings at PMA headquarters and one at Redman's Hall where the sale of Mine A and what we were going to do was discussed. Some men were for UMWA and some for PMA. I don't recall who was in charge of the meeting or know anything about any Committees being chosen to talk to Mr. Elshoff. [redacted] is the one who got me to go to the meetings. I didn't attend the meeting at the Elks Club and Mr. Edmondson never spoke at any of the meetings that I was at. I joined UMWA at the United Mine Workers Bldg. along with a lot of other miners, and went

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

This page and one-half of statements voluntarily made
by me is true and correct.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, F.B.I., Springfield, Ill.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his home by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on September 14, 1943. [REDACTED] stated he did not have a criminal record. [REDACTED] is able to speak English well, but would not make a good Government witness as he favors UMW.

[REDACTED] furnished the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 14, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No force threats or promises have been made in obtaining this statement and I know that what I may say may be used in a court of law.

"I was born in [REDACTED] I am unemployed at the present time.

"I became a member of UMW about [REDACTED] in Springfield, Ill. and remained a member of UMW until 1932 at which time I became a member of PMA. I became a member of PMA because my local UMW union changed to PMA. I did not want to change to PMA and only made the change because majority of the miners wished to change to PMA.

"I have never taken an active part in any union activities and never held office.

"I liked PMA as a union and I can say nothing against PMA, but I always preferred UMW as I did not wish but one union.

"I read in the newspaper in about Sept. 1941 that Elshoff bought Mine "A". I did not think at that time there would be any change in the operation of Mine "A".

"So far as I know the employees at Mine "A" were satisfied with PMA at Mine "A" prior to the time Elshoff bought the mine.

"No UMW organizers asked me to join UMW after Elshoff bought the mine.

"I heard that it was possible for Mine "A" to be operated through Mine "B" and that Mine "A" would not be opened unless the

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

employees became members of UMW. On hearing the rumor I did not decide to become a member of UMW, but decided to wait to see what majority of the miners did.

"I did not attend any PMA meetings between the time Elshoff bought Mine A and a meeting I attended at the Elks Club in Sept. 1941. I do not know if I received notice of any meetings other than the meeting at the Elks Club or not. Someone told me that there was going to be a meeting at the Elks Club on a Sunday in Sept. 1941 to decide if Mine "A" should become an UMW mine. I attended this meeting. [REDACTED] was in charge of the meeting. As well as I remember Edmondson of UMW made a statement prior to the time a vote was taken, that Mine "A" would not operate unless the employees became members of UMW. I do not remember anyone else speaking. A vote was taken and all present voted to join UMW. So far as I know only employees of Mine "A" were present at the meeting and there were no UMW organizers. I joined UMW that day at the Elks Club. I did not go to the UMW building after the meeting.

"I was employed at Mine "A" as a digger in [REDACTED] and stopped working at Mine "A" in Oct. 1942 because of my health.

"So far as I know the conditions at Mine "A" were the same under UMW as under PMA. I see no difference in the unions.

"I have had this statement consisting of three pages read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Witnessed:

(Signed) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Special Agent F.B.I.
[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence by Special Agents [REDACTED] on September 15, 1943. [REDACTED] is presently employed at [REDACTED]. He was born [REDACTED] and came to the U.S. in [REDACTED]. He became a U.S. citizen in [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] speaks and understands English well, and would make a satisfactory witness for the information he has to offer. He advised he has never been arrested.

[REDACTED] executed the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make it without fear of threat force or promise of any kind.

"I was born in [REDACTED] I came to the U.S. in [REDACTED] and became a U.S. citizen in about [REDACTED] in Springfield, Ill. I am presently employed as [REDACTED]

"I first started working in mines in the U.S. in about [REDACTED] I then became a member of the United Mine Workers of America union. I started to work in Mine "A" Springfield, in about [REDACTED]

"In 1932 I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America Union. I joined PMA because I did not like what UMW was trying to pull, like John L. Lewis stealing the ballot box.

"I was satisfied working under PMA at Mine "A". I thought PMA was an honest union.

"In about Sept. of 1941 I read that Elshoff had bought Mine "A" from Ryan. I felt that this was just a deal to get us to join UMW at Mine "A". I felt and thought that Elshoff would only operate Mine "A" under UMW. I felt if I wanted to keep my job at Mine "A" I would have to join UMW.

"I heard that Elshoff might pull coal from Mine "A" thru Mine "B" if we would not go UMW. No one from UMW or the company told me I had to join UMW, but I felt if I wanted to go to work I would have to join UMW. All the talk among the PMA men was the same.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] "I remember attending two PMA meetings held right after Elshoff bought the Mine "A". There was a lot of arguing at these meetings. I remember a committee was appointed to see Elshoff to see if he would operate and the men went UMW. We had heard Elshoff had said he would not operate under PMA. The committee later reported that after talking with Falcetti, who was supposed to have talked with Elshoff, they had been told that if the men would vote to go UMW Elshoff would open Mine "A". I did not attend a meeting at the Elk's Club - but the next day I heard there had been one and that the men had voted to go UMW. About a week later I went down to UMW and signed up with them. I joined UMW to keep my job, but I would rather have stayed with PMA, because I was satisfied with it. We remembered the trouble there had been at Mine "B" and we did not want that.

"I stopped working at Mine "A" Aug. 19, 1942, because I wanted to get out of the mines. I did not like working at Mine "A" under UMW. They kept guards around the mine to keep men quiet and it made us feel like criminals to be guarded. I would prefer to have worked under PMA and only changed because I felt I had to, to keep my job.

"This statement of three pages has been read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

(Signed) [REDACTED]

Witness:

[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I.

[REDACTED] Special Agent F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his home on September 17, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] stated he did not have a criminal record. [REDACTED] is able to speak and understand English but would not make a good witness as it was obvious from the information furnished that he was not telling the truth.

[REDACTED] furnished the following statement:

"Springfield, Ill.,
September 17, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, no force, threats or promises have been made in obtaining this statement and I know that what I may say may be used in a court of law.

"I was born in [REDACTED] emigrated to the U.S. in [REDACTED] and I became a naturalized citizen of the U. S. in about [REDACTED]

"I was employed at Mine "A" in about [REDACTED] and I am employed at Mine "A" at the present time as a digger.

"I became a member of UMW in [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., and I remained a member until 1932 at which time I became a member of PMA, because my local UMW union changed to PMA for some unknown reason, I took no active part in union activities and it did not make any difference to me whether I was a member of UMW or PMA.

"In Sept. 1941 I heard the whistle at Mine "A" blow for work. I went to work and someone told me that ELSHOFF bought Mine "A" and if I wanted to work I had to join UMW as Mine "A" was a UMW mine. I joined UMW that day so I could go to work and I did not ask any questions.

"I did not know when ELSHOFF bought Mine "A", nor did I know of any meetings being held after ELSHOFF bought Mine "A" to change from PMW to UMW. I can furnish no information as to what went on between the time ELSHOFF bought Mine "A" and when I joined U.M.W. in Sept. 1941.

"Conditions at Mine "A" are the same under UMW as they were under PMA.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH C.

(continued)

"I have had this statement consisting of two pages read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"Witnessed:

Special Agent - F.B.I.
Special Agent, F.B.I."

JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] in the Springfield Field Office. [REDACTED] was reluctant to discuss any phase of his activities and only after it was called to his attention that he had been beaten at the Progressive Hall would he mention it. He insisted that he did not know the identity of his attackers. He denied being approached by anyone trying to influence his actions in the event he was questioned by Agents of this Bureau. He stated that if called on to testify he would tell the truth. It is doubted that he would be a favorable witness. He announced his complete satisfaction with U.M.W., stating that he was much better off with them than Progressive. His statement, which he refused to sign, is as follows;

"Springfield, Illinois
Sept. 10, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] both of whom have identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make a statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED] and now live at [REDACTED]. I started mining in [REDACTED] and joined the U.M.W. at that time. I have never held any office in the union.

"I started working for Mine A in 1933 and prior to that had worked at the [REDACTED] mine for [REDACTED] years. I joined the Progressive union in 1932 when the state went progressive. I don't know anything about the strike at Mine B in 1937 and don't know anything about the union activities at that place.

"I recall that as usual, Mine A shut down in the spring of 1941 for a seasonal shutdown. I was then a member of progressive. I was out of town in the summer of 1941 and when I came back I heard that Elshoff had bought Mine A from Ryan.

"I recall that a meeting was called by Progressive to try and discuss as to what was going to happen at Mine A. That is we were wondering if it was going to be progressive or united. As I recall it a committee of six was appointed by the union to go and see Elshoff about Mine A. These men as I recall it were [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Those of us who were on the committee went downstairs at the Progressive to call Elshoff and I guess one of our men called Elshoff. When I came down the stairs somebody in a group in the hall jumped on me and kicked me. I don't know for sure even that one of our crowd called Elshoff. I heard some one yell that they were going

JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

to cut my throat, but all I know is that a gang jumped on me. I don't recall the names of any of the men who were in the crowd that beat me. The meeting broke up as far as I know, but I kept right on out of the building as fast as I could. I was hurt, but not bad enough to require medical attention.

"I never went out to Mine B to see Falcetti or Elshoff about how the mine was going to operate. I believe it was around a week or so after that I joined the U.M.W. I joined U.M.W. the Monday after the progressive group had their meeting on Sunday at the Elks Club. I did not go to the meeting at the Elks on Sunday because I didn't feel good. All I know is that I joined the U.M.W. because I wanted to and did so of my own free will. In my opinion our working conditions have improved 30% since we joined united. I recall also that I went up to the united hall to sign up for that union.

"I have read over this entire statement of three pages and wish to state it is true.

"The above statement was read by [REDACTED] who admitted it was true, but refused to sign.

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, F.B.I.,
U. S. Dept. of Justice."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, Et Al

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois,
[REDACTED] was interviewed September 13, 1943 by Special Agents
[REDACTED] at his home.

[REDACTED] stated he did not have a criminal record. [REDACTED] is able to speak English but has a very bad memory. He would make a poor Government witness due to his age.

[REDACTED] furnished the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill.,
September 13, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, no force threats or promises have been made in obtaining this statement and I know that what I may say may be used in a court of law.

"I was in [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

"I became a member of UMW in [REDACTED] I remained a member of UMW until 1932, when I became a member of PMA. I was in favor of the change from UMW to PMA as UMW stole notes cast concerning the change in the wage scale.

"I considered PMA a good union being operated for its members. The employees at Mine "A" so far as I know were satisfied with PMA prior to the time the mine was bought by Elshoff in 1941.

"In about August 1941 I was told by some of the miners at Mine "A" that Elshoff had bought the mine. I did not welcome the change. I thought Elshoff would make Mine "A" change from PMA to UMW, as he had forced Mine "B" to change from PMA to UMW.

"I did not hear anything about Elshoff operating Mine "A" through Mine "B".

"I thought Elshoff would not operate Mine "A" unless the employees became members of UMW; most of the miners I talked to thought the same thing. I decided to change from PMA to UMW so as to keep my job at Mine "A" although I did not want to change. I was not approached by any UMW organizers to join UMW.

"I did not attend any PMA meetings between the time Elshoff bought Mine "A" in August 1941 and a meeting on a Sunday in Sept. 1941

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] at the Elks Club. Some of the miners at Mine "A" told me that there was to be a meeting at the Elks Club in Sept 1941 to decide if the PMA local should change to UMW. I cannot remember much about the meeting. A man the name of whom I do not know made a statement at the meeting, that the miners at Mine "A" would have to change to UMW or the mine would be closed. A vote was taken and I voted to change to UMW as I am old and I thought I would have been out of a job if I had not voted for UMW.

"After the vote, Edmonson of UMW made a talk at the meeting, but I do not remember what he said. I do not know of any UMW organizers being present at the Elks Club, so far as I know those present were members of PMA.

"I worked at Mine "A" about one day in Sept. 1941 as a member of UMW at which time I was forced to stop working in the mine because of my health. I know nothing about the activities at Mine "A" since Sept. 1941.

"I prefer PMA over UMW and only joined UMW in order to keep my job at Mine "A".

"I have had this statement consisting of three pages read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

(Signed) [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED], Special Agent - F.B.I.
[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois on September 13, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] is presently unemployed and his telephone number is [REDACTED] was born in the United States. He speaks and understands English well, but he is rather slow mentally and would make only a fair witness. [REDACTED] advised he has never been arrested. He furnished the following signed statement.

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 13, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], Springfield, make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make it without fear of threat, force, or promise of any kind.

"I was born [REDACTED] I first started working in coal mines in Illinois in about [REDACTED] I then joined the United Mine Workers of America Union. I started to work at the Mine "A" Springfield in about [REDACTED] In 1932 I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America union. I joined the PMA because I did not like the actions of John L. Lewis, especially when the ballots were stolen and he declared an emergency contract.

"I remained PMA from 1932 to 1941 and during this time I thought the PMA was an honest and good union. I never noticed any unfair or unusual assessments.

"I noticed no efforts by UMW to organize at Mine "A" before 1941 and I was satisfied with PMA.

"I do not remember where I was in 1941, but I read about Elshoff buying Mine "A" from Ryan. As soon as I read that I knew if I wanted my job I would have to join UMW. No one told me so, but I knew that because of what Elshoff had done at Mine "B".

"I remember attending about two PMA meetings right after we learned that Elshoff had bought Mine "A". I was a Pit Committee Man for PMA local #51, and at one of the meetings, I do not remember which, the members asked me to go to see Elshoff about whether he was going to open Mine "A". The other two committee men were not at the meeting, so I told the men I would not go to see Elshoff alone. So three men were elected to see Elshoff. These men were [REDACTED]

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"I heard there were some fights after these meetings, but I did not see any. I did not see any UMW men at these meetings and I do not remember whether any one talked about going over to UMW.

"I heard that Elshoff might operate Mine "A" thru Mine "B" by hauling the coal out that way, but I do not remember where I heard this.

"I did not attend the meetings held at Redmen's Hall or the Elks Club because I thought these meetings should have been held at the PMA hall.

"I joined UMW after Mine "A" reopened in the fall of 1941. No one forced or threatened me in any way at any time. I joined UMW to get my job back at Mine "A". I would have preferred to stay in PMA and go back to work, but because I could not work in Mine "A" as a PMA, I had to change to UMW.

"I believe most of the men at Mine "A" felt the way I did, that if they did not go over to UMW they could not work at Mine "A" and this was the reason they changed.

"I have not held any UMW office and was not on any of the committees appointed by PMA to see Elshoff.

"I stopped working at Mine "A" three weeks ago because of my health. I am presently not working.

"I have noticed no difference in working at Mine "A" under either UMW or PMA.

"I have read this statement of three pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Witness

(Signed) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I.

[REDACTED] Special Agent F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Street was interviewed at his place of employment, [REDACTED] where he works as [REDACTED] on September 14, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] and stated he has never been arrested. He is hard of hearing and very slow mentally. He would make an unsatisfactory witness.

[REDACTED] furnished the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 14, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make it without fear of threat, force or promise of any kind.

"I was born [REDACTED] I am presently employed as [REDACTED] Springfield.

"I first started working in coal mines in about [REDACTED] in Illinois. I joined the United Mine Workers of America Union in 1932. I was not forced in any way to change from UMW to PMA. I wanted to get back to work so I joined PMA because most of the men had.

"In the summer of 1941 I read that Elshoff had bought Mine "A" from Ryan and I was not happy. I thought conditions would not be good, because of the trouble there had been at Mine "B".

"I did not talk with any one about the matter and I did not attend any meetings between the time Elshoff bought Mine "A" and the time I went back to work at Mine "A", which was about a month after Mine "A" opened in the fall of 1941.

"I knew there were some meetings during this time, but I did not go to any, and I heard and read that most of the men who had worked at Mine A had voted to go over to UMW. But I did not go back to work at Mine "A" until about a month after it opened, in about Oct. 1941, and when I did I went down to UMW headquarters and joined UMW. No one forced or threatened me in any way, and I joined UMW so I could work in Mine "A". I would have preferred to stay with PMA because I thought it was a better union.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

"I worked at Mine "A" as UMW for about three weeks and then I quit because of my health.

(continued)

"I have had this statement of two pages read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

(Signed) [REDACTED]

Witness

[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I.

[REDACTED] Special Agent F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 18, 1943, by Special Agent [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] advised that he had worked for Ryan at Mine A up until the time that the mine was closed in the spring of 1941. During the time that the mine was closed, [REDACTED] obtained employment [REDACTED] at Mine B and at that time joined the United Mine Workers. After Mine A was reopened, he was retransferred to Mine A. He is difficult to understand due to a strong accent. No statement was obtained. He was born in [REDACTED], and is an American citizen.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence at [REDACTED] on the afternoon of September 18, 1943, by Special Agent [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is a person of average intelligence, and would make an average witness. At the time that Mine A was sold, [REDACTED] expected to return to work there, but when he heard that Elshoff has purchased Mine A, he immediately left Springfield, and went to [REDACTED] where a relative of his had a small mine which he was going to operate. He advised that he left Springfield, because he did not want to get mixed up in the trouble that he expected would follow the change of ownership, as had happened at Mine B. He has a strong hatred for John L. Lewis, but joined the United Mine Workers in [REDACTED] and is now a member of the UMW in Springfield, where he is employed at the [REDACTED]. He was born in [REDACTED]. No statement was obtained.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on September 14, 1943. [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED]. He is employed at Mine "A" as a digger. He speaks and understands English well, but his memory is bad and he would not make a satisfactory witness. He stated he has never been arrested.

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 14, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make it without fear of threat, force, or promise of any kind.

"I was born in [REDACTED] I am employed as a digger at the Mine "A", Springfield.

"I first started working in coal mines in about [REDACTED] I joined the United Mine Workers of America Union in Springfield in about [REDACTED] I started to work at the Mine "A" in about [REDACTED] In 1932 I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America Union. The entire local of UMW changed to PMA and that is why I did. I cannot remember why we changed.

"In the early fall of 1941 I read that ELSHOFF bought Mine "A" from RYAN and I thought we would have trouble at "A" like there had been at Mine "B". I didn't attend PMA meetings and the only meeting I went to after ELSHOFF bought Mine "A" was one Sunday at the Elks Club. The men told me I would have to join UMW if I wanted to keep my job. I do not remember who told me this but they were men I worked with. I went to this meeting at the Elk's Club of my own free will and no one forced or threatened me in any way. I voted to go over to UMW because I did not want to lose my job at Mine "A" and because I was afraid we would have the same trouble at "A" as they had at "B", and I was too old to want to fight or get beat up. I heard rumors that the company could operate Mine "A" by hauling coal thru Mine "B". I don't remember very much that took place at this Elk's Club meeting.

"I was satisfied with PMA and would have preferred to stay PMA, but I joined UMW to keep my job and avoid trouble. Conditions are

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

the same at Mine "A" under UMW as they were under PMA. Now it doesn't make a great deal of difference to me that we are UMW, but when we changed I did not like it, because I wanted to stay PMA.

"No one from UMW and no one from the company ever told me to join UMW. I joined voluntarily by signing at the Elk's Club that Sunday afternoon.

"I am [REDACTED] years of age, and cannot remember as well as I used to. This is all I can remember and this statement of two pages is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I have read this statement.

*Witness:

[REDACTED] Special Agent, FBI.

[REDACTED] Special Agent-F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the evening of September 13, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is considered as a good potential witness. He is [REDACTED] years of age and has been a coal miner for [REDACTED] years. He is not difficult to understand, has a keen memory, and an intelligence above that of the average miner. It is not believed that he would be easily confused on cross examination. He gave information set forth in the following statement:

"Springfield, Ill
September 13, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promise, threats, or consideration of any kind have been made to me to get me to make this statement.

"I worked at Mine A from about [REDACTED] until February, 1941. I was a member of the Progressive Mine Workers of America until September 1941. Before I read the announcement in the paper that Mine A had been purchased by ELSHOFF, I had heard of no dissension among the PMW members. All of the men were satisfied, except a very few, and I think they were strong PMW members.

"When ELSHOFF bought Mine A, there was no contract with any operator. It was my understanding that because there was no contract that the operator could hire or deal with anyone that he wanted to. We thought, and it was my opinion too, that ELSHOFF would not operate mine A unless he could operate it with UMW men. I thought this, and I think most of the men thought this, because of the things that they had heard about what had happened at Mine B during the trouble there. From what we had heard, ELSHOFF favored the UMW, and we all thought that we would have to join the UMW in order to get our jobs back. That was the idea most of the men had at the Progressive meetings that I attended. That was my idea. At the meetings of the Progressives, we discussed that, and [REDACTED] told us all that we would have to join the UMW in order to get our jobs back.

"At the first meeting held at the Progressive Hall, the men did not know what to do. They did not decide much. At the second meeting they were pretty discouraged, and did not get much done either. At the meeting in the Elk's club, the men had come to the conclusion that there was not much that they could do to get their jobs back, and that it was the best chance for them to join the UMW and maybe we could get our jobs back. That was my idea. We joined the UMW that night, not because we wanted to, but because we had to in order to keep our jobs. At least, that was my reason.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"Edmunson came to the meeting after it had been going for a while. He talked to us, and told us that if we joined the UMW that he would go to bat for us and that we would get our jobs back. He did not exactly def-
initely say so, but he left it pretty plain to us that he thought that he could make ELSHOFF do anything that he wanted him to do, and he almost promised us our jobs back. That is the reason that I joined the United Mine Workers.

"Nothing unusually happened after the mine reopened, but things were not as good as before, and I left the mine as soon as I had a chance to get back into a Progressive Mine, because I liked the Progressive Union better. I am now at [REDACTED] a Progressive Mine.

"I have read the above statement on this and one other page. It is all true and accurate."

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FBI

[REDACTED] FBI"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"Edmunson came to the meeting after it had been going for a while. He talked to us, and told us that if we joined the UMW that he would go to bat for us and that we would get our jobs back. He did not exactly definitely say so, but he left it pretty plain to us that he thought that he could make ELSHOFF do anything that he wanted him to do, and he almost promised us our jobs back. That is the reason that I joined the United Mine Workers.

"Nothing unusually happened after the mine reopened, but things were not as good as before, and I left the mine as soon as I had a chance to get back into a Progressive Mine, because I liked the Progressive Union better. I am now at [REDACTED] a Progressive Mine.

"I have read the above statement on this and one other page. It is all true and accurate."

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FBI

FBI"

RE: JOHN L. JENNIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 13, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] would not be considered as a good witness due to the fact that he does not understand and speak English well. He gave information set forth in the following statement:

"Springfield, Ill
September 13, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED] I was born in [REDACTED] I have been an American citizen since [REDACTED] I make the following statement to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I worked at Mine A from [REDACTED] until about March 1943. I belonged to the Progressive Mine Workers of America until September 1941 when Mine A opened up. Before that time I was well satisfied with the Progressive Mine Workers of America. I preferred then to work under the PMW, and do now, because it is a better union, and they treat us better. I was not at any of the meetings when the matter of changing unions was discussed because I was in the hospital at that time. I was told that they were going to take the coal out of Mine A through Mine B if we did not join the UMW. [REDACTED] told me that. I joined at the UMW building, in order to go to work. I did not like it under the UMW out there, because of the way they were treating the men and would not let them talk or anything. I quit and went to the arsenal, and am now working at [REDACTED] a Progressive Mine. I do not want to go back to a UMW mine.

"The above statement on this page has been read to me by [REDACTED] It is all true and accurate."

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] F.B.I.

[REDACTED] FBI"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL.

INTERVIEW WITH

██████████ was interviewed at his residence ██████████
██████████ on the afternoon of September 15, 1943, by
Special Agents ██████████
██████████ can be easily understood, but appears to have an intelligence
below that of the average miner. He gave information set forth in the
following statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 15, 1943

"My name is ██████████ I was born in ██████████
I am now working at Mine A. I make the following statement to ██████████
██████████, who have identified themselves to me as
Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats,
or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A for about six years. I was working there
when the mine was sold by RYAN. I remember that the men at the mine changed
unions when the new company took over, but I do not remember why. There had
been no talk before then about changing unions that I know of. I was
satisfied to work under the Progressive Mine Workers, but it did not make
much difference to me which union I belonged to. I went to some of the
meetings at the Progressive Hall when this matter was discussed. I also
went to the meeting at the Elk's hall when the men voted to go to the UMW.
I sat in the back that night and cannot recall what happened or what was
said. EDMUNSON talked that night, but I do not know what he said because I
could not hear him. I joined the UMW that afternoon because the rest of the
men were signing up. After the mine re-opened, I saw ██████████ around
the mine once. I do not know what he was doing out there.

"I was always satisfied, and I think most of the men were
satisfied with the PLW.

(signed) ██████████

WITNESSES:

██████████ F.B.I.
██████████ F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois on the afternoon of September 15, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED] and is an American citizen. He was very difficult to understand and advised that he could not read. He did not attend any meetings of the local and joined the UMW only when he went back to work and they asked him to sign before he could work. He did not know what he had signed. He had always been satisfied with the union before but did not really know much about what the union was or what the difference was. Due to his inability to read, no signed statement was obtained.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence located on [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 13, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] is not considered as a good witness inasmuch as he is very hard of hearing. He gave information set forth in the following statement which he refused to sign, but which he stated was true and accurate:

"Springfield, Ill
September 13, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED] I was born in [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] I make the following statement to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A for about 7 years. I am working there now, and worked there at the time that the local of Mine A changed from the Progressive Mine Workers of America to the United Mine Workers of America. I do not know much about what happened at that time. I know that a new company took over, and they changed the unions. I did not attend any of the meetings, or know anything about what happened at the meetings. I did not go anywhere until the mine was reopened, and went back to go to work. At that time I joined the UMW. Prior to that time I was satisfied with the operation of the PMW, and would have been just as satisfied to work under that union. I think most of the men felt the same way, but it did not make much difference to me.

"I have read the above statement on this page and it is all true and accurate."

(unsigned)

[REDACTED] FBI

[REDACTED] FBI

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] working at Mine "A" under

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was

interviewed on September 18, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had difficulty in understanding the questions propounded to him and it is not believed that he would make a good witness. His statement is as follows: (He admitted one arrest for violation of the National Prohibition Act.)

"Springfield, Illinois
September 18, 1943.

"I [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois do make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me; I have been told I need not make any statement and that this statement can be used in court.

"I was born in [REDACTED] I came to America in [REDACTED] and was naturalized in Springfield, Illinois on [REDACTED] I have been employed at Mine "A" since about [REDACTED] I was a member of the United Mine Workers Union at that time. I am still employed at Mine "A" as a digger.

"I remember joining the Progressive Mine Workers union in 1932 and joining the United Mine Workers in 1941 but I have no preference for either union. I learned about the sale of Mine "A" through a letter from Mr. BILL KYLE. This didn't mean anything to me. I attended a meeting of the miners at the Elks Club at which the men voted to join the United Mine Workers. I voted to go over to the United Mine Workers so I could keep my job and because all the other men voted to go over. I voted to go over because I understood that ELSHOFF wouldn't operate Mine "A" with the Progressive Miners.

"I have no preference for either union, I only want to work.

"I have been read the within statement consisting of one and a half pages and it is all true.

Witnessed: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, F.B.I.
Springfield, Ill.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 15, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] would make a good witness. He has an intelligence above that of the average miner. He makes a good appearance, and can express himself well. He gave information set forth in the following statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 15, 1943

"My name is [REDACTED] I was born in [REDACTED] I am now working at Peabody Coal Co. Mine #59. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I worked at Mine A off and on four about [REDACTED] years, ending in November 1941. I worked at the mine at the time that it closed for the summer of 1941. At that time, and up until the mine was sold, there had been no talk about changing unions. I had heard of none at all. Although the men were not entirely satisfied with the way the Progressive Mine Workers were taking care of them, they would have gone back to work as Progressives, and continued to work that way if nothing had happened. I am not sure what happened there to cause the men to change over, I was not seeing the men much in those days. [REDACTED] were close friends of mine, and they came to my house on night, and talked to me about the situation. I did not go to any meetings except the meeting at the Elks' Club when the vote was taken to go over to the UMW. As I understand, the men were told that they would have a better chance of getting the mine opened if they joined the UMW. Most of them wanted to get back to work pretty badly, and I think that is the reason that they changed.

"I personally did not care much which union I belonged to. I was a little disgusted with the Progressives at that time, and was willing to go over to the UMW if there was a chance that the mine would open any sooner. That is the reason that I joined the UMW. I do not know that there was any talk made to the men that ELSHOFF would close the mine down, or that he would not operate with PMW men. I do not know that the men thought that ELSHOFF had anything to do with unions or preferred one over the other.

"The night that the vote was taken to change unions, EDMUNSON talked. I cannot remember what it was that was said. I was not interested, and wanted to get home. I knew that they were going UMW and so I did not pay much attention to the details.

"I had ridden to the meeting with [REDACTED] They were

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

[REDACTED] and since I had ridden with them, I stayed with them when the went over to the UMW building and EDMUNDSON's office. I do not recall what was said over there then. EDMUNDSON swore them into the UMW. ELSHOFF and some other man came to the meeting there, and there was some talk about the mine. I do not recall that ELSHOFF said anything about what he planned to do with the mine, or said anything about the unions. I was at his office when the contract was signed. I do not know or remember many of the details.

[REDACTED] were out at the mine for a while after it reopened. I did not know at that time that they were UMW organizers. I did not know what they were doing out there.

"I worked for a while, and quit at Mine A when they changed the work around, and put a lot more work on me. There was nothing about the union involved in my quitting.

"I am now a member of the UMW. I would have stayed in the PLW if the mine had reopened, hiring PLW men, but it did not make too much difference to me.

"There was no compulsion that I know of put on the men by either union either to keep them from joining the UMW or to get them to join the UMW.

"I have read the above statement on this and two other pages. It is all true and accurate.

(signed) [REDACTED]

WITNESSES:

[REDACTED] F.B.I.

[REDACTED] F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

was interviewed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 13, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] would make a fair witness due to his average ability to express himself, and be understood. He gave information set forth in the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill
September 13, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED] I was born in [REDACTED] I am now an American citizen through my father. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement. It is all true and accurate.

"I went to work at Mine A in 1935 or 1936. I worked there until about February of 1943. I am now employed at [REDACTED] When I went to Mine A I was a member of the Progressive Mine Workers of America. I joined the United Mine Workers in 1941 when ELSHOFF bought the mine and it was reopened, because I wanted to work.

"Until the time that I heard that ELSHOFF had bought Mine A, I heard no talk about changing unions, or any disatisfaction with the Progressive Mine Workers of America. There were some meetings about the change of ownership and what we would have to do about it. I went to a couple of meetings at the Progressive Hall, but did not go to any other meetings. As I understand and remember, we were told that they were going to take the coal out of Mine A through Mine B. They told us that they would close Mine A and not open it unless we would join the UMW. [REDACTED] is the one who did most of the talking and said this at the meetings that I attended.

"I did not go to the meeting when they voted to join the UMW. I did not want to become a member of the UMW, and did not go back to work at the Mine for about two weeks after it was reopened because I did not want to join the UMW. However, I finally joined the UMW because I wanted to work.

"After the mine reopened there was a lot of things that went on out there. They tried to get those of us who were still strongly PMW to quit, and gave us poor rooms, "docked" us, and had different weights. They also threatened us, and fined us all the time or threatened to fine us for everything.

"I stayed at Mine A until I could get another job at a Progressive

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
[REDACTED]
(continued)

Nine. I joined the UMW and stayed in it just so that I could work, and changed as soon as I could. I would never have changed from the PLW unless I had to to keep my job.

"I have read the above statement on this page and one other. It is all true and accurate."

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], F.B.I.

[REDACTED] FBI

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Illinois, on the morning of September 13, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is not considered as a good witness due to the fact that he has difficulty understanding and speaking English. He gave information set forth in the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill
September 13, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED]. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind have been made to me.

"I worked at Mine A about [REDACTED] years. I worked there until 1941 when the union at Mine A changed from PMW to UMW. [REDACTED] I do not speak or understand English well. I went to some meetings at the Progressive Hall when the company changed ownership of Mine A. I do not remember how many meetings I went to. As I remember, the pit committee made a report that the new company would not hire anybody but United Mine Workers, and I did not want to join the United Mine Workers, so I quit work at Mine A. I did not go to any meetings at any other place.

"I was satisfied with the operation of the Progressive Mine Workers of America and did not want to change unions.

"The above statement on this page has been read to me by [REDACTED]. It is all true and accurate."

/s/ [REDACTED]

/s/ [REDACTED]

F.B.I.

FBI

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

was interviewed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 13, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is considered as a good potential witness. He is not difficult to understand, he can express himself fairly well, and he would be difficult to confuse on cross examination. He gave information set forth in the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill
September 13, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I am a citizen through my father. I am now working at Panther Creek Mine #4. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises threats or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement. It is true and accurate.

"I went to Mine A in 1933 or 1934. I was employed at Mine A in 1941, and stayed there until January 1943. During all of the time that I was employed at Mine A, I was a member of the Progressive Mine Workers of America up until September 1941, when I joined the United Mine Workers. I joined the UMW in order to keep my job. All the time before that I had been satisfied with the PMW, and would have preferred to stay in that union. It was a strong PMW mine. I think all of the men were satisfied with the PMW, and I did not hear any talk about changing unions until the announcement in the paper that ELSHOFF was going to operate Mine A.

"Soon after that I got a card from [REDACTED]. He asked me to come to a meeting. I did not go. I did go to a couple of meetings at the Progressive Hall. I do not recall exactly what happened at those meetings. There was a lot of talk. As I recall the talk was that they were going to close down the mine, and take the coal out through Mine B. [REDACTED] and the men told us that they would close the mine down and not work it if we stayed PMW. They said that we would have to join the UMW in order to work at Mine A. I did not want to join the UMW, and did not go to the meeting when they voted about changing unions. When the rest of the men had joined the UMW, I decided to go back to work, and to work about three days later. I would rather have stayed in the PMW. After the mine became UMW, they would not let us talk at all about things at the mine. The old men were not allowed to speak their own languages. Those of us who they thought were still strongly PMW, were given poor rooms, and treated poorly. They were trying to get us to quit. They kept an armed guard at the mine shaft for quit a while after the change and the opening as UMW. There never had been an armed guard there before.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

They tried to keep us from saying anything about working conditions, and threatened those of us who were strongly P.M.A. They put a lot of "docks" on us, and there was a change in the weights of the coal.

"One day I heard [REDACTED] and several of the company men, who were strongly for the U.M.W. talking, that pretty soon they would have Old West, and some of the other P.M.A. mines in a short time.

"They also fined us if we did not buy our coal at Mine A.

"I know who [REDACTED] is. He stayed in the mine office every morning for along time after the mine reopened. I do not know what he was supposed to be doing there.

"As soon as [REDACTED] opened up, and I could get another job, I quit Mine A, and went to work [REDACTED] so that I would not have to continue to work under the U.M.W.

"I have read this statement on this and one other page. It is all true and accurate."

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] F.B.I.

[REDACTED] FBI

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] speaks very poor English, and although he appeared to be cooperative, he apparently does not have much pertinent information relative to instant case. It is believed he would be a poor witness. There is set forth below the signed statement executed by [REDACTED]

"Sept. 15, 1943
Springfield, Ill.

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make any statement.

"I was born [REDACTED] and became a U.S. citizen in [REDACTED]. I work at Mine A now and my address is [REDACTED]. I have been a member of the U.M.W. since [REDACTED] and have been a miner all my life. I started working at Mine A in about [REDACTED] and still work there.

"In 1932 when the rest of the men joined Progressive I also signed up for that union. I thought the PMA was a good union. I remember that Mine A was shut down in the spring of 1941 and some time in the late summer I heard that Ryan sold Mine A to Elshoff.

"I heard that the PMA had some meetings in the fall of 1941 after the mine was sold, but the only one I attended was the one at the Elks Club. It was at that meeting that the men decided to join U.M.W.

"I didn't want to join the U.M.W. but I saw that all the rest of the men were joining so I decided to join up because I didn't want to lose my job. Edmondson gave a nice talk at the meeting. He said he was glad we were coming back to the U.M.W. and that it wouldn't cost us anything. I can't remember any other speeches, but there was all kind of talking among the men that if they didn't join the U.M.W. they wouldn't work. I also heard some talk about the mining of coal from Mine A through Mine B.

"I joined the U.M.W. union that night at the Elks Club because they said I couldn't get another job. Since I was an old man I figured I had better sign up. No force was used to make me sign up other than the above.

"This statement has been read to me by [REDACTED] and it is true to the best of my memory.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED], Special Agents, F.B.I., U.S. Dept. of Justice.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on September 14, 1943 at Springfield, Illinois.

[REDACTED] but it was difficult to make him understand. [REDACTED] he stated that he knew little of the facts concerning Mine A and it is felt that he would not make a satisfactory witness. He furnished the following signed statement.

"Sept 14, 1943
Springfield, Ill.

"I [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make any statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED] and presently reside at [REDACTED] I am presently employed by a contractor by the [REDACTED]

"I started work as a miner in Mine A in about [REDACTED] and joined the U.M.W. at that time. I joined the progressive union in about 1932 when the rest of the men joined that union. I did not have anything to do with the starting of progressive. As far as I am concerned everything was going along fine in the mine in the spring of 1941. I have never held any office in any union and was never interested in union affairs.

"I remember that somebody told me in the fall of 1941 that Elshoff had bought Mine A. I never attended any of the progressive meetings that were held at that time. I didn't go to any meeting at the Elks. I went up with a bunch of men to the United Mine office and signed up with United. I joined to keep working and because the rest joined. Nobody ever threatened me or beat me up or made me join any union. I was in poor health [REDACTED] so I didn't pay any attention to anything that went on at the mine, and in fact [REDACTED] I quit the mine in about [REDACTED] due to poor health.

"I have read this statement of 2 pages and it is true to the best of my memory.

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnesses

/s/ [REDACTED]) Special Agents, FBI
[REDACTED]) U. S. Dept. of Justice"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] left Mine A when it closed down in 1941 and states that he has no knowledge of what happened subsequent to this. He is not, therefore, being recommended as a witness. He furnished the following statement:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] residing at [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] knowing them to be Special Agents in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make a statement.

"I was born on [REDACTED] I am now employed [REDACTED] I worked at Mine A from 1933 to the Spring of 1941. I belonged to Progressive Mine Workers during all of that time and I have never belonged to U.M.W.

"I left Mine A in the Spring of 1941. At that time the mine was strongly Progressive. I do not know anything concerning the switch over to United Mine Workers.

"I have read the above statement and declare it to be true and correct.

(signed) [REDACTED]

WITNESSED:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, F.B.I.,
U. S. Dept. of Justice"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] does not read nor write English, and is presently suffering from eye trouble. Due to his inability to understand English well, he knows little of what happened at Mine A and is not recommended as a witness. His statement is as follows:

"Sept. 17, 1943
Springfield, Ill.

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make a statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED] came to the U. S. in [REDACTED] and am not a U. S. citizen. I have been a minor all my life and started working at Mine A in about [REDACTED] and am still working there. I first joined the U. M. W. and in about 1932 I joined Progressive. As far as I know there isn't any difference between the two unions. I have never paid much attention to union activities.

"In the early fall I heard that Ryan sold Mine A to Elshoff. I didn't feel good about it, because I was afraid I would lose my job. I heard a lot of talk, but didn't understand much of it as I don't understand much English. Somebody said they might work Mine A through Mine B and somebody else said maybe no work at all.

"I didn't go to any of the Progressive meetings that I remember of. I know that I went to some hall and signed up for the U. M. W. after everybody else signed up.

"Nobody ever threatened me or beat me up. I joined U. M. W. because I wanted to keep my job. Since I am getting old I wanted to be sure I had a job.

"This statement has been read to me by [REDACTED] and it is true to the best of my memory.

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnesses

/s/ [REDACTED] Special Agents, FBI
/s/ [REDACTED] U. S. Dept of Justice"

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
(Continued) [REDACTED]

(Continued)

- 396 -

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

was formed there were 28 men who voted to take the cut that John L. Lewis wanted. The rest of us voted not to take the cut. That was when the Progressive Mine Workers of America was formed. These 28 men at Mine A more or less stuck together during all the years, and I think they all wanted to go back to the UMW. Some of them went to the UMW meetings, I saw them. Aside from these men, the rest of the men were satisfied to belong to the PMW of A. Bill Ryan, who had been running Mine A had been hard to get along with for a long time, and had always wanted to have the mine go back to the UMW. I know, because I heard him say so.

"Along in the summer of 1941, rumors started going around that Ryan was going to sell Mine A and that the coal would be taken out through Mine B. I know that that could be done. It was well known that Mine A and Mine B were connected. They used the same air shaft, and there were several places where the entries from A and B went to within 20 feet of each other. Then there were some old workings that ran straight across from A to B. Most of us knew that because once we had to go out from Mine A through Mine B.

"Soon after the announcement came out in the paper that Elshoff was going to operate Mine A, I got a letter from the United Mine Workers. It was a form letter, printed, and was signed by Ray Edmonson. It came through the mail. As near as I can remember, the letter said that Elshoff was going to operate Mine A, and that he was going to take coal out of mine A through Mine B, and that we would not be able to work unless we joined the UNITED MINE WORKERS. The letter stated that if we joined the United Mine Workers that Mine A would be opened, and we would be able to work. He invited us all to join the United Mine Workers. I think all of the men at Mine A got such a letter. I do not remember what happened to my copy.

"Following the announcement in the paper that Elshoff was going to operate Mine A, and the receipt of this letter the Special Meeting of local #51 was held. I think that the committee which was elected that night could not find Elshoff, and came back and reported that. The men on that committee that I can remember are dead now. At the Second meeting, those men reported that fact, and a new committee was appointed to see Elshoff. This new committee was made up of men from the 28 who had not wanted to form the PMW in 1932. I think that they got ahold of Elshoff, but I do not know.

"At the first meeting not much was done but talk about the situation, the possibility of not being able to work Mine A when they were taking coal out from B, etc. The committee being appointed was about the only business taken place.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

"At the second meeting the committee which is named was elected, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] but who had not been to a P.M. meeting, and others talked. They said that the mine would be worked if we would join the U.M. [REDACTED] threw his hat on the floor, and said that we were going over to the U.M. then. That is when I decided that they union would probably go over, so I got up and left right then.

"Another meeting was held at Redman's hall a couple of days later. I did not go to that meeting, but I saw announcements and advertisements in the paper about this meeting. Edmunson was supposed to have talked to the men at that meeting.

"I have read the above statement on this and four other pages. It is all true and accurate.

/S/ [REDACTED]

/S/ [REDACTED]

F.B.I.
Special Agent FBI"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] does not understand English very well and because of this, is not in possession of much pertinent information. Due to his inability to clearly understand, he is not recommended as a witness. His statement is as follows:

Springfield, Illinois
September 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] knowing them to be Special Agents in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make a statement. I presently reside at [REDACTED] and am employed at Mine A.

"I was born in [REDACTED] and came to the U. S. in [REDACTED]. I am not a U. S. citizen although I have my first papers. I have been a miner most all of my life and joined UMW when I came to Springfield. I started at Mine A about [REDACTED] and when Progressive started in 1932 I also joined. I had nothing to do with forming P.M.A. and I am not sure why P.M.A. started; there was some trouble with JOHN L. LEWIS.

"In the fall of 1941, I got a letter from RYAN telling that he had sold Mine A to ELSHOFF. Everybody said if we didn't join U.M.W. the mine wouldn't open, others said that if we joined U.M.W. we would go back to work. I don't understand English too well and am not sure as to everything that was said.

"I went to a meeting on Monroe Street between 4th and 5th and there was a lot of discussion as to what the men would do. Most of the men said we would have to join U.M.W. if we went back to work. There was about eighty men at this meeting. I didn't see any fights, no one threatened or beat me. I next went to a meeting at the Elk's Club. EDMUNDSON talked there. I don't understand all of the English words but he said if we wanted to join U.M.W. we could, but we didn't have to. He said they didn't want any trouble. Everybody signed up for U.M.W. then, I did too. What else could I do - I wanted to keep my job and all the rest of the fellows joined U.M.W. The unions are about the same anyway.

"This statement has been read to me by [REDACTED] and it is true and correct to the best of my memory.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
U. S. Dept. of Justice"

RE. JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed by
Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] barely understands English and
speaks in a very broken dialect. It is believed that he would be a poor
witness inasmuch as it was very difficult to make him understand the mean-
ing of questions put to him by Agents. There is set forth below the signed
statement executed by [REDACTED]

"Sept. 17, 1943
Springfield, Ill.

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to
[REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Inves-
tigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make any
statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED] came to the U. S. in
[REDACTED] and have been a citizen since Sept. or Oct. of [REDACTED] I have been a
miner all my life and am still working at Mine A. My address is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

"I started working at Mine A in 1927 & joined the PMA in 1932.
When I heard that Ryan had sold Mine A to Elshoff I was afraid I would lose
my job. Everybody said Elshoff might not open the mine.

"I don't understand much English so I have never gone to many
union meetings. I went to the meeting at the Elks Club in the fall of
1941 and joined the U. M. W. when all the rest did. Nobody ever beat me
up and I joined UMW because I thought I wouldn't be able to work if I didn't
sign.

"This statement has been read to me by [REDACTED] and I wish to
state it is true to the best of my memory.

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnessed:

/s/ [REDACTED]
/s/ [REDACTED]

Special Agents, F. B. I.,
U. S. Dep't. of Justice."

JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] He knows but little concerning matters at Mine A and is not recommended as a witness. His statement is as follows:

Springfield, Illinois
September 16, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] residing at [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], knowing them to be Special Agents in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make a statement.

"I was born on [REDACTED] and am now employed by [REDACTED] I first started mining in about November, 1940 at which time I started at Mine A. Prior to that time I had been [REDACTED] When I started at Mine A I joined the Progressive Union and as far as I know, the union was all right and the men were satisfied.

"The mine was closed in the summer of 1941 and sometime during late summer I learned that the mine had been sold to ELSHOFF. It didn't mean anything to me when I heard of it. I know there were some meetings held by the Progressive men from Mine A, but the only one I attended was at the Elks Club. [REDACTED] talked at this meeting. I remember that at this meeting someone said that unless we joined U.M.W. ELSHOFF would not open Mine A, or else he would hoist coal from Mine A through Mine B.

"The men voted to join U.M.W. at this time, it seems to me the men stood up. We signed cards to join U.M.W. EDMUNDSON talked to us at this meeting but I do not remember what he talked about. I didn't pay much attention to what was going on, I was just fooling around. I was not threatened or beaten but joined U.M.W. freely, to keep my job, it didn't make any difference to me. When we went back to work under U.M.W. things were about the same, I didn't see any difference. I quit Mine A in January, 1943 because I wanted to get another job. The mines were not good for me.

"I have read the above statement and declare it to be

true and correct.

Witnesses

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
U. S. Dept. of Justice"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed by SA's [REDACTED] & [REDACTED] seemed to be sincere in his statement that he had no information of value to instant case. It is believed he would make a poor witness. There is set forth below the signed statement executed by [REDACTED]

"
Sept. 16, 1943
Springfield, Ill.

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make any statement.

"I was born on [REDACTED] and became a U. S. citizen in [REDACTED]. I reside at [REDACTED] and have been employed at Mine A since [REDACTED].

"I was working at Mine A in 1932 when the progressive union was started and I joined the PMA then. I never have gone to many union meetings and never paid much attention to union business, so I do not know much about the union activity at Mine A. I don't like trouble and it doesn't make any difference to me which union I belong to as long as I work.

"I recall that Mine A shut down in the spring of 1941 and sometime in the early fall I saw in the paper that RYAN had sold Mine A to ELSHOFF. I didn't feel bad about it and had no feeling or opinion that the mine would be operated by united men.

"I know that the P.M.A. held some meetings in the month of Sept. as the other men told me about it. I didn't attend any of the meetings at the P.M.A. hall or Redman Hall. I also remember going to a meeting on a Sunday and at that time the men decided to join the United. I don't know for sure where this meeting was held, but I remember EDMONDSON talked. I know the meeting was not at the U.M.W. or the P.M.A. hall. I joined the U.M.W. at this meeting, but do not remember any of the names of the speakers or what they talked about.

"This statement has been read to me by [REDACTED] and it is true to the best of my memory.

Witnesses:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
U. S. Dept. of Justice"

/s/ [REDACTED]

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] is friendly and cooperative, but appears to have little information concerning the details of the switch in unions at Mine A. If necessary, however, he could be used as a witness to testify to those matters set out in the following statement:

Sept. 16, 1943
Springfield, Ill.

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED], Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make any statement.

"I was born on [REDACTED] and presently live at [REDACTED]. I started working at Mine A in 1933 & am still employed there. I had been a miner for some time before I went to work at Mine A. I think a lot of the men were in favor of the P.M.A. because they wanted to get rid of LEWIS. Most of the men liked P.M.A. & everything went along good until Mine A was sold by RYAN to ELSHOFF.

"I recall that in the early fall of 1941 I heard that RYAN had sold Mine A to ELSHOFF. I don't recall how I exactly heard about it, but remember I thought at the time that I might not have my job.

"I remember that some time in the first week of Sept. 1941, I went to a meeting at the P.M.A. This meeting was called for the purpose of finding out whether or not the men would join the U.M.W. I think it was settled that ELSHOFF intended to operate the mine only with United men. This meeting was presided over by [REDACTED] and I believe a committee was appointed to go see ELSHOFF about the opening of the mine.

"I also went to a second meeting at the P.M.A. hall a short time after the first and I believe that at that time the committee reported that if 200 progressive men joined U.M.W., then ELSHOFF would open the mine. I don't remember any other details of this meeting.

"I also went to a meeting at Redman Hall and [REDACTED] reported that ELSHOFF had said that if the men joined U.M.W. he would open the mine. I do not know of any fighting that took place at any of these meetings & I don't know any further details about these meetings.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH
[REDACTED]
(CONTINUED)

"I next went to a meeting at the Elks Club and I recall that it was at this meeting that we were told that unless we joined U.M.W. we wouldn't be able to go to work. I recall that a standing vote was taken to join the United & everyone indicated they wanted to join U.M.W. I signed a U.M.W. card that nite. I remember that EDMONDSON came to the meeting but I can't remember what he talked about.

"I had been out of work once before for over two years and the only thing I was interested in was in keeping my job. I didn't care which union I belonged to as long as I held my job. I was never beaten up or forced to join any union. Other than as set out above, I do not have any information as to why the men all joined United.

"I have read over this statement of 3 pages and it is true to the best of my memory.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
U. S. Dept. of Justice"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL.

Interview with [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] is above the average miner in intelligence and although friendly, expressed his preference for U.M.W. over P.M.A. He furnished no information of particular value and his value as a witness for the Government is doubtful. His statement is as follows:

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make any statement.

"I was born on [REDACTED] and became a U. S. citizen through my father. I have been a miner all my life and was foreman for Peabody for about [REDACTED] years and other mines. I presently reside at [REDACTED]. I have been employed by the Mine A Coal Company for the past [REDACTED] years and presently work nights at the mine [REDACTED]. I joined the U.M.W. when I first started in as a miner.

"I was at Mine A in 1932 when the state went progressive and joined the P.M.A. at that time. I was satisfied with the U.M.W. and didn't approve of the formation of the P.M.A., but I didn't take any active part in the opposition. The truth of the matter is that although I paid dues in the P.M.A. I never actually signed a card for the P.M.A. I have never paid much attention to any of the union activities, but have always been more in favor of U.M.W. I always felt there should be only one union in the mines and there wasn't any need for P.M.A. For a majority of the time I have been at Mine A I have been working nights, and in view of that fact I have never had much contact with the men at the mine.

"I cannot recall dates at all, but we shut down at Mine A every spring that RYAN owned Mine A so I imagine we also shut down in the spring of 1941. I believe that I received a notice from RYAN to the effect that he had sold Mine A to ELSHOFF.

"At about that time there were a lot of rumors going around as to what was going to happen at Mine A. Some said it wouldn't open and others said it would be mined through Mine B.

"I went to a meeting at P.M.A. hall about that time at which time the meeting seemed to be presided over by [REDACTED]. I recall that [REDACTED] gave a little talk and suggested that the men take a vote as to what union they wanted to belong to. When the mine was sold by RYAN I heard that ELSHOFF had made the remark that he was going to operate Mine A the same as Mine B. I think most of the men felt there was a possibility that only U.M.W. men would

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"be employed at Mine A. I believe there was a group of 5 or 6 progressives who were members of another local, who came to that meeting. It was supposed to be only a meeting of the local at Mine A and I think some of the men resented the fact that these men were coming over to our meeting. When it was apparent that an argument might arise and maybe a little trouble, I decided to leave the meeting. I didn't attend any other P.K.A. meetings during this period and did not go to the meeting at the Elks Club.

"During this entire period I was working as a company employee on a salary basis so naturally I didn't pay much attention to the activity of the men at the mine during the days.

"I am quite sure no vote was actually taken at the meeting I attended as described above, but I heard at a later date that all of the men had signed up with United. I believe I signed up with United about a week or two before the mine opened that fall. I was the last engineer to sign up and to the best of my memory I signed up at the U.M.W. hall. No threats were ever made against me.

"I have read over this statement of 4 pages and wish to state it is true to the best of my memory.

(signed) [REDACTED]

WITNESSES

[REDACTED]) Special Agents, F.B.I.
U. S. Dept. of Justice."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] [REDACTED] is a very excitable person and it was difficult to obtain a coherent story from him relative to his knowledge of instant case. It is believed he would make a poor witness. [REDACTED] executed the following signed statement:

"
Springfield, Ill.
September 16, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make any statement.

"I am presently employed at Mine A and reside at [REDACTED] [REDACTED] I was born on [REDACTED] and became a U. S. citizen in about [REDACTED] I have been mining coal most of my life and have been a member of the U.M.W. since about [REDACTED] I started working at Mine A in 1940 and had previously joined P.M.A. in 1932. Most of the men were not satisfied with the U.M.W. and I felt that the P.M.A. should be started so the men would be satisfied.

"When I started working at Mine A it didn't seem to me that the men were satisfied. The officers in the P.M.A. wanted to hold their office longer than they were supposed to and were not keeping their promises made to the men in P.M.A. I don't believe the men were satisfied with the way the P.M.A. officers were acting.

"I recall that the mine shut down in the spring of 1941 and later on in the early fall I got a letter that RYAN had sold Mine A to ELSHOFF. When I heard that ELSHOFF had bought the mine I also heard that ELSHOFF was going to close the mine. I heard that the P.M.A. men had several meetings in the fall of 1941, but I never attended any of those meetings. I heard that all of our men had turned over to United at the meeting at the Elks Club, but I don't know any of the details of those meetings. I don't care what union I belong to as long as I have a job. After I heard all the men had joined U.M.W. I went up to the U.M.W. hall and signed up with United just a short time before I started back to work at Mine A in the fall of 1941. I do not know why the men all joined U.M.W. but I was not beaten up or threatened.

"I have read over this statement of 2 pages and wish to state it is true to the best of my memory.

Witnesses:

[REDACTED] Special Agents, FBI /s/ [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] U. S. Dept. of Justice"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed on September 18, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was fairly intelligent but it is believed because of his appearance and demeanor in answering questions that he will be only a fair witness. He has been arrested on charges of investigation. His statement is as follows:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, do make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me. I have been told I need not make any statement and that this statement can be used in court.

"I was born in [REDACTED] I am now employed at Mine "A" as a driver and I have been working at this mine since about [REDACTED] at that time I was a member of the U.M.W. which union treated me O.K. I became dissatisfied in 1932 with the U.M.W. and was in favor of the change to the Progressive Mine Workers. I was a member of P.M.W. until 1941 and I was satisfied with this union all the time I belonged to it. I would be a member yet if the local hadn't changed.

"I first heard about the sale of Mine "A" to ELSHOFF when I received a letter from BILL RYAN in which he stated that he had sold the mine and that I was no longer an employee of Mine "A". When I got this letter I thought I was out of a job and that I would have to find another job.

"I did not attend any of the special meetings held by the employees of Mine "A" to decide what to do. I first found out that the local had swung over to UMW when I got a letter from [REDACTED] [REDACTED] telling me that if I wanted my job I had better come out there and sign up with Y.M., that it wouldn't cost me anything. I was one of the last men to sign up which I did at the United Mine Workers Hall. If I had my own way I'd still be a member of the P.M.W. because the P.M.W. has more respect for the wishes of the rank and file and because P.M.W. is a more democratic organization. P.M.W. also provides better working conditions.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH
[REDACTED]

(continued)

"I have read the within statement consisting of two pages and it is all true."

[REDACTED]

"Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, F.B.I.
Springfield, Illinois."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed on September 18, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and difficulty with the language and it is believed that he will make only a fair witness. He has no criminal record but the files of the Springfield Field Office disclose that he [REDACTED] His statement is as follows:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], Springfield, Illinois do make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me; I have been told I need not make any statement and that this statement can be used in court.

"I was born in [REDACTED] I entered the United States in [REDACTED] I became a naturalized citizen of the United States at Springfield, Illinois in [REDACTED]

"I began working in the mines in [REDACTED] joining the United Mine Workers. I never held any office in any union. I am presently employed at Mine "A" as a Track layer. I was first employed at Mine "A" in [REDACTED]. I joined the Progressive Workers Union in 1932 because the majority joined. I was satisfied with conditions under and in both the United Mine Workers and the Progressive Mine Workers Unions. It doesn't make any difference to me which union I belong to.

"I first heard about the sale of Mine "A" by receiving a letter from Mr. BILL RYAN telling me he had sold the mine. I thought maybe I would lose my job because I know ELSHOFF favored the United Mine Workers. I did not hear any rumors that ELSHOFF was going to shut down Mine "A" or was going to hoist coal out through Mine "B". I don't remember attending any of the meetings of the employees of Mine "A" at which it was decided to join the U.M.W. I signed up with U.M.W. at the United Mine Workers Building. I am not in favor of one union over the other.

"I have been read this statement consisting of two pages and it is all true.

"Witnessed:
[REDACTED]

Special Agents, FBI., Springfield, Ill."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois,
[REDACTED] was interviewed at his home by Special Agents [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]. Although [REDACTED]
was cooperative it is not believed that he would make a good witness inas-
much as he was away from Mine "A" during the period when the men switched
from PMA to UMWA. [REDACTED] has no known criminal record.

The following signed statement was obtained from [REDACTED]

"Springfield, Ill.
September 14, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill. do
voluntarily make the following statement to Special Agents [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
No threats or promises of any kind have been made to cause me to make this
statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED] and emigrated to U.S.
in [REDACTED] I claim citizenship through my step father who was naturalized
when I was about [REDACTED] years old. I first started working in the mines about
[REDACTED] joining UMWA at that time. I started at Mine A in 1940. When I
started at Mine A I was already a member of P.M.A. having joined at Panther
Creek #2 in 1932. I was in favor of the new Progressive Union and stuck
out of work for four years on account of it. I am at [REDACTED]

"I found out about the sale of Mine A when I got a letter from
Mr. Ryan saying that he had sold the mine and that I was released. At the
time I got this letter I was working at Panther Creek #2 so I didn't worry
a lot about my job at Mine A. Before Mr. Ryan sold the mine I felt that Mr.
Ryan and PMA were getting along smoothly. About the time of the sale of
Mine A I don't recall any organizers contacting me and trying to get me to
join UMWA. I recall hearing that if the Mine A men didn't join UMWA that
Mr. Elshoff was going to hoist Mine A coal through Mine B.

"I didn't attend any of the meetings where the PMA or its Mine
A miners discussed the sale of Mine A or talked about switching Union
affiliations. I was working at Panther Creek #2 and building my present
home at the time and didn't have time to attend the meetings.

"The day Mine A reopened Jack Kears the Supt. came after me to
go to work. I went out there and had to join UMWA before I could go to
work. I would rather have remained Progressive but I needed the job so I
joined UMWA.

"I have read the above 1½ pages of voluntary statements made by

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] me. They are true and correct.

(continued)

(s) [REDACTED]

Witnesses:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Special Agents, FBI.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL,

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed on September 17, 1943, at his home [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

He was entirely cooperative and advised that no one had approached him concerning this investigation. He appeared to be more intelligent than the average miner and an honest and reliable person. It is believed that in the event it is felt his testimony will be of value that he will be found to be a good and willing witness.

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 17, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], give the following information to [REDACTED], who are known to me to be Spec. Agts. of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made me to procure this statement. I am employed at Mine A and have been there for the past [REDACTED] yrs. I was born [REDACTED] I came to U.S. in [REDACTED] and became a citizen about [REDACTED] in Spring, Ill. In 1932 when the local at Mine A went to the P.M.A. I wanted to go with them, now I would rather be with U.M.W. as there are very few P.M.A. mines and if I had to get another job it would be hard if I was with P.M.A. In 1941 I read in the papers that Elshoff was taking over Mine 'A', I also heard this from the men. I felt when I heard this that I would have to go to U.M.W. or I would have no job. From 1932 to 1941 I was satisfied with the Progressives, they always treated me pretty fair. No one came to see me about going back to U.M.W. they were going some places but they never came to mine. At the time Elshoff bought Mine A I heard they might take coal from Mine A through Mine B this was just talk, I felt if that happened I would be out of a job. There were some guys in the P.M.A. who worked at Mine A who said that if we dont go to U.M.W. the mine will not reopen. I figgered that if I didn't join the U.M.W. I would loose my job forever.

"I attended meetings at P.M.A. Hall where some men wanted to go to U.M.W. and some wanted to stay. I saw trouble was coming so I left. I saw a fight in the street but I was across the street then. Some fellow in our mine named [REDACTED] got beat up, they tore his shirt off. They elected a committee while I was there and they went down to make a phone call and that's when the fight started, I dont know who caused the trouble.

"I also went to a meeting at Redman's Hall I heard of this from the other men. The purpose was to see if we were going back to U.M.W. The majority at this meeting voted to go back. This was an open vote. Edmundson did not talk at that meeting. This was not a regular P.M.A. meeting the local officers were not there.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(Continued)

"I went to the meeting at the Elks Club a bunch of fellows asked me to go down and I went. we voted before Edmundson came down. As I recall the vote was to

decide whether or not we wanted Edmundson to come down to talk to us. [redacted] was in charge of this meeting. Edmundson made a speech and a lot of questions were asked, he told us if we came back we would not have to pay any fee and there would be no discrimination against us. I voted to go back, because I needed my job and felt I had to to keep it. I was not a member of any committee and did not go from the Elks meeting to Edmundson or Elshoffs office nor did I go to the Leland Hotel. There did not seem to be any divided groups at these meetings, it just seemed like a bunch of men trying to figure what to do.

"Since 1941 when the U.M.W. came back things have been a little better but I think this is because of the shortage of men, otherwise things are about the same.

"I have had Agent [redacted] read to me this statement which is written on this and two other pages. It is all true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am signing this of my own free will as it is all true.

Signed: [redacted]

"Witnesses:

/s/

[redacted]
Special Agent, F.B.I.
St. Paul, Minn.

[redacted]
Special Agent F.B.I.
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 17, 1943"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his home by Special Agent [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was cooperative but it is not believed that he would make a good witness because of his lack of knowledge of important events in the Mine A case. [REDACTED] has no known criminal record. He furnished the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 14, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill. do voluntarily make the following statement to Special Agents [REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to cause me to make this statement.

"I was born [REDACTED] I first started working in the mines about [REDACTED] joining UMWA at that time. I have never held an office in any union. I am presently unemployed having quit out at Mine A Sept. 7, 1943.

"I started to work at Mine A Sept. 1, 1935, changing over to the PMA at that time. I had been out of work for 3 years and 8 months and wanted a job. I didn't care which union I belonged to. I was working at Peabody #53 when PMA was formed. I took no active part in either union and hardly ever attended a union meeting. During the above mentioned period that I was out of work I stayed away from the mines because I didn't want to get into any trouble.

"I was employed at Mine A as a maintenance man at the time Mr. Elshoff bought it. We were not working at that time however. I just heard about the sale from the newspaper. When I read about the sale I figured that I'd have to change over to UMWA to hold my job as Mr. Elshoff's Mine B was UMWA.

"So far as I knew the PMA and Mr. Ryan were getting along fine at the time of sale.

"I was never approached by any organizers and asked to join UMWA.

"I never heard any rumors that Mr. Elshoff was going to operate Mine A through Mine B or that he would open Mine A on the condition that Mine A employees join UMWA.

"I have no knowledge of any PMA meetings where the sale of Mine A was discussed, and I never attended any meeting at the Elks Club where PMA voted to join UMWA. The first time I know about Mine A going to open

RE. JOHN L. LEWIS. ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

UMWA was when I got a notice to come back to work. I did return to my same job, but had to join UMWA. I didn't care which union I belonged to so long as I was working again.

"I have read the above 1 3/4 pages of voluntary statements made by me. The same are true and correct.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, F.B.I

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on September 18, 1943. [REDACTED] was intelligent but not overly cooperative. It is not believed that he would make a good witness because of his attitude. He disclaimed any criminal record. His statement is as follows.

[REDACTED] Illinois
September 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Illinois, do make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me; I have been told I need not make any statement, and that this statement can be used in Court.

"I was employed at Mine "A" in 1937 and am still employed there [REDACTED]. At that time I belonged to the Progressive Mine Workers Union [REDACTED]. I have been elected to my position [REDACTED] by fellow members of local #7840.

"I was a member of the Progressive Mine Workers union from 1937 until September 1941 and I was satisfied with the union.

"I first heard of the sale of Mine "A" to ELSHOFF by reading about it in the newspaper. I thought that I was probably out of a job again.

"I didn't attend any of the meetings at which the miners considered whether or not they should go over to the United Mine Workers. When I read in the paper that the men had decided to go over, I went back to the mine and joined the UMW there.

"I have observed that both the Progressive Mine Workers and the United Mine Workers unions are about the same and I have no preference for either.

"I have read the within statement consisting of one and a half pages and it is all true.

/s/ [REDACTED]

WITNESSED:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
[REDACTED] Illinois"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his home by Special Agent [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was very cooperative and appeared to have a fair knowledge of the Mine A situation, especially of the meeting at the Elks Club on September 14, 1941. However, it is not felt that he would make a good witness because of [REDACTED] when he is talking. [REDACTED] has no known criminal record. He furnished the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 14, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill. do voluntarily make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to cause me to make this statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED]. I came to America in [REDACTED] and was naturalized in [REDACTED]. I started working in the mines in America in [REDACTED] bringing my international union card with me and joining UMW. I have never held an office in any union. I am presently employed at Mine A Check #184, starting about [REDACTED].

"I felt that the new Progressive Union was a bona fide union as you could vote for your choice which you couldn't do in UMW.

"I recall getting notice in the mail of a release from Ryan's employment since he had sold the Mine A to Mr. Elshoff. When I got that notice I realized that my "bread & butter" was at stake and knew that I would have to join UMW to keep my job. Before Mr. Ryan sold Mine A to Mr. Elshoff we were getting along fine under the PMA union. We all lost our vacation pay amounting to \$20.00 because of the sale.

"I was never approached by any organizers and asked to join UMW. My changing from PMA to UMW was done of my own free will, but I knew that I had to change or lose my job.

"There were rumors going around at this time to the effect that Mr. ELSHOFF was going to work Mine A through Mine B, and also the Mine A wouldn't open unless all of the men joined UMW. These rumors did not cause me to change unions as I knew it would be hard to work Mine A through Mine B because the cars were different sizes.

"I attended a meeting at Redman's Hall in Springfield. [REDACTED]

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

[REDACTED] was in charge and he said that because there was a lot of old miners at Mine A we would lose our jobs unless we joined UMWA. At this meeting a committee was selected to talk to Mr. Elshoff. When the Committee saw Mr. Elshoff he said that if they would affiliate with UMWA we could all go back to work with no discrimination. We had the meeting at Rehmans Hall because it was a neutral place and we wouldn't have any trouble.

"Later we had a meeting at the Elks Club and I remember pitching in a dime, each, to pay for the hall. [REDACTED] was also in charge of that meeting. At this meeting we all signed a voucher which made us a member of UMWA. Ray Edmondson of UMWA spoke before we signed the vouchers, saying there would be no discrimination and that we would have all the rights & privileges of the organization (UMWA). After Mr. Edmondson left we turned in those vouchers to Lee Ensell, Atty. for UMWA, and another man, whom I believe was Edmondson's private Secretary. He was a notary public. The above meeting was on Sunday and we went back to work the next day under UMWA.

"I recall Mr. Edmondson saying in his talk that if we would join UMWA he would secure authorization from Mr. Elshoff for us to go back to work before sunrise, that is he would get permission for us to return to work before sunrise although we wouldn't return until the regular time.

"I have had the above statement consisting of 2 3/4 pages read to me by Agent [REDACTED]. The same is true and correct.

(s) [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED] Special Agent, FBI.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on September 12, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED] came to the United States in [REDACTED] and became a United States citizen in [REDACTED]. He speaks with an accent but understands English well and can express himself well. He is slow and methodical, but it is believed he would make a satisfactory witness. [REDACTED] is now employed at Mine "A" and advises he has never been arrested.

The following statement was obtained from [REDACTED]

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 12, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make it without fear of threat, force or promise of any kind.

"I was born in [REDACTED], and came to the U. S. in [REDACTED]. I became a U. S. citizen in Springfield in [REDACTED].

"I started working in coal mines in the U. S. in Springfield, Ill., in [REDACTED] at which time I was a member of the United Mine Workers of America Union. I started working at the Mine "A" in Springfield, in about [REDACTED]. In 1932 our entire UMW local went over to the Progressive Mine Workers of America Union, and I became a member of PMA. I joined PMA because they obtained a contract with the company operating Mine "A" and I wanted to go back to work. I was not forced in any way to join PMA.

"I remained a PMA until Mine "A" was sold in 1941. From 1932 to 1941 I thought PMA was operated as an honest union and I thought the officials were honest. I never noticed any unusual assessments and no one in any way tried to get me to join UMW. There were no labor disputes, strikes, close downs or picketing during this period of time.

"In the Spring of 1941 Mine "A" closed down due to the usual slack period of that time of year. In about August of 1941 we read that Elshoff had purchased Mine "A" from Ryan. The feeling among the men then became that they would have the same trouble which the men at Mine "B" had, with the UMW. We thought the company could pull the coal from Mine "A" thru Mine "B" and we thought the company would do this. Therefore, if we wanted to work at Mine "B" which would really be operating Mine "A" we would have to join UMW.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"The first time this entire matter was discussed by PMA was the night we found out that the Mine "A" had been sold, and this was on the same night as the regular PMA meeting. A special PMA meeting was then held at PMA hall to hear the Pit Committee's report, and I was present. The committee reported only one or two men working at Mine "A". At this meeting a committee of six was elected to see Elshoff but they could not reach him by telephone and another committee of six was elected to see Falcetti, about three or four of this committee being the same as the first committee. [REDACTED] I was present when we tried to locate Elshoff and couldn't, and we went back to the meeting and reported we couldn't locate Elshoff. We had intended to discuss the intentions of his to open the mine and how he was going to operate it. The next morning the committee, only five going, went to Mine "B" to see Falcetti, and we went to ask him what they were going to do about operating Mine "A". Falcetti said there were only two choices, that if the men didn't go back to Mine "A", they would have to pull the coal thru Mine "B".

"I had been reading 'The Progressive Miner', the PMA paper, and had read about a situation in Kentucky where the National Labor Relations Board handed down a decision that if a company is operating a mine under a certain union and that company purchases other mines, those other mines also had to be operated under that certain union. I believed that decision was binding in our case, and so I thought that the only two choices for us was either to join UMW to operate Mine "A" or Mine "A" would be operated thru Mine "B".

"Our committee then reported back to PMA at a PMA meeting. We were then instructed by PMA to see Edmundson to see what the chances were for us to go over to UMW. We saw Edmundson, and in answer to a direct question from me, he said we could come into UMW as ^{an} autonomous group and not have to pay initiation fees. I believed there would be no trouble to change to UMW.

"At the last meeting held in PMA hall, [REDACTED] requested me to make an announcement that there would be a special meeting at Redman's Hall the following Friday. It was at this meeting that the committee had reported what Edmundson had said.

"It was then moved that a special meeting be held the following Sunday at the Elk's Club to decide on our course. At that meeting the committee reported on all things which had happened for the benefit of those men who had not been at the other meetings when the committee had reported. There were 200 men at that meeting. A motion was made for these men to join UMW and it was adopted with one dissenting vote. No one talked at that meeting, except the committee, until after the voting to go to UMW had taken place - and until after the election of officers and committeemen. [REDACTED]

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was elected president and he asked the men if they wanted to hear Edmundson, and then appointed a committee (continued) to get Edmundson. Edmundson then talked, but I cannot remember what he said, and then he invited all officers and committeemen to UMW headquarters.

"I feel certain there was no physical force of any kind used to make these men change from PMA to UMW. I feel it was just a situation which arose over which the men had no control, and they changed to UMW because they did not want to lose their jobs.

"I have had this statement of five pages read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"This statement was read to [REDACTED] at his residence and he admitted everything in it was true and correct. He stated that if the same questions were asked him under oath as a witness, his answers would be the same as in this statement. He stated the information given in this statement would be given by him any time he was asked for it, but he refused to sign his name.

[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I. (signed)
[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I." (signed)

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., was interviewed at his home on September 14, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was unable to speak and understand English and he was unable to understand the questions asked, therefore a complete statement could not be obtained.

[REDACTED] furnished the following statement. [REDACTED] noted as interpreter in obtaining the statement set forth below.

"Springfield, Ill.,
September 14, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, no force, threats or promises have been made in obtaining this statement and I know that what I may say may be used in a court of law.

"I was born in [REDACTED] emigrated to the U.S. in [REDACTED] and became a naturalized citizen of the U.S. in [REDACTED] in Springfield, Ill.

"I have been working at Mine "A" since about [REDACTED] and I am now employed at Mine "A" as a digger.

"I am unable to speak and understand English sufficiently to understand and answer questions.

"I have had this statement consisting of one page read to me and it is true and correct.

[REDACTED]
"Witnessed:-

[REDACTED] Special Agent-F.B.I.
[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Illinois, was interviewed at his home by Special Agent [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was cooperative but it is not believed that he would make a good witness because of his lack of knowledge of pertinent facts and events in the Mine "A" deal. [REDACTED] has no known criminal record. He furnished the following signed statement.

[REDACTED] Ill.
September 17, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], Ill., do voluntarily give the following statement to Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. No threats or promises have been made to cause me to make this statement, and I know that it may be used in court.

"I was born at [REDACTED] and started in the mines in [REDACTED] joining UMWA at that time. I started at Mine A in [REDACTED] and have worked there continually since. I am presently employed as a driver.

"I was at Mine A when the whole group joined up with PMA in 1932. I thought PMA was alright.

"I learned about the sale of Mine A through a letter from Mr. Ryan. when I got that letter I thought 'there goes my job'.

"I didn't hear any talk to the effect that Mine A wouldn't open unless all the miners joined UMWA or that Mr. Elshoff was going to work Mine A through Mine B.

"They had a meeting at PMA Headquarters to discuss this situation and it ended in a dispute and a couple of men got beat up. After that the Mine A men held another meeting at Redmans Hall, but I never attended that meeting. I also heard about the meeting at the Elks Club where the men switched over but I didn't go to it.

"I returned to Mine A the day it opened and signed up UMWA. There was no work that first day because some of the men were undecided or didn't know about the change. I would rather have remained PMA but I had to join UMWA to keep my job and I needed my job. I noticed that the miners got more docks under UMWA than under PMA. The present policy is if you load 6 cars you don't get any docks.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 1½ pages. The same is true and correct.

"Witnessed:

/S/ [REDACTED]

Special Agents, F.B.I.,
Springfield, Ill."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] On September 15, 1943 [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois was interviewed by Special
Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] had difficulty in understanding questions propounded to him and it
is believed that he will make a poor witness. He disclaims any criminal
record. His statement is as follows:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois do
make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of In-
vestigation. No threats or promises have been made to me; I have been
told I need not make any statement and that any statement I do make can be
used in court.

"I was born in [REDACTED] I became a naturalized
citizen of the United States in [REDACTED] I started work at Mine "A" in about
[REDACTED] and at that time I belonged to the United Mine Workers. I have been
working at Mine "A" ever since. I have never held any office in any
union. Prior to 1932 I was satisfied with the U.M.W. and I didn't
care much whether the mine changed over to the Progressive Mine Workers in
1932. After 1932 I was satisfied with the P.M.A. union.

I know that Mr. Elshof bought Mine "A" but I don't know when or
why. Neither do I know why the miners switched over to the United Mine
Workers. I did not attend any of the meetings at which this was discussed
and I took no part in the switching of the unions.

"I have been read this statement consisting of one and a
fraction pages and it is all true.

(Signed) [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, F.B.I.
Springfield, Illinois"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED], Springfield, Illinois
[REDACTED] was interviewed at his home on September 16, 1943 by
Special Agent [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] stated he did not have a criminal record. [REDACTED] is unable to speak
English very well and would make a poor witness.

[REDACTED] furnished the following statements:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 16, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois,
make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No
force, threats, or promises have been made in obtaining this statement and I
know that what I may say may be used in a court of law.

"I was born in [REDACTED] emigrated to the
U.S. in [REDACTED] and I became a naturalized citizen of the U.S. in [REDACTED]

"I was employed at Mine A in [REDACTED] as a digger and I stopped working
at Mine A in 1942 because the air was bad in the mine.

"I am now employed at Panther Creek Mine #5, Springfield, Ill. as
a member of P.M.A.

"I became a member of U.M.W. in [REDACTED] and I remained a member until
1932 at which time I changed to P.M.A. because my local U.M.W. union changed
to P.M.A. for some unknown reason.

"I read in the newspaper in about Sept. 1941 that ELSHOFF bought
Mine A. I thought at that time that ELSHOFF would operate Mine A as an U.M.W.
mine as he operated Mine B as U.M.W.

"Prior to the time ELSHOFF bought Mine A the employees were satisfied
with P.M.A. I thought P.M.A. was a good union, but it made no difference to
me whether I was a member of U.M.W. or P.M.A. as both unions are about the
same.

"About two or three days after ELSHOFF bought Mine A I attended a
meeting at P.M.A. hall. I also attended another meeting at P.M.A. hall a
few days later. [REDACTED] told me about these meetings. [REDACTED]
was in charge of these meetings. [REDACTED] spoke and so did several other
persons, the names of whom I do not know. I do not remember what went on
at these meetings, but someone made the statement that if the employees of
Mine A did not join U.M.W. ELSHOFF would not open the mine. I decided at
this time to join U.M.W. so as to keep my job.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"A few days after the P.M.A. meetings I attended a meeting at Redmen Hall. [REDACTED] was in charge of this meeting and he requested me to attend. [REDACTED] made the statement at this meeting that "Line A" could be operated through Mine "B"; that ELSHOFF informed him that if the employees of Mine A did not join U.M.W. he would operate Mine A through Mine B. [REDACTED] also stated the employees of Mine A should join U.M.W. so that they could go to work. I do not remember what else went on at this meeting.

"I also attended a meeting at the Elks Club on a Sunday in 1941. [REDACTED] was in charge of this meeting and again made the statement that if the employees of Mine A did not join U.M.W. Mine A would not open. A vote was taken and all present voted to join U.M.W. I voted to join U.M.W. so that I could go to work at Mine A. After the vote EDMONSON of U.M.W. welcomed us into U.M.W. I joined U.M.W. that day. I did not go to the U.M.W. meeting that day.

"Conditions at Mine A were the same under U.M.W. as they were under P.M.A.

"No U.M.W. organizer attempted to get me to join U.M.W.

"I do not see any difference between U.M.W. and P.M.A. as both unions are about the same.

"I have had this statement consisting of four pages read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

(signed) [REDACTED]

WITNESSED:

[REDACTED], Special Agent, F.B.I.
[REDACTED], Special Agent, F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED], Springfield, Illinois,
[REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence by Special Agents [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] on September 16, 1943. He
is presently employed as a digger at Mine "A" and his residence telephone is
[REDACTED] speaks English poorly and understands very little English,
and he would make a very poor witness. He advised he had never been arrested.

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 16, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill. make
the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom
I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make it
without fear of threat, force, and promise of any kind.

"I now work at Mine 'A', Springfield, as a digger. I was born in
[REDACTED] I came to the U.S. in [REDACTED] and became a U.S.
citizen in [REDACTED] I started to work in Mine 'A' in about [REDACTED] I was a member
of the U.M.W. at that time. In 1932 I joined the P.M.A., but I do not know why
except because the rest of the men did and I did not want to lose my job.

"In about Sept. of 1941 I got a letter from RYAN telling me he had
sold Mine 'A' to ELSHOFF. I did not think much about it, but at the next P.M.A.
meeting we were all talking about whether ELSHOFF would open Mine 'A'. We told
our pit committee to see ELSHOFF and ask him if he was going to open Mine 'A'
and at another meeting which I think was at Radmen Hall, the committee told us
that ELSHOFF said if we went U.M.W. he would open Mine 'A'. I also heard that
ELSHOFF would haul coal thru Mine 'B' from Mine 'A' if Mine 'A' would not go
U.M.W. No one ever told me I had to join U.M.W., and no one ever forced me to,
but I knew I had to join U.M.W. to get my job at Mine 'A'. I may have gone to
a meeting at the Elks Club on a Sunday when the men voted to go U.M.W. but I
cannot remember. I had been at a wedding for two days and had pretty much to
drink. I cannot remember when I joined U.M.W., but I think it was at the U.M.W.
hall.

"It makes no difference to me if I am with U.M.W. or P.M.A.

"I cannot understand English well. This statement of two pages has
been read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

(signed) [REDACTED]

WITNESSES:

[REDACTED], Special Agent, F.B.I.
[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his home on September 15, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] [REDACTED] stated he did not have a criminal record. [REDACTED] is able to speak English and would make a fair witness although he has little information.

The following is the signed statement executed by [REDACTED]

"Springfield, Illinois
September 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No force, threats or promises have been made in obtaining this statement and I know that what I may say may be used in a court of law.

"I was born in [REDACTED]

"I became a member of UMW in [REDACTED] in Ill. and I remained a member of that union until 1932, at which time I changed to PMA because my local UMW union changed to PMA.

"I was employed at Mine "A" in about [REDACTED] and I am at the present time working at Mine "A" as a driver.

"In Sept. 1941 I read in the newspaper that Elshoff bought Mine "A" from Ryan. At that time I thought Elshoff would operate Mine "A" just as it was operated by Ryan, under PMA.

"Prior to the time Elshoff bought Mine "A" the employees seemed satisfied with PMA. I thought PMA was a good union being operated for its members, but it made no difference to me whether I am a member of UMW or PMA. I never took an active part in any union and I have never been an officer of a union.

"I did not hear any rumors that Mine "A" could be operated through Mine "B".

"As well as I can remember I took a trip away from Springfield immediately after Elshoff bought Mine "A", therefore, I did not attend any meetings of PMA concerning the operation of Mine "A" and I did not hear any rumors concerning the operation of Mine "A". I was out of Springfield when meetings were held at Redmen Hall and the Elks Club in Sept. 1941 and I do not have any information concerning these meetings.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"A few days before Mine "A" opened in Sept. 1937, [REDACTED] told me that all the employees at Mine "A" were joining UMW and if I wanted to work at Mine "A" I would have to join UMW. I immediately went to the UMW building and joined UMW so that I would work at Mine "A". It made no difference to me that I was changing from PMA to UMW or not.

"I can see no difference in the operation of Mine "A" under UMW than it was under PMA.

"No one who was an UMW organizer attempted to get me to join UMW. I joined at my own free will so that I could work at Mine "A".

"I have had this statement consisting of three pages read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:--

[REDACTED] Special Agent FBI
[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his home, on September 18, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated he did not have a criminal record. [REDACTED] is able to speak and understand English, but would not make a good government witness as he was not very cooperative in furnishing information during the interview.

[REDACTED] furnished the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 18, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; no force, threats or promises have been made in obtaining this statement and I know that what I may say may be used in a court of law.

"I was born in [REDACTED]

"I am employed at Mine "A" as a car blocker and I have been employed at Mine "A" since about [REDACTED]

"I became a member of UMW in about [REDACTED] and I remained in that union until 1932 at which time I joined PMA because my UMW local changed to PMA for some unknown reason.

"I read in the newspaper in about Sept. 1941, that Elshoff bought Mine "A". I thought at that time that Mine "A" would operate as always under PMA.

"Prior to the time Elshoff bought Mine "A" the employees were satisfied with PMA. I thought PMA was a good union, but it made no difference to me whether I was a member of PMA or UMW. I took no interest in union activities.

"I did not hear anyone say that Mine "A" could be operated through Mine "B" nor did I hear anyone say that Elshoff would not operate Mine "A" unless the employees join UMW.

"I attended the meeting at the Elks Club on a Sunday in Sept. 1941. I remember voting at this meeting to join UMW. I voted to join UMW because all those attending the meetings voted to join UMW. I do not remember anyone speaking at this meeting, no one told me I had to join UMW to go to work at Mine "A". I joined UMW immediately after I voted. I went

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

home immediately after I joined UMW and did not talk to anyone. I do not know who was in charge of this meeting and I do not remember how I received notice that there was going to be a meeting.

"I did not hear of or attend any meeting, except the one at the Elks Club, between the time Elshoff bought Mine "A" and the time I joined UMW.

"Conditions at Mine "A" have been the same under UMW as they were under P.M.A.

"I do not see any difference between U.M.W. and P.M.A. I joined UMW because all the other employees at Mine "A" joined.

"I have had this statement consisting of three pages read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/

Witnessed:

Special Agent, F.B.I.
Special Agent, F.B.I.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED], Springfield, Illinois, telephone [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence on September 18, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED], came to the United States in [REDACTED] and became a U.S. citizen February [REDACTED] at Springfield, Ill. He works as a digger at Mine "A". He speaks and understands English poorly and would not make a satisfactory witness. He was reluctant to sign the following statement for fear of being beaten by UMW men. He advised he had never been arrested.

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 18, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill. make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make it without fear of throat, force, or promise of any kind.

"I was born in [REDACTED] came to the U.S. in [REDACTED] and became a U.S. citizen on [REDACTED] in Springfield, and am working as a digger in Mine "A".

"I first started to work in coal mines in the U.S. in [REDACTED] in Iowa, and joined the United Mine Workers of America Union. I started to work in the Mine "A" in Springfield in [REDACTED] In 1932 I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America union because John L. Lewis stole the ballots and our whole UMW local went PMA. I liked the PMA and thought it was an honest union being operated for its members.

"In Sept. of 1941, I read that Elshoff bought Mine "A" from Ryan and I was afraid I would lose my job unless I joined UMW because Elshoff ran Mine "B" and that was UMW. Some of the men from Mine "A" who I worked with told me we would have to join UMW to get our jobs back and said Mine "A" would not open unless the men joined UMW. No one from UMW in the company ever told me I would have to join UMW or ever told me Mine "A" would not open except as UMW. I also heard the men talking that they would haul coal from "A" thru "B" if we did not join UMW.

"I think I went to a PMA meeting where a committee was appointed to see Elshoff, but I do not remember anything that happened. I read there was going to be a meeting at the Elk's Club and some of the men told me about it, and so I went to that meeting and voted to join UMW. I voted UMW because I wanted my job back and I thought I would lose it if I didn't vote for UMW. Edmundson came in and made a talk after we voted, and then I signed with UMW. I remembered the trouble the men at Mine "B" had and I did not want trouble like that.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

"I like PMA better than UMW because you could talk more
freely. I would rather have stayed with PMA, but I
joined UMW to keep my job and still prefer PMA to UMW.

"This statement of two pages has been read to me and it is true
and correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/

Witnessed:

Special Agent, F.B.I.

Special Agent, F.B.I.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed in Springfield, where he is employed [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] and became a United States citizen in [REDACTED]. He speaks and understands English fairly well, but cannot remember very much about what happened during the pertinent period. He would make only a fair witness.

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make it without fear or threat, force or promise of any kind.

"I am employed [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I came to the U. S. in about [REDACTED] and became a U. S. Citizen in [REDACTED]. I started working in coal mines in [REDACTED] and that year joined the United Mine Workers of America Union. I started working at Mine 'A', Springfield, in about 1931. In 1932 I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America Union because the whole local changed and because I did not want to lose my job. I was not forced in any way to join PMA and I was satisfied working at Mine 'A' under PMA.

"In about Sept. of 1941, I got a letter from Ryan saying that Mine 'A' had been turned over to Elshoff. I felt right away that there would be trouble like there had been a Mine 'B' and I felt we would probably have to join UMW. No one from the company ever told me I would have to join UMW and no one from UMW ever tried to get me to join UMW. The talk among the men who worked at Mine 'A' was that Elshoff would only run Mine 'A' under UMW and that if we wanted to keep our jobs at Mine 'A' we would have to join UMW. I also heard stories that if we did not turn UMW Elshoff would operate Mine 'A' thru Mine 'B' by hauling coal thru 'B'.

"I did not attend any PMA meetings or any Special meetings after I learned that Elshoff had bought the mine until one day our PMA leaders told us there was going to be a meeting at the Elks Club on a Sunday and we would vote to go UMW. They said we had to vote UMW to keep our jobs. The men who said this were men I worked with at Mine 'A'.

"I went to this meeting at the Elks Club and voted to join UMW. Right after that I signed up with UMW. I do not remember much about the meeting except that Edmundson talked after the vote - but I do not remember what he said.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

"I was not forced or threatened in any way to vote UMW or join UMW. I joined because I did not want to lose my job. I would preferred to have stayed with PMA because I liked PMA and was satisfied. When I went back to work at 'A' under UMW, UMW told us we could not speak any language except English. We were fined \$5.00 if we were caught talking in a foreign language. I would rather have worked under PMA.

"I stopped working at Mine 'A' in about April of 1943, because of ill health. I do not belong to any union at the present time.

"This statement of three pages has been read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnessed:

/s/ [REDACTED] Special Agent, F. B. I.

/s/ [REDACTED] Special Agent, F. B. I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed September 15, 1943 at his home by Special Agents [REDACTED] [REDACTED] stated he did not have a criminal record. [REDACTED] is unable to speak or understand English very well and would make a very poor witness.

[REDACTED] furnished the following statement:

"Springfield, Ill.,
September 15, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, no force, threats or promises have been made in obtaining this statement and I know that what I may say may be used in a court of law.

"I was born in [REDACTED] emigrated to the U.S. in [REDACTED] and I became a naturalized citizen of the U.S. in [REDACTED] in Springfield, Ill.

"I have been employed at Mine "A" since about [REDACTED] and I am at the present time employed at Mine "A" as a digger.

"I became a member of UMW in [REDACTED] and remained a member of UMW until 1932 at which time I joined P.M.A. because my local UMW union changed to P.M.A. I do not know the reason my local UMW union changed to P.M.A.

"I read in the newspaper in about Sept. 1941 that Elshoff bought Mine "A" from Ryan. I thought at that time that Mine "A" would have been operated as before and that Mine "A" would have remained a P.M.A. mine.

"Prior to the time Elshoff bought Mine "A" the employees at Mine "A" were satisfied with P.M.A. I thought P.M.A. was a good union, being operated for its members and I did not wish to change to UMW.

"I did not hear that Mine "A" could have been operated through Mine "B".

"I heard someone make a statement a few days after Elshoff bought Mine "A", that Elshoff would only operate Mine "A" if the employees joined UMW. When I heard this statement I decided to join UMW so that

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

I could work.

(continued)

"I did not attend PMA meetings held at PMA hall a few days after Elshoff bought Mine "A", as I did not have notice and I do not know what occurred at these meetings.

[REDACTED] told me in Sept. 1941; prior to the meeting at the Elks Club that Mine "B" would not open unless the employees joined UMW. I decided at that time to join U.M.W. so that I could work at Mine "A".

"I did not attend the meeting at Rodmon Hall and I did not receive notice.

"[REDACTED] told me that a meeting was to be held at the Elks Club to see if the employees at Mine "A" would join UMW. I attended this meeting on a Sunday in Sept. 1941. [REDACTED] was in charge of the meeting. Someone made the statement that Mine "A" would not open unless the employees joined UMW. I voted to join UMW so that I could work at Mine "A". After the vote was taken, Edmondson of UMW made a speech and welcomed the employees of Mine "A" into U.M.W. I joined U.M.W. at the close of the meeting. I did not go to the UMW building after the meeting.

"So far as I know there were no U.M.W. organizers at the Elk's Club meeting. No one asked me to join UMW prior to the time I joined in Sept. 1941.

Conditions at Mine "A" at the present time are about the same under UMW as they were under PMA.

"I joined UMW in order to keep my job at Mine "A". I was satisfied with PMA and did not want to change to U.M.W.

"I have had this statement consisting of four pages read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED] Special Agent F.B.I.

[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois was interviewed at his home on September 15, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated he did not have a criminal record. [REDACTED] would not make a good witness as he finds it difficult to speak and understand English.

[REDACTED] furnished the following voluntary statement:

"Springfield, Ill.,
September 15, 1943

"[REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, no force, threats or promises have been made in obtaining this statement and I know that what I may say may be used in a court of law.

"I was born [REDACTED] emigrated to the U.S. [REDACTED] and I became a naturalized citizen of the U.S. in [REDACTED] in Springfield, Ill.

"I was employed at Mine "A" in about 1931 and I am at the present time employed at Mine "A" as a digger.

"I joined UMW in [REDACTED] and remained a member of that union until 1932 at which time I joined PMA. I joined PMA because my local UMW union changed to PMA. I do not know the reason my local UMW union changed to PMA.

"I read in the newspaper in about Sept. 1941 that Elshoff bought Mine "A" from Ryan. At the time I heard this I did not think there would be any change in the operation of Mine A.

"Prior to the time Elshoff bought Mine "A" the employees were satisfied with PMA. I thought PMA was a good union, but I never took an active part in union activities and it made no difference to me whether I was a member of UMW or PMA.

"I was never approached by an UMW organizer prior to the time I joined UMW in Sept. 1941.

"I heard someone talking about Elshoff operating Mine "A" through Mine "B". When I heard this I thought I would be out of a job.

"I did not hear any rumors that Elshoff would only open Mine "A"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] on condition that the employees joined UMW.

(continued) "I did not attend any meetings at PMA hall or Redmen Hall after Mine "A" was sold to Elshoff, in Sept. 1941. I do not remember if I had notice of such meetings or not.

"I attended a meeting at the Elks Club on a Sunday in Sept. 1941. I voted at this meeting to join UMW as all present voted to join UMW. I also joined UMW at the end of this meeting. I heard some of those attending this meeting make a statement after we voted, that if we would not join UMW Mine "A" would not be opened. I did not see any UMW organizers at this meeting nor do I remember Edmondson of UMW making a talk at this meeting. I did not go to the UMW building after the meeting. I find it difficult to speak and understand English, therefore, I was unable to obtain much information about the sale of Mine "A" and what went on at meetings.

"Conditions at Mine "A" have been about the same under UMW as they were under PMA.

"It makes no difference to me whether I am a member of UMW or PMA. I want to be a member of which ever union that will allow me to work the most.

"I have had this statement consisting of three pages read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signed - [REDACTED]

Witnessed: -

[REDACTED] Special Agent F.B.I.
[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his residence by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on September 16, 1943. [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED] and came to the United States in [REDACTED] and became a United States citizen in [REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois. [REDACTED] is presently employed as a digger at Mine "A". He cannot speak or understand English very well, and would make an unsatisfactory witness. He advised that he has never been arrested.

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 16, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill. make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and make it without fear of threat force, or promise of any kind.

"I was born in [REDACTED] came to the U.S. in [REDACTED] and became a U.S. citizen in Springfield in [REDACTED] I work at Mine 'A' as a digger.

"I was working in Mine 'A', Springfield, in the spring of 1941, as a member of P.M.A. About Sept. of 1941 I read in the paper that ELSHOFF bought Mine 'A' from RYAN. I did not bother to think much about this and did not talk about it with anyone. I only attended one meeting after I read about the sale and that was on a Sunday at the Elks Club. I went because I read about it in the paper. I usually do not attend union meetings.

"No one ever told me that Mine 'A' would not operate except under U.M.W. I did not hear anything about Mine 'A' being operated by hauling coal thru Mine 'B'. I did not hear that I had to join U.M.W. to keep my job.

"I was satisfied with P.M.A. but it did not make any difference to me whether I was under P.M.A. or U.M.W.

"At the meeting at the Elks Club I voted to join U.M.W. and I joined U.M.W. right after the meeting. I joined U.M.W. because all the other men did and I wanted to keep my job. No one forced or threatened me in any way and no one told me I had to join U.M.W. I do not remember much about the meeting.

"It doesn't make any difference to me whether I work under P.M.A. or U.M.W. and I see no difference at Mine 'A' under U.M.W. than there was under P.M.A.

"This statement of two pages has been read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Witness:

(signed) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I.

[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED],
Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at
his home by Special Agents [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was

cooperative, and it is believed that he would make a good witness on the Mine A situation because he spoke at one of the meetings at PMA Hall on this situation. [REDACTED] has no known criminal record. He furnished the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 19, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill.
do voluntarily make the following statement to Special Agents [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] No threats or promises have been made
to cause me to make this statement.

"I was born [REDACTED] I started working
in the mines about [REDACTED] joining UMWA at that time. I have worked at Mine
A off and on since [REDACTED] as a digger. I switched over to PMA in 1932 along
with all the miners at Mine A. I preferred PMA because I had more to say
and could vote.

"I learned about the sale of Mine A from the newspaper, and I
thought that I was in for the same kind of trouble that the miners had had
over at Mine B. I didn't know what to expect as I heard that they were
going to pull the coal of mine A out through Mine B. I also heard talk
to the effect that Mine A would remain closed until all the men joined
UMWA.

"I attended one meeting at PMA hall where the situation caused
by the sale of Mine A was discussed. I spoke at that meeting and told the
men to find out what Elshoff was going to do before they switched over to
UMWA. Seems to me that a committee was appointed. It seemed to me that
the feeling was in the air already that the men were going to swing UMWA.
[REDACTED] seemed to be leaders in this
switch. This group was always bringing up something unreasonable or radical
when we were under PMA.

"I didn't attend any more meetings because I didn't like the way
things were being run. I heard from [REDACTED] that UMWA was going to
'work me over' because I stuck up for PMA.

"The next time I went to a meeting was at United Mine Workers Hall
where I was told that it was the last chance to sign up without an initia-
tion fee. The majority had already swung over and there was nothing else
to do if you wanted to work at Mine A. The men joined because many of the

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL .

INTERVIEW WITH

(Continued)

Mine A employees were old men and were afraid they couldn't get other jobs. The men had also read & heard about all of the trouble at Mine B and didn't want to have

anything like that.

"When the mine first opened they would dock you for anything, and when you went to the meetings you couldn't talk. They also elected their own officers whether you wanted them or not.

"If I had a free and voluntary choice of unions I would prefer Progressives, as you can say what you think under PMA & elect your own officers.

"I have read the above statements made by me consisting of 2½ pages. The same are true and correct.

/s/

"Witnessed:

/s/
/s/

Special Agents, F. B. I.
Springfield, Ill."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

On September 19, 1943, [redacted] of [redacted] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] had difficulty in understanding the questions propounded to him and for this reason, it is not believed that he will make a good witness. He has no criminal record. His statement is as follows:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 19, 1943

"I, [redacted] Springfield, Illinois, do make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] and [redacted] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me; I have been told I need not make any statement and that this statement can be used in court.

"I was born in [redacted] I came to the United States in [redacted] I am not a citizen of the United States. I am now employed at Mine 'A' as a digger and have been employed here since about [redacted] I was a member of the United Mine Workers at this time and remained a member until 1932 when the rest of the miners at Mine 'A' went over to the Progressive Miners Union. I was in favor of the Progressive Miners Union and the switch over. [redacted] myself then remained Progressive Miners as long as we could. I feel that this is a good union and that it conscientiously tries to represent the miners. I first heard about the sale of Mine 'A' [redacted] who read about it in the newspaper. I figured that my job was insecure and that I probably would not be able to go back as a member of the Progressive Miners Union.

"I heard the stories that Elshoff would not reopen the mine unless it was under the United Mine Workers Union and that he was going to hoist the coal from Mine 'A' out through Mine 'B'.

"I attended the same meetings at the Progressive Hall and at the United Mine Workers Hall with [redacted] and I held out against joining the United Mine Workers as long as I could. When we saw that the majority had gone back, we finally signed up.

"I wish to say that I went back to Mine 'A' as a UMW member only because the majority did and to preserve my job. I am not satisfied with conditions in the UMW as you don't have a free vote or the right to discuss issues being put to a vote. These are railroaded through. If I had my free choice I would be a member of the Progressive Mine Workers Union.

This statement has been read to me by [redacted]

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

(Continued)

[REDACTED] and it is all true.

/s/ X [REDACTED]

"Witnessed:

/s/
/s/

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, F. B. I.
Springfield, Ill."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] On September 15, 1943, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was cooperative and it is believed that he will make a good witness. He disclaims any criminal record. His statement is as follows:

"September 15, 1943
Springfield, Illinois

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois do make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me; I have been told I need not make any statement and that this statement can be used in Court.

"I was born in [REDACTED] I became a naturalized citizen through my father at [REDACTED] on November [REDACTED] I began working at Mine "A" about [REDACTED] as a United Mine Worker. I noticed that the U.M.W. seemed to get along with Mr. Ryan all right. In 1932 our men became dissatisfied with John L. Lewis as President and when he stole the ballots on the question of the wage scale we formed a new union, the Progressive Mine Workers of America. I did participate in the formation of P.M.A. by soliciting new members. During the entire time the P.M.A. union represented the miners at Mine "A". I was satisfied with the organization and it appeared to properly represent the men. I first heard about the sale of Mine "A" when I came home from town and saw it in the paper. I figured this was bad for the miners and knew that we would either have to go back to the United Mine Workers or give up our jobs.

"I heard the rumors that Elshoff wouldn't reopen Mine "A" unless it was under the United Mine Workers and I also heard it said that he was going to operate Mine "A" through the Mine "B" shaft. While I didn't pay any attention to the latter rumor I was inclined to believe that the former rumor was true. I heard these stories from fellow members of our local.

"I went back to work at Mine "A" as a United Miner because I felt that I wouldn't be able to go back to work as a Progressive Miner and because a majority of the Mine "A" employees switched over to U.M.W.

"While I was with the Progressive Mine Workers I served as Pit Committeeman. I did not attend any of the meetings at which the miners discussed the sale of Mine "A".

"I do notice that under the United Mine Workers that the working conditions are not as good as they were under the Progressive Mine Workers.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

Our grievances are now handled by company men and they refer the grievances to the Superintendent if they have time and he has to take up the grievance with Oscar Falcetti, Superintendent of Mine "B". What he says goes whether the men like it or not. Recently I noted that the loose explosive powder was not getting out the coal and I got up at a meeting of our local and suggested that a Committee go see Elshoff about putting in stick powder which is more efficient. The committee composed of [REDACTED] and another fellow were appointed and they talked the matter over with Elshoff. Later [REDACTED] told me that I had better not come up to the next meeting, that those fellows were fixing up to beat me up and that Elshoff had said that I was a "Progressive Agitator!"

"I have noticed also that the local union is not disposed to oppose the company on a particular issue. Since the powder incident when the union failed to make an issue out of the stick powder and accepted the company's wishes I have stopped going to the union meetings.

"I have been read the within statement consisting of three and a third pages by [REDACTED] and it is all true.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
and:
[REDACTED]

Special Agents, F.B.I.
Springfield, Illinois.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] On September 14, 1943, [REDACTED] was interviewed at his home at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] appeared to be cooperative but he had difficulty in comprehending questions propounded to him and it is not believed that he would make a good witness. He disclaims any criminal record.

He gave the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 14, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], Springfield, Illinois, do make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me; I have been told I need not make any statement and that this statement can be used in Court.

"I was born in [REDACTED] and became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1932 or 1933. I was employed at Mine "A" in [REDACTED] and have been working there ever since. In that time I have belonged to the United Mine Workers Union and the Progressive Mine Workers Union. Before 1932 I was satisfied with the United Mine Workers organization and I changed over to the P.M.A. because the rest of them did. After I changed over to the P.M.A. I was satisfied with that organization and believe it represented the miners.

"I learned of the sale of Mine "A" to Elshof in 1941 by reading it in the newspaper. I also received a letter from Mr. Ryan in which he said he had sold the mine and that I was no longer an employee of Mine "A". I also received an unsigned letter telling me that if I wanted to keep my job at Mine "A" that I would have to change my union affiliations. I knew when I heard the mine was sold that I would have to change unions if I wanted to keep my job. However, no one put any pressure on me to change unions. I heard a rumor to the effect that Elshoff would not reopen Mine "A" unless it was operated by the U.M.W. but it had no influence on my decision to join the U.M.W.

"I attended one meeting of the Mine "A" employees held at the Elks Hall where the miners discussed as to whether or not they should go over to the U.M.W. I recall that a decision was reached at this meeting to go over to U.M.W. and then Ray Edmundson was called in. He promised us our jobs.

"I have noticed no difference in working conditions under U.M.W.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

as compared with working conditions under the Progressive
Minor's Union.

(continued)

"I have been read the within statement consisting of
two and a fraction pages and it is all true.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, F.B.I.
Springfield, Illinois.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed at his home, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on September 17, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

During the course of this interview [REDACTED] was definitely nervous and agitated and although he expressed a willingness to give the Agents any information he could and was outwardly entirely cordial, he refused to answer any questions concerning the events that happened at the meeting held at the Elks Club. At the conclusion of the interview he was asked if he had been approached concerning this case and told not to talk to Agents. He denied this repeatedly. He was also asked why he was scared to tell Agents about the meeting at the Elks Club, and while he denied being frightened, it was noted that this question gave him a definite start. It is not believed that [REDACTED] was telling all that he knows concerning this case and it is suggested that he be brought before the Grand Jury for further questioning. He advised he has no criminal record. He refused to sign the statement, which will be set out below, although he stated that it was all true and that there was no reason why he should not sign the statement.

"I, [REDACTED], give the following information to [REDACTED] who are known to me to be Spec. Agents of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made me to get this statement. I am now working at Mine A as a driver. I have been there since 1932 or 1933. I was born [REDACTED] I joined the P.M.A. because I wanted to, I had no preference of one Union over the other.

"I heard through gossip that Elshoff was taking over Mine 'A'. I never paid any attention to it at the time, I figured if I didn't work there I'd work someplace else. From 1932 to 1941 I was satisfied with the way P.M.A. was handling things. When Elshoff took over Mine 'A' nobody came to my house at all to ask me about it or which union I wanted. I don't recall hearing anything at the time to the effect that Elshoff was going to take coal from Mine 'A' through Mine 'B' nor do I recall hearing that he would only operate Mine A with a U.M.W. union.

"The only meeting I remember attending was at the Elks Club. I don't recall how I heard about this. I don't remember at this time who had charge of this meeting. I am not sure why this meeting was held at the Elks Club and I don't want to say what the purpose of the meeting was. I was not a member of any committees appointed at this time and I did not go to Elshoff's, or Edmundson's office or to the Leland Hotel after the meeting. I joined the U.M.W. at Mine 'A' about the time it opened. I joined U.M.W. of my own free will. Conditions at Mine A are the same under U.M.W. as they were under P.M.A. so far as I am concerned.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(Continued)

"I have read this two page statement and to the best of my knowledge it is all true and the information therein is just as I have given it to the Agents.

I don't care to sign this, I have no particular reason for this.

Witnesses:

/s/

Special Agent, F.B.I.
St. Paul, Minn.

Special Agent F.B.I.
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 17, 1943"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois, on September 15, 1943.

At his residence [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, Agents interviewed [REDACTED] and he advised he never had been in any trouble in his life. He appeared to be honest and truthful but it was noted he did not know much about what went on because of his position. It is felt that he would make a fair witness if his testimony were necessary and he appeared to be very cooperative.

The following signed statement was obtained from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 15, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED], who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made to get this statement.

"I started at Mine A around 1934 & at the present time I am [REDACTED] there. I was born [REDACTED]. I was a member of the P.M.A. when I started at Mine "A" in 1934. I took no hand in the switch from U.M.W. to P.M.A. and after the strike in 1932 I got a job in a place where the P.M.A. was. I hated to see the trouble which caused the split between U.M.W. and P.M.A. I would rather have seen the men satisfied with one union.

"I first learned that Elshoff had taken over the Mine "A" through the papers and then later I got a letter to that effect from Mr. Ryan the former operator. At the time I did not know what would happen, whether I had a job there or not, I figured I would just have to wait and see. Before Elshoff took over Mine "A" things went along well between P.M.A. and Ryan. I was not approached as to my opinion or whether we should join the U.M.W. or not and I had no one come to me and try to get me to join U.M.W. I don't think I heard anything about the possibility that Mine "A" might be operated through Mine "B". I did not hear any rumor that Elshoff would only open Mine A under a U.M.W. contract. I attended 2 meetings, one at P.M.A. Hall and one at Elks.

"I believe I read in the paper of the meeting to be held at P.M.A. Hall. I think this meeting was held just to discuss how the mine was to be opened. I am not sure but I don't think any committee reported or was appointed. I don't recall any trouble at that meeting.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"I heard of the meeting at the Elks Club through the papers. I believe that [REDACTED] presided. This meeting was to see how the feeling of the men were about starting the mine. I think what we did was sign a slip to go over to U.M.W. if we wanted to go to work. I thought I would be without a job if I didn't sign up, so since that was the way it was going to be I signed the slip of my own free will. Edmundson came over later and gave a talk. I don't recall what was said. I did not care which local was at Mine "A". I just wanted to go to work. I did not go to Edmundson's or Elshoff's office the night of the meeting. Conditions at Mine "A" since 1941 under the U.M.W. are the same in my job as always. I would not be able to say as to how they are in the mine because I don't come in contact with the miners.

"I have had Agent [REDACTED] read this statement which is written on this and two other pages to me. It is all true and correct to the best of my knowledge and is just like I have told it to the Agents. I am signing this of my own free will as it is the truth.

Signed [REDACTED]

Witnesses

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, FBI
St. Paul, Minn.

[REDACTED]
Spec. Agt. FBI (Milw)
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 15, 1943.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

On September 14, 1943 Special Agents

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] interviewed

[REDACTED] at his home. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is very intelligent and was outwardly entirely cooperative. It is to be noted that at the time of this interview [REDACTED] advised agents that although he had joined the P.M.A. he had always favored the U.M.W. He advised that he has no criminal record. From the information given at the time of this interview it is not felt that [REDACTED] would make a good witness, particularly as his story is liable to be prejudiced due to his admitted preference for U.M.W.

The following signed statement was procured from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 14, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who are known to me to be Special Agents of the F.B.I., no threats or promises have been made me to procure this information.

"I am working at Mine A as 'stable boss'. I have been there about [REDACTED] years. I was born in [REDACTED] I first joined a mine union in [REDACTED] at Springfield, it was U.M.W. I was working at Mine 'A', in 1932, when they went to P.M.A. with the others. I would just as soon have stayed with U.M.W. at the time. During the time we had the P.M.A. union at Mine A there were no outstanding disputes there between the company that I know of. When ELSHOFF took over Mine 'A' in 1941 I believe I read of it in the papers. I figured that if he had bought it and they made a switch, I would go over with the rest of them, if I wanted to stay there. I was not approached at this time about joining the U.M.W. I heard some talk that ELSHOFF might operate Mine A through Mine B but it was just talk. This might possibly be done if they wanted to make a big mine out of 2 little ones as they are connected by the main Hallageway. I did not hear that ELSHOFF was going to close Mine A unless the men joined U.M.W. I attended one meeting at the Kedmans Hall the meeting at the Elks and tried to attend one at the P.M.A. Hall but the P.M.A. officials wouldn't let us hold it and the meeting was broken up. There were only one or two who could speak. I did not see any fight I got sorta discussed and left before it was all over. I think there was a committee appointed to see if we couldn't find a place to have a meeting. I was not a member of that committee. It seems to me the announcement of the next meeting was published but I wouldn't be sure of that. [REDACTED] was in charge of the meeting at Kedman Hall. I think this meeting was had to see if we would have an investigation to decide if we would join U.M.W. There were no outsiders at this meeting. At the Kedman Hall meeting they decided to have another meeting but they couldn't get Kedmans Hall so they had it at the Elks Club. This

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

meeting was in charge of [REDACTED] We took
took a standing vote on whether they would go to
U.M.W. and I think they voted solid to do this.

I don't recall hearing anything about opening

Mine A and to my knowledge nothing was said about the men having to
join U.M.W. to keep Mine 'A' open. My theory as to why the men switched
over is that ELSHOFF had a contract with U.M.W. at Mine 'B' and would
probably operate Mine 'A' under a contract with U.M.W. In my heart I
have always been U.M.W. I joined P.M.A. in 1932 only because I had to
go over to keep my job. After the voting was over LAY EDMUNDSON came over
and talked to us. He said he thanked the men for the way they had voted
and told them they would be accepted back in U.M.W. and treated the way
they had always been. That same time we signed cards going over to U.M.W.
I did not go to Edmundson's office, the Leland Hotel or ELSHOFFS office
after this meeting. I have never held a union office and did not then.
Since the U.M.W. has been back at Mine 'A' I think that conditions at
Mine 'A' have been improved. Dues are about the same but working con-
ditions have improved, I think, if the men can see it. I heard a
progressive official, I understand say that hadn't any body better turn
over to U.M.W. if they did he had some boys in Southern Illinois that would
take care of them. I was not forced to join U.M.W. but did so of my own
free will.

"I have read this 3 page statement & to the best of my
knowledge and belief it is all true and as I have given it to the
F.B.I. Agents, I am signing this of my own will as it is the truth.

"Witnesses:

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, F.B.I.
St. Paul, Minn.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, F.B.I. (Milw.)
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 14, 1943."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] on September 14, 1943, went to the residence of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois,
and with the assistance of a neighbor woman, whom he called over, he advised that he does not understand English well and that his wife does not either. He further stated that he has been at Mine A for many years and that his daughter is in Chicago for two weeks, but that she could assist in interviewing him upon her return. He advised that he hurt himself at Mine A and has been in the hospital until a month ago.

[REDACTED] further advised that he was a citizen through naturalization and that he was born in [REDACTED]. He said he attended a meeting on a Sunday at the Elks Club, but he did not know what went on because he could not understand English and he advised that he voted over to UMW because the rest of the local did. He said that he does what the young men do and nobody forced him to vote that way. He stated that if his daughter were present she could act as his interpreter.

Stenographic notes of the above were taken by Agent [REDACTED] and they are being retained in instant file.

It was noted that [REDACTED] is a rather old man and it is felt that he would make a poor witness.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on September 14, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He advised that he had never been arrested. He stated also that he still has a job at Mine A although he has not worked for the past five or six months as he said that he had to leave because [REDACTED] he himself did not feel very well. However he stated his tools are still out there and he can return whenever he wants to. [REDACTED] appeared to be more intelligent than the ordinary miner and it is felt that he would make a fair witness if his testimony were necessary. The following signed statement was obtained from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 14, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] give the following statement to [REDACTED] who are known to me to be Special Agents of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made me in order to get me to give this statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED] I came to the U.S. in [REDACTED] I became a citizen in [REDACTED] at Springfield. I first went to Mine 'A' to work the spring before it went back as U.M.W., I think this was in the spring of 1941. I am a digger and worked there up until 5 or 6 months ago. I first joined a mine union around about [REDACTED] in Springfield, Ill. I joined the Progressives while working at the Jefferson Mine but I worked at Mine 'A' as a Progressive for Bill Ryan. The mine closed in the spring and then Elshoff took it over and we joined the U.M.W. in a body in order to go back to work. I felt this was the only way to get Elshoff to open the mine, everyone knew this. I read in the paper that Elshoff was to take the mine over, then of course the men all knew it too and they felt the only salvation for them was to join the U.M.W. A couple of men came to see me at my home and asked me how I felt and I told them I was going to do what the other men did. When I worked at Mine 'A' for Bill Ryan they never had any trouble, for a fact they never have any trouble there now either. I never heard anything about the possibility of Elshoff operating the Mine A through Mine B. There was a rumor at the time that the U.M.W. had given Elshoff a pile of money to operate Mine 'A' and get it over to U.M.W. I heard too that unless the men went right over to U.M.W. the mine would be shut down. I never attended any meetings where the question of returning the Mine 'A' men to the U.M.W. was discussed. I joined the U.M.W. out at Mine 'A', I never voted on returning to U.M.W.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

I just joined up they told us our P.M.A. card would be excepted so I just joined up at the mine as the other men had joined.

"I have never had any perference as to which union I belong to.

"I have had Agent [REDACTED] read this two page handwritten statement to me and it is all true and correct and as I have given it to the Agents. I am signing this of my own free will.

Signed [REDACTED]

Witnesses:

/s/ [REDACTED]

Special Agent, F.B.I.
St. Paul, Minn.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent FBI (Milw.)
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 14, 1943"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Illinois, was interviewed at his home by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was cooperative but had to be questioned through an interpreter as his understanding of English is not very good. For that reason, plus the fact that he had very little knowledge of the Mine A situation it is not felt that he would make a good witness. [REDACTED] has no known criminal record. He furnished the following signed statement:

"

[REDACTED] Ill.
September 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], Ill., do voluntarily make the following statement to Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to cause me to make this statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED] arriving in America in 1905. I was naturalized at Springfield, Ill. 1921. I started in mines as soon as I came to America, joining up with UMW. I have never been an officer in any union. I am presently employed at Mine A as a digger, having started there in 1936. I had join the Progressives at that time. Both unions are the same to me.

"I know that Mr. RYAN sold the mine to Mr. ELSHOFF, who owns Mine B, but don't know how I found out.

"I never heard about Mine A going to be closed unless the men joined UMW, or that Mine A would be closed and the coal taken out through Mine B.

"I attended one meeting in Springfield, where the men decided to join UMW. I don't know where that meeting was held, or remember much about it.

"I have had the above page of statements made by me read to me by Agent [REDACTED]. The same are true & correct.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
Springfield, Ill."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] as interviewed at his residence, Springfield, Illinois, by Special Agents [REDACTED] on September 15, 1943, with the assistance of his wife as he does not understand the English language very well. She advised that he has never been arrested. It is felt he would make a poor witness. He furnished the following signed statement.

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 15, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves as being Special Agents of the F.B.I. I have had [REDACTED] help me as I don't understand the English language very well & what I have to say will be the truth to the best of my knowledge. I was born [REDACTED] & came to U. S. in [REDACTED] & I became a citizen [REDACTED] years ago. I have been at Mine [REDACTED] years & am still there as a digger. In 1932 I just followed the rest over to P.M.A. & I did not care what union was there as both were the same to me and I did not prefer one over the other. I saw in the paper that Elshoff bot Mine A and I was not interested in it at all then as I didn't care who owned it. I had no complaints against P.M.A. as far as I was concerned. My wife says that two men came to my home but I wasn't home & they wanted me to join up with U.M.W. so that Elshoff would open up Mine A but they never came back to see me. The men at Mine A all talked around that if they wouldn't join up with U.M.W. Elshoff would not open up Mine A & I believed it but not for sure and that was why I later joined U.M.W. I never went to any of the meetings at P.M.A. Hall, Redman Hall, Blks Club and I never was told about them & I don't understand good anyway if I did go. I signed up at the meeting in the U.M.W. Hall. It was the first meeting of the new U.M.W. local as they had turned over by then & this was before Mine A opened. I never voted & had to sign up in order to go back to work as the local had changed from P.M.A. to U.M.W. Since U.M.W. has been at Mine A things are just the same for me as they were under P.M.A. and it still doesn't make any difference to me what local is there. I have had Agent [REDACTED] read this two (2) page statement to me and it is true and correct.

Signed [REDACTED]

"Witnesses:

/s/ [REDACTED]

Special Agent, F.B.I.,
St. Paul, Minn.

Special Agent FBI (Milw)
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 15, 1943"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

ber 17, 1943.

The following investigation was conducted by
Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois, on September 17, 1943.

At his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, Agents interviewed [REDACTED] who advised he never has been arrested in his life. It was noted that he is an intelligent individual, and he readily understood the questions and answered them readily and intelligently. It is felt he is honest, and he appeared to be cooperative, and it is believed he would make a very good witness if his testimony were necessary.

Agents obtained from him the following signed statement:

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 17, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the F. B. I. No threats or promises have been made me to give this information. I quit Mine A in July, 1942 & had been there about [REDACTED] years or so. Presently I'm a [REDACTED] & have been since Jan. 1943. I was born in [REDACTED] I was not at Mine A when it went P. M. A. in 1932 but I was a member already when I started at Mine A. It seemed at first P. M. A. was a little better but at end were about same as U. M. W. but still may be a little better. I think I heard from the men in 1941 that Elshoff bot Mine A and I didn't know then just what would be the result of it. Up to then I had been satisfied with P. M. A. I heard men went around but no one came & asked me to join over or how I felt then. [REDACTED] I believe, told me about a meeting that was to be held. I also heard from the miners that Elshoff might take coal out from Mine A thru Mine B & if I remember, it was also mentioned at the meeting. I think [REDACTED] told us that [REDACTED] I never went to many meetings. I also heard that if we went over to U. M. W. Mine A would be opened & I believe some one told us this too at the meeting & I think it was [REDACTED] who said it & then I felt that I had to join over to U. M. W. or I would be without work. I think I attended several meetings but I did not go to the one on Sunday at the Elks Club but I went to a few before then. I did attend a meeting on the 7th floor of the U. M. W. Bldg. & that was when I joined up. Edmundson was not there but some Board member of U. M. W. was there & welcomed us back into the fold & said we would be treated very nicely. We were told we had to belong to U. M. W. to work out there so I had to join up in order to work. After this I believe I was working already & had to go to this U. M. W. to sign up & I think it was for us who had not been at the Elks Club. It was either to go to work under U. M. W.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

or be without a job. I did not belong to any committees & did not go to Edmundsons or Ellsheffs office. It seemed that after U. M. W. took over the rumor was the Progressives used to run the mine but that the company would now run it. Things were not as good under U. M. W. as under P. M. A. & they changed a lot of small things such as starting at 7:15 A. M. instead of 7:30 A. M. I have read this 2 (two) page statement & it is true & correct to the best of my knowledge. This makes (3) three pages now.

"I am signing this of my own free will.

"Signed: [REDACTED]

"Witnesses:

/s/ [REDACTED]
Special Agent, F. B. I.,
St. Paul, Minn.

/s/ [REDACTED]
Special Agent, F. B. I. (Milw.)
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 17, 1943.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED], who has a room at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed on September 15, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. He advised that he has no criminal record. It was noted that he was rather hard to understand, although he appeared to understand the questions. It is felt he would make a rather poor witness unless his testimony were absolutely necessary. Agents obtained the following signed statement from [REDACTED] which he signed in the presence of his landlady, [REDACTED].

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], give the following information to [REDACTED], who are known to me to be Special Agent of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made to get me give this information.

"I have been at Mine A as a digger for about [REDACTED] yrs. I was born [REDACTED]. I came to U.S. in about [REDACTED]. I became a citizen about [REDACTED] ago in spring.

"I joined over with P.M.A. when the rest of the men at Mine 'A' did. It was all the same to me which union they had. At the time P.M.A. was the union at Mine 'A' I liked them.

"I heard that Elshoff had taken over Mine A in the papers, from other miners and I also got a letter from Ryan telling me of it. It was all right with me. I did not care who ran the mine as long as I had a job. I met some fellows on the street and they told me if we didn't join up with U.M.W., maybe the mine would not open and Elshoff might take the coal out through Mine B. I don't know who these men were, there were many of them all talking this way. When I heard this and that it didn't cost anything I figured I better join the U.M.W., it didn't make any difference to me one way or another any way. There were several meetings held at this time. I went to one at Redmans Hall and one at the Elks Club. I know at these meetings we were told that if we wanted to have Mine A opened we would have to join U.M.W. as Elshoff don't like the Progressives. At the Elks Club we voted for going over to U.M.W. it was by standing vote. After the election Ray Edmundson came and gave me talk. I don't know what he said other than that U.M.W. was a good Union. I voted for U.M.W. because I wanted to go to work and you couldn't get a job any place else. I signed up for U.M.W. that very same afternoon. I was not a member of any committee and I did not attend the meetings in Edmundsons or Elshoffs office after the Elks Club meeting.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

"Conditions at Mine A under U.M.W. are the same as they were under P.M.A. as far as I am concerned.

(Continued)

"I have had Agent [REDACTED] read this two page statement to me and it is all true and correct so far as I can recall. I am therefore signing it of my own free will_

-S- [REDACTED]

"Witnesses:

/s/ [REDACTED]

Special Agent, F.B.I.,
St. Paul, Minn.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent FBI (Milw.)
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 15, 1943"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] at Springfield, Illinois, on September 17, 1943. At a rooming house at [redacted] Springfield, agents interviewed [redacted]. On September 16, 1943 he was contacted in the morning and inasmuch as he had to go to work around 11:00 A.M. he suggested agents return at 10:00 A.M. on September 17, which they did but agents had to wait for him about 10 minutes as he did not appear at his room until 10:10 A.M.

He was very uncooperative and he was told at the start that if he did not wish to talk to agents he did not have to but he said he wanted to. During the interview he once asked if agents were not through yet and he was again told that if he did not want to answer the questions he should so advise agents and they would leave but he said for agents to continue.

He denied that he had been contacted by anyone and he is felt to be withholding information and it is suggested that he be called before the Grand Jury to ascertain his full story.

He furnished the following unsigned statement:

[redacted]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 17, 1943.

"I, [redacted] give the following information to [redacted] who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made me to give this information. I have been at Mine A. about [redacted] years & I am still there & deliver powder. I drove mules on day shift till 1 1/2 years ago. I was born in [redacted]. In 1932 I went over to P.M.A. as the local did & I did not help to organize. I don't care to say if I wished to go back to one union over another. I read in papers that RYAN sold out Mine A. It didn't make any difference to me as I have to make a living. I never heard that Mine A might be operated thru Mine B. I don't know if Mine A was shut down in 1941 or not but I know it was shut down for 2 summers. I don't care to answer if I heard that ELSHOFF would operate it only as U.M.W. mine. All I know is what I read in the papers. I did not go to any meetings as I think I went on nights then & did not go out to meeting at Elks Club. All I know about it is from the papers. I was not on any committees then - they are no good for anyone. I had no complaint at all against P.M.A. I won't

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

answer if I have any preference for one over another. I signed up at Mine A with the U.M.W. No one has talked to me about this investigation & it is true to the best of my knowledge.

Special Agent, F.B.I.
St. Paul, Minn.

Special Agent FBI (Milw.)

Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 17, 1943."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] at Springfield, Illinois, on September 16, 1943:

At his residence [redacted] Springfield, Illinois, Agents interviewed [redacted] in the presence of [redacted], and he advised he never has been arrested in his life. [redacted] had some difficulty in understanding the questions asked as he is rather illiterate and he had some difficulty in expressing himself. It is felt that he would make a poor witness unless his testimony is necessary.

Agents obtained from him the following signed statement:

[redacted],
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 16, 1943.

"I [redacted] give the following information to [redacted] who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made to me to give this statement.

"I was born in [redacted] & I came to U. S. in [redacted] & became a citizen about [redacted] at Springfield, Ill. I have been at Mine A as a digger for about 10 years & am still there. I joined over to P.M.A. in 1932 as all others did. I like both unions as they don't make any difference to me at all. I read in papers that Elshoff bot Mine A & people also talked about it. I didn't think it would make any difference to me who owned it or what union I belonged to. I liked P.M.A. while at Mine A & they were alright to me. No one & asked me about joining over to U.M.W. in 1941. I don't remember of hearing that Elshoff might take coal out of Mine A thru Mine B. Everyone was talking that Elshoff would open Mine A as U.M.W. & I felt & believed that way & then figured I would be out of a job maybe too as jobs were hard to get. I heard they had some meetings but I don't understand what they say so I never went to many meetings. I don't know or remember if I was at Redman's Hall but I think I was at Elk's Club meeting on a Sunday when the men stood up & voted. I don't know what they said. We all signed up to go back to U.M.W. then. I signed up with U.M.W. in order to have a job. Everyone was saying if we did not sign up we would have no job and I have a large family so had to have a job. I did not belong to any Committee. I don't know what else was said at the meeting & I went right back home after the meeting. I find no difference in one union from another & we have to work under both of them. I have had Agent [redacted] read to me this two (2) page statement & it is true & correct to the best of my knowledge and I have signed this of my own free will."

/s/ [redacted]

WITNESSES:

[redacted]
Special Agent, F.B.I., St. Paul, Minn.

[redacted]
Special Agent F.B.I. (Milw.)"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at the Springfield Office by Special Agent [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on September 8, 1943. [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED]. He is a naturalized American citizen. [REDACTED] was somewhat reluctant to give information, stating that he is now [REDACTED] members of both UMW and PMA. It appeared as though this factor might be influencing his statement, in view of the fact that he could recall very little specific information. Other than his poor memory, [REDACTED] would be a good witness due to his appearance and ability to express himself. He furnished information as set forth in the following signed statement.

"Springfield, Ill
September 8, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED] I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement. I am willing, if necessary, to go to court, and repeat any part of this statement.

[REDACTED]

"In 1941, Mine A closed on the last day of March. This was the usual custom of this mine when it was operated by William Ryan. I went into [REDACTED] I was busy and did not keep posted too much on what the men were doing. I went to the meetings, and did whatever activity was necessary.

"One day after an announcement in the paper that Elshoff had purchased Ryan's interest in Mine A, [REDACTED] and ran into [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] These men asked me if I was going to the Union meeting at Redman's hall. I asked them what the meeting was going to be held at Redman's hall when the Progressives had a hall of their own. They told me that they could not get any justice at the Progressives. Before that I had heard rumors among the men that Elshoff and Mine B was driving an entry from Mine B into Mine A, and were going to operate Mine A from Mine B. The men who were working in Mine B used to come out and tell us about that. I asked these men why they were going to have a meeting, and whether they wanted to go out of the

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

Progressives. They said no, that they just wanted to find out about their jobs at Mine A.

"I do not recall exactly what happened at the first meeting we held after that. It was held at the Progressive Hall. I do not think that a meeting was held at Redman's hall. I know that [REDACTED] and these others, and other men talked at the meeting about the entry being driven from Mine B into Mine A, and the possibility of mining Mine A from mine B. They said then that they did not think that we would be able to get our jobs back because of that. They said that they thought that if we joined the United Mine Workers, that Mine A would be reopened and not be mined through Mine B. I do not recall that they quoted anyone as having said that, but that was the general consensus of opinion. It was common knowledge that the entry was being driven from B to A. At that meeting a committee was elected to go to see Elshoff and find out what was going to happen to Mine A. I do not recall who was on that committee. I know I was elected to the committee. It was to meet at the union hall at 10AM on one day, and we were to all go out together. When I got to the hall, two of committee had already gone out, because they thought that the UMW was going to keep them from going at 10. [REDACTED] a P.M. board member, but not a member of local #51 went, and someone else. I do not recall who that was. I do not know what results they had in their conference with Elshoff. I do not think they saw Elshoff, but did see Falcetti. I do not recall what Falcetti told them.

"By the next meeting, [REDACTED] had talked to all of the men. They all thought that they would not get their jobs back, and their was a lot of trouble keeping order at the meeting.

"All of the men seemed all set to go over and join the UMW then. I do not think that there were more than about 30 of us who were not. There was no violence at that meeting, but there was a lot of confusion. I do not recall the details. I do not think anything else happened until the meeting of the men at the K of C hall. I did not go to that meeting, because I knew it was to join the UMW, and I had said that I would never join the UMW.

"I had intended to go back to work at Mine A when it reopened, [REDACTED] When the local went UMW, I would not go back, because I knew that I could not work under those conditions. I had heard about what had happened at Mine B and how the company had favored UMW members, and knew that I would not be able to get a good room, track, etc., if I went to work at Mine A under the same company, so I did not go back. I thought my rights had been violated, and taking away my right to work at Mine A under the conditions that I could work there.

Re: JOHN L. LEIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

"Before Elshoff bought Mine A there was no dis-
sension as far as I know about the union, and there
was no activity to join any other union. It was the
story that was passed around about the entry being
driven from Mine B into Mine A, and the operation from B, and the story that
if they joined the U.M. Mine A would be reopened, that caused the men to
change.

"I have read the above statement on this page and two other pages.
It is all true and accurate.

/S/ [REDACTED]

/S/ [REDACTED] F.B.I.

[REDACTED] Special Agent F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

The following investigation was conducted by
Special Agents R. [REDACTED] and J. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois, on September 18,

1943:

At his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, agents interviewed [REDACTED] who advised he has no criminal record. It was noted he is rather illiterate and it is felt he would make a poor witness unless his testimony is necessary.

Agents obtained from him the following statement which he signed with an "X":

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 18, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the FBI. No threats or force has been used to get me to give this information. I was born in Lithuania [REDACTED] now & I came to U. S. in [REDACTED] became a citizen [REDACTED] at Springfield, Ill. I have been at Mine A since [REDACTED] & am still there as a digger. I went to P.M.A. in 1932 as whole local went over then. I read in the paper that Elshoff bot Mine A & nobody felt good then and we all were scared & felt we would have no jobs. No one came & saw me about going over to U.M.W. I heard that Elshoff might take coal from Mine A thru Mine B & that they would connect the two mines & if we wanted to work we would leave to join U.M.W. & I think it was just a scare then & I was scared too as I had not worked for a long time. Heard this from the miners. I also heard from other miners that Elshoff would only open Mine A as U.M.W. & I also heard this at some meeting I think and I felt I would be out of a job. I never went to any of the meetings at Redman's but did go to meeting at Elks Club. There they said Mine A would be reopened if we went back to U.M.W. I heard about the meeting from a couple of other miners on a Sunday. [REDACTED] was in charge of the meeting. We all stood up & voted & I did because all the others did and I felt if it was good enough for the others it was good enough for me. I never belonged to any committees. We all signed up on some blank at the Elk's Club. I went directly home from there. Since U.M.W. have been at Mine there is no difference - same as before under P.M.A. & I had no complaints against P.M.A. while they were there. I have had

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

Agent [redacted] read to me this two (2) page statement & it is true & correct to the best of my recollection. I have signed this of my own free will.

"Witnesses.

"X X

The mark of [redacted]
[redacted] made in the
presence of [redacted]
[redacted]

"Witnesses

[redacted] (signed)

Spec. Agt. FBI

[redacted] (signed)

Special Agent, F.B.I.

St. Paul, Minn.

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 18, 1943"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] Illinois on September 14, 1943. He was very cooperative and seemed to be above the average in intelligence, although his information was very limited. He would be a good witness insofar as his statements made in the following signed statement are concerned.

"Sept. 14, 1943

[REDACTED] Ill.

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make any statement.

"I was born on [REDACTED] in Illinois and presently reside at [REDACTED]. I am presently employed at [REDACTED]. I first started working in [REDACTED] and joined the UMW at that time. I started working at Mine A in 1939 and was there until the first of 1943. I was working at Panther Creek in 1932 when the state went progressive so I just signed up with progressive. I didn't have anything to do with the start of progressive.

"Everything was going along fine at Mine A when Elshoff bought the mine from Ryan. I got a letter from Ryan telling me he had sold the mine & at first I thought nothing about it. I believe this was in the early fall of 1941. I know that the progressive union held some meetings after the sale was announced, but I didn't attend any of the meetings. I was living in Auburn at that time and that's one of the reasons why I didn't go to any of the meetings.

"All I know is that the majority of men in progressive had signed up with United at a meeting at the Elks. It was some time after this that I heard the men had all gone United & that if I wanted to work I had to sign up. I had heard that Elshoff had made the remark that if the mine hadn't gone United, the mine wouldn't have opened, but I do not have any other information about this. I went down to the United Hall and signed up just before the mine opened in the fall. I was not forced to sign up & nobody ever threatened me to sign.

"I do not know any of the details of any of the meetings held by progressive in the fall of 1941 and joined United because I wanted to be sure of a job.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH
[REDACTED]
(Continued)

"I have read over this statement of 2 pages
and I wish to state it is true to the best of
my memory.

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnesses:

/s/ [REDACTED]

Special Agents, F.B.I.,
U.S. Dept. of Justice"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was jointly interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on September 18, 1943. He appeared reluctant to answer any questions, advising that he had no information. However, he agreed to furnish a statement which is set forth below.

"Springfield, Illinois
September 18, 1943

"I [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

"I was born in [REDACTED] entered the United States in [REDACTED] and obtained my citizenship through my father [REDACTED] who was naturalized in the State of Pennsylvania, City and date not known.

"I am presently employed at Mine A. I started working in this mine about three or four months before Elshoff bought it in 1941 and have worked there since that time. When I started working there I was a member of the Progressive Mine Workers of America which will be referred to as the UMW. I joined with the majority.

"I did not notice any change in working conditions under Elshoff. I did not care which union I joined. Both were the same to me. Mr. Ryan sent me a letter and said the mine had been sold to Elshoff. I would just as soon work under Elshoff as Ryan.

"I attended none of the meetings during the period the PMA members were trying to decide whether to stay in the union or join the UMW.

"I am a digger at Mine A now. I know nothing about the union troubles at the mine during the time of the change of operators and change of unions.

"I recall now that I went to the meeting of the PMA at the Elks Club in September, 1941. Ray Edmonson of the UMW said that if we wanted to join the UMW, the mine would open soon, but if we did not, maybe the mine would not open. So we all joined the UMW. I think I saw Edmonson at the meeting from the time it started. I never saw Edmonson before that time and I do not know if I would recognize him now if I saw him. I was not on any committee. I never heard Elshoff would try to operate Mine A through mine B, but I did hear miners say Elshoff would not open the mine unless the men joined the UMW.

[REDACTED] (signed)

"WITNESSED:

[REDACTED] (signed), Special Agent, F.B.I.

[REDACTED] (signed) Special Agent F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was jointly interviewed at his residence on September 16, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is presently employed at Mine A as a digger, and [REDACTED] readily answered questions, but always favored the UMW. He cannot read the English language, therefore, [REDACTED] read him the following statement which he executed:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 16, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

"I was born in [REDACTED] entered the United States in [REDACTED] and was naturalized at Springfield, Ill. in [REDACTED]

"I am presently employed at Mine A as a digger. I started working at Mine A about 1935 and have worked there since that time.

"It makes no difference which union I work under [REDACTED]

"I saw a notice in the newspapers in 1941 that Elshoff had bought Mine A from Mr. Ryan. It made no difference to me whether Ryan operated the mine or Elshoff.

"The working conditions at Mine A were just as good under the Progressive Mine Workers of America, which will be referred to hereinafter as the PMA, as they are now under the UMW and no better.

"No one ever talked to me about my joining the UMW.

"When Elshoff bought Mine A the miners were saying that he would operate Mine A through Mine B. I did not know whether Elshoff would do this or not. It seemed like the miners thought he would. I thought that since the UMW had the bargaining rights at Mine B, the Mine A miners would have to join UMW if that mine was going to operate through Mine B. I joined the UMW in 1941 because everyone else did. It did not make any difference to me. I just wanted to keep my job and the reason I joined the UMW was because I wanted to continue working and everyone else was going over to that union.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"I attended at least one of the PMA meetings at the PMA Hall when Elshoff bought the mine. The President of the Local PMA, [REDACTED], presided over the meeting. I heard about this meeting from the miners. I do not remember what the President said. The idea of the meeting was to find out if Elshoff would recognize the PMA at Mine A.

"The PMA Pit Committee was supposed to go to Elshoff to see if he would recognize the PMA. All three of the members of this committee refused to do this. They did not want to have any meeting with Elshoff.

"The miners then elected a six man committee to go to Elshoff. This committee went downstairs in the PMA Hall and tried to get Elshoff on the telephone. I do not remember if they talked to him or not.

[REDACTED]
were some of the miners on this committee.

[REDACTED] told me that night that when he went into a room at the PMA Hall to use the telephone, [REDACTED] a PMA member, stopped him in the hallway and wanted to talk to him. [REDACTED] told him to wait until he had finished talking on the telephone. When [REDACTED] left the telephone and came back in the hallway [REDACTED] and some more men were waiting for him and [REDACTED] pushed [REDACTED] around. I do not know why.

[REDACTED] and some of the other committeemen who were supposed to call Elshoff were hit and beaten up when they came from the telephone. I did not see this myself. I only heard about this. I do not know why this happened. Only two members of this committee came back to the meeting. These six committeemen had volunteered to talk to Elshoff. [REDACTED] did not tell me whether any of the committee had been able to get Elshoff on the telephone or what was said if he did. At this meeting, the secretary of the PMA came into the meeting and said that everyone who was going back to the UMW was a scab and told them to "get the hell out of here." I understood this to mean to get out of the PMA Hall. Everyone kept quiet. The secretary had a bunch of men with him. He came into the meeting just after the fight downstairs in the Hall.

"I attended the meeting at the Redman's Hall. A man named [REDACTED] was in charge of the meeting. The miners all said they wanted to join the UMW. The idea of having the meeting at Redman's Hall was to get together and leave the PMA union. As far as I know, there were no UMW men at this meeting. [REDACTED] started the meeting at Redman's Hall. [REDACTED] was not at the Redman's Hall meeting, neither was [REDACTED] (phonetic). The six committeemen referred to above

C 6

Re: JOSE L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] were at the Redman's Hall meeting. It looked like all of the miners who wanted to join the UMW went to the Redman's Hall meeting.
(continued)

"I attended the Elks Club meeting. By that time most of the miners had decided to join the UMW. [REDACTED] (last name not recalled) was in charge of this meeting. He made the motion to have the group of miners at the meeting join the UMW. I do not remember if anyone called Edmonson of the UMW, but he came to the meeting when it was nearly over.

"He made a little speech and said he was glad everyone wanted to come back to the UMW. I did not see Blahoff or Falcotti at any of these meetings and never heard they were there. I saw no UMW men at these meetings.

"Edmonson said Mine A would open right away.

"I was not on any committees at these meetings.

"I think working conditions at Mine A are better now than they were under the PMW.

"I do not read English so I have had [REDACTED] read this statement to me which consists of four and one quarter pages and it is true.

/s/ [REDACTED]

WITNESSED:

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, F.B.I.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent F.B.I."

JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois on September 10, 1943.

At the residence of [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, Agents interviewed him and he advised he never has been arrested in his life.

[REDACTED] He appeared to be a very intelligent individual and has a wonderful voice and readily furnished all information he possessed concerning line A. It is felt that he would make a very good witness if his testimony is necessary.

Agents obtained from him the following signed statement:

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 10, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] give the following statement to [REDACTED] who are known to me to be Special Agents of the FBI. No threats or promises have been made me to procure this statement and I give it of my own free will. I was born in [REDACTED] I joined the U.M.W. in about [REDACTED] when it was first formed. I have worked for the Union under Harrington. [REDACTED] I went to work at Mine "A" about the time it was opened I worked there for the last [REDACTED] years up until about [REDACTED] years ago.

"In 1932 when there was a split and the P.M.A. was formed I did all I could to get the men to break away from U.M.W. and join P.M.A. I attended some meeting of P.M.A. from 1932 to 1941 but I was not so active as I should. The union at that time was a miners union and the miners were satisfied with it. It was the general policy for Mine A to shut down each spring and to reopen each fall. Prior to 1941 I knew of no movement to return to U.M.W. or of any group that wanted such a change. A fellow named [REDACTED] and one I believe named Cudde Baumgarner of Lawson, came to me about 2 or 3 weeks before the switch back to U.M.W. and told me that if we would change back to U.M.W. that mine would open. Baumgarner told me that Falsetti had told him that if we would go over to U.M.W. the mine would reopen at once. They did not tell me that if we didn't return to the U.M.W. Mine A would be operated through line B but I heard conversation to that effect. After they told me this Baumgarner suggested we tried to get up a meeting.

JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

[REDACTED] and I went around and contacted all the men we knew and got up a meeting, this was held I believe at P.M.A. Hall. I did not get to this meeting it broke up in an argument before I got there. The officers of local 51 P.M.A. had heard of it and broke it up before I got there, the progressives never interfered with any meeting [REDACTED]. After this [REDACTED] contacted me again and we organized another meeting, this was held upstairs on Monroe St. in some hall. This meeting went off quietly but we did not have enough there to decide anything all the men there were from Mine A. Edmundson did not attend any of these meetings and neither Baumgarner or [REDACTED] made any talks, they were both very poor at this. No one else contacted me from U.M.W. and I never saw Edmundson until we called him in to organize us after the meeting at the Elks Club. After the second meeting we organized a big meeting which we held at the Elks Club, this was the meeting at which the men voted to join U.M.W. I think the men voted to change back to the U.M.W. because they were afraid that Mine A would be kept closed and coal removed from it through Mine B. I know I told them this, it was what I had heard and believed, I think Baumgarner was the one who told me. I think [REDACTED] were sincere in what they had told me and were only trying to keep their job. I don't think this goes back any farther than [REDACTED] and myself. I don't believe that Falsetti, Elshoff or John Lewis had anything to do with it. I tried to influence the men to go back to U.M.W. because I did not want to see what had happened at Mine B happen at Mine A. I didn't want to see any things brought in and any men beat. I told the men this in a talk I gave to them, I don't believe the same thing happened here as happened at Mine "B", I think it was just the way things turned out. I worked as hard as anyone to get them to return, I never got one cent for this.

"We went around and got all the men to come to the meeting at the Elks, I was in bed but I went down [REDACTED] we elected officers and everything right at that meeting. At the meeting we took a standing vote all [REDACTED] were in favor but one, I had told the men we were there to vote on whether or not we were to return to U.M.W., I hurried this through because I heard Keck, Pres. of P.M.A. had a couple of men there to place a motion to postpone action and I wanted to head them off. After the vote we elected officers and then a man said that Edmundson was ready to swear us in to U.M.W. I appointed he and another fellow to go get Edmundson and they were there in about 5 minutes. After he got there Edmundson gave a short talk he said very little. There were a couple of fellows running to Edmundson and keeping him advised, but I don't think that even they were paid anything as they were always the ones to suggest passing the hat for a collection to pay rent on the hall and if they had been paid they would probably have paid such expenses themselves. Two or three of the P.M.A. local 51 officers went

JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

over as officers in the newly formed U.M.W. local. After the meeting Edmundson said he would arrange for Elshoff to meet with the officers as soon as he could, they met that night but I did not go with them neither did I go to the Leland Hotel that night. This meeting was on Sunday and I believe the mine opened the following Tuesday. I worked [REDACTED] then quit because I was sick. There was nothing that happened at any time that made me suspicious of events that took place in regards to this switch-over. I did not at the time know where Elshoff got the money to purchase Mine A.

"I have had Agent [REDACTED] read this 6 page statement to me and it is all true and correct and as I told it to the Agents.

"I want to correct this statement to add that Edmundson was brought to the meeting right after the vote was taken and before the officers were elected, as soon as he came in I told him that before we went any further I wanted to ask him a few questions. I asked him if he could guarantee that he could get Mine "A" started. He said, "Yes Sir, if they don't start Mine "A" I'll shut down Mine "B". Nothing else happened that was of interest except that Edmundson and a couple of other big fellows he had with him were there during the election of officers.

"Agent [REDACTED] has read all of this to me including the addition and it is all correct and as I told it to Agents. It consists in all of seven pages. I am signing this of my own free will.

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Spec. Agt. F.B.I. (Hilw)

Special Agent, F.B.I.,
St. Paul, Minn.
Springfield, Ill
Sept. 10, 1943"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Illinois, was interviewed at his residence on September 14, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] is employed as a digger by the [REDACTED] Illinois. He speaks and understands English well, but he is not very intelligent and would not make a satisfactory witness. [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] and stated he has never been arrested.

[REDACTED] furnished the following signed statement:

[REDACTED] Ill.
Sept. 14, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make it without fear of threat, force or promise of any kind.

"I was born in [REDACTED] I am presently employed as a digger at the [REDACTED], Ill. I first started working in coal mines when I was [REDACTED], Ill. I joined the United Mine Workers of America Union in about [REDACTED] I first started to work at the Mine "A" in Springfield in about 1936. I was then a member of the Progressive Mine Workers of America Union. I had joined PMA in 1932 because the whole local went PMA from UMW. I did not work in the mines from 1932 to 1936.

"I liked the PMA and was satisfied with it. I thought it was an honest union.

"In the fall of 1941 I read and heard that Elshoff bought Mine "A" from Ryan. The fellows from PMA who I talked to felt that Elshoff would not operate Mine "A" except under UMW. Because of the trouble there had been at Mine "B". I felt we would have to join UMW if we wanted to work at Mine "A". I never heard anything about anyone saying that the company would operate Mine "A" thru Mine "B". I heard the PMA men say if we did not join UMW we would not get our jobs back and I did not want to be out of a job.

"No one from UMW tried to get me to join UMW, and no one from the company told me I would have to join UMW to work at Mine "A". I didn't know there were any union meetings after the mine was bought by Elshoff until I read in the paper that there was going to be a meeting at the Elks Club in Springfield on a Sunday.

[REDACTED] was in charge of this meeting. All the men

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

were talking that if we did not change to UMW we would not get to work. We voted then to go UMW. No one forced or threatened us, or me, in any way, and no one from the company or no one from UMW talked to us and no one told us we had to join UMW. I voted to go over to UMW. After the vote Edmundson came and talked to us, but I do not remember what he said. I went right home after the meeting. I signed for UMW right after the election.

"I didn't make any difference to me whether I was PMA or UMW. I just wanted to do what most of the men in the local wanted to do. I did not want any trouble and I thought the best thing to do to avoid trouble was to do what the majority did, which was to go over to UMW. I was satisfied working under UMW at Mine "A".

"I quit working at Mine "A" in the fall of 1942 because the mine is too far away & I wanted to work closer to home. I joined PMA in Sept. of 1942 so I could work at [REDACTED]. It makes no difference to me what union I belong to. This statement of three pages has been read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

(Signed) [REDACTED]

Witnessed:-

[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I.

[REDACTED] Special Agent - F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was jointly interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] at his residence [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois. He appeared willing to fully answer the questions put to him, but his age and lack of interest in the affairs of the unions involved in this matter prevented the taking of a complete statement including the pertinent facts involved. He would not make an acceptable witness for these reasons.

[REDACTED] furnished the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

"I was born in [REDACTED] entered the United States in [REDACTED] and was naturalized at Springfield, Illinois on [REDACTED] I [REDACTED] and living at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois.

"The first mine union I joined was the United Mine Workers of America which will be referred to hereinafter as the UMW. I joined this union at the Jefferson Mine, Springfield, Ill. in [REDACTED]

"I started working at Mine A about [REDACTED] I worked there continuously until 1941.

"It made no difference to me whether I worked under the Progressive Mine Workers of America which will be referred to hereinafter as the PMA or the UMW. It was all right as far as I am concerned when the PMA organized at Mine A and the UMW lost their bargaining rights in 1932.

"I left the mine about six weeks after Elshoff leased the mine and took Mr. Ryan's place as operator.

"I saw a notice in the newspaper that Elshoff was the new operator at Mine A.

"I did not attend many PMA or UMW meetings. I did not attend any meetings in the Fall of 1941 when the question arose as to whether the mine would be operated under the PMA or UMW with Elshoff as the operator.

"I have never held a union office and in the last few years I have had no interest in mine unions. I was a coal digger in Mine A. I always

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
[REDACTED]
(continued)

voted with the majority, and when Elshoff took charge of the mine in the Fall of 1941 I joined the UMW. No one spoke to me to get me to join, but out at the mine I heard the miners say they were joining the UMW, so I did too, in order to keep my job.

"I stopped working at Mine A because of my health and age. I liked the UMW and the PMA. I do not favor either one over the other.

"I never heard that Elshoff would favor the UMW over the PMA. I do not know of any talk among the miners that they would have to join UMW because of Elshoff. All I know was that the men seemed to want to change over to the UMW, so I did.

"I attended none of the PMA meetings at the PMA Hall or the meetings at the Redman' Hall or Elks Club, Springfield, Illinois."

/s/ [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

"WITNESSED:

[REDACTED]
Special Agent F.B.I.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed on September 14, 1943 at [REDACTED] Illinois by Special Agents [REDACTED] was friendly and cooperative and would make a satisfactory witness to testify to those matters set forth in the following statement which he executed.

[REDACTED] Ill.
Sept. 14, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make any statement.

"I was born on [REDACTED] and presently have as my address, [REDACTED] I have been a miner practically all my life and first joined the U.M.W. in about [REDACTED] I have never held any union office in any union. I am presently employed at the [REDACTED] in Springfield. I started working at Mine A in 1939 and left the mine in June of 1943.

"I was a member of progressive when I went to Mine A and as far as I'm concerned all the unions are ali e. I dor't know of any difference between U.M.W. and progressive.

"I remember that I got a letter from Ryan saying that he had sold Mine A to Elshoff. I thought at first that Elshoff would shut down Mine A and just operate B. I thought I would be out of a job and I know a lot of the men felt that way. I know that Progressive had several meetings in Springfield after the mine was sold, but I never attended any of those meetings except the meeting at the Elks Club. I lived in Livernor and didn't have much chance to go to meetings.

"At the meeting at the Elks Club we were led to believe that if the mine wasn't operated by men in the U.M.W. the progressive men wouldn't be able to work Mine A. I had heard before the meeting that there was a rumor to the effect that Mine A was going to be operated through Mine B. I had also heard that Mine B might be operated through Mine A. It was at this meeting that all our men voted by a standing vote to go over to United. I guess all the men felt they would join whichever union operated the mine. I recall that Edmondson talked to us at that time after we had voted. He was called to the hall when the men asked for some assurance that the mine would operate if they all signed with U.M.W.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(Continued)

"Edmondson came to the hall & told us that if all the men went united he would get in contact with Elshoff and felt that the mine would open. As I recall it now we all filed up in front after Edmondson's talk and signed some papers for United. I signed at that time because I felt the mine wouldn't operate unless the men joined united. I think that I felt at the time that because Elshoff had bought the mine there was a great possibility of the mine being operated by the U.M.W. I don't believe I would have felt so sure of that fact if a stranger had bought the mine.

"I have read over this statement of three pages and wish to state it is true to the best of my memory.

/S/

"Witnesses

/S/

} Special Agents, FBI
U. S. Dept. of Justice"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] as jointly interviewed
[REDACTED] by Special Agents [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] at his residence, [REDACTED],
Springfield, Illinois on September 16, 1943. He appeared willing to
answer the questions put to him but took the attitude of a smart-aleck.
His appearance is fair, and he is alert, however, he did not attend any
of the pertinent meetings and though he furnished the following statement,
he generally had no information to offer. He declined to affix his
signature to the statement, which has been properly witnessed by the
interviewing agents:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 16, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary state-
ment to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special
Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of
Justice.

"I was born [REDACTED] I am
presently employed in Mine A as a company man, and live at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois. I have been employed at Mine A
since about [REDACTED]

"The first mine union I ever joined was the United Mine Workers
of America, which will hereinafter be referred to as the UMW. I joined
this union about [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill. I never
have held a position in a union. I started to work at Mine A under
the UMW. I do not remember what job I had at the mine at that time.

"It made no difference to me in 1932 which union got the
bargaining rights. I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America
which will hereinafter be referred to as the PMA, at Mine A in 1932 with
the rest of the miners. No one compelled me to, but I know that the
majority was going that way, so I joined too.

"I know that Elshoff was going to take the mine over from
Ryan in 1941. I learned this in the newspapers. I know then that
we would all have to change back to the UMW because of the situation
that had existed at Mine B under Elshoff. As far as I know Elshoff
wanted the UMW in his mines.

"All of the miners were talking the same way. I did not care
myself. I would just as soon work under the UMW as the PMA and the
miners I talked to felt the same way.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

"I had been satisfied working under the PMA at Mine A and as far as I know the same applied to the other miners.

"I have never been approached by UMW organizers to get me to join that union.

"I never heard that Elshoff might try to operate Mine A through Mine B.

"I heard nothing to the effect that Elshoff would more readily open the mine if the men joined the U.M.W.

"I heard that there were union meetings at the PMA Hall, Redman's Hall, and the Elk's Club, Springfield, Ill. I did not attend any of those meetings. I do not know what went on at the meetings or what was decided. I never heard there were any fights at any of those meetings and I do not know who led the discussions or what the issues were.

"I voluntarily joined the UMW in 1941. No threats were made to me. It made no difference whether I worked there as a member of the PMA or UMW. I was only interested in keeping my job there.

admitted correctness of the above statement after reading same on 9-16-43 but declined to sign.

WITNESSED:

Special Agent F.B.I.

Special Agent, F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was jointly interviewed at his residence on September 15, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED]. This individual is presently employed at Mine A as a digger. He attended all of the four meetings of the PMA in September 1941 prior to the miners at Mine A joining the UMW but he knew very few details of the meetings, stating he willingly joined the UMW as the job was more important than the union. He executed the following statement.

"Springfield, Illinois
September 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED], whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

"I reside at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois. I am presently employed as a mine digger at Mine A. I have worked at that mine since [REDACTED]. I was born on [REDACTED]. The first mine union I joined was the United Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the UMW, at Mine A, Springfield, Illinois in [REDACTED]. I was working at Mine A in 1932 when it went to the PMA. I joined the PMA with the majority of the miners at that time. I am referring to the Progressive Mine Workers of America, which I shall refer to as the PMA. No one forced me to join the PMA. It did not make any difference to me which union had the bargaining rights at mine A. In 1941 I learned through the newspapers that Elshoff had bought Mine A.

"I did not care who owned the mine. I had to work just the same. As far as I knew, the working conditions and the labor problems under the PMA at Mine A were satisfactory. No UMW organizers tried to get me to join the UMW. I heard the report that Elshoff might operate Mine A through Mine B. I did not believe this report. I also heard some statement to the effect Elshoff would open Mine A on the condition that the miners joined the UMW. Keeping in mind the trouble the PMA had had at Mine B, I figured the miners would have to join the UMW or the mine would stay closed. As far as I was concerned, due to work being scarce, I wanted to join the UMW to get work. At the same time, I want to say that I like the PMA, but the job was the main thing.

"It was my opinion before the PMA meeting in September, 1941, that the miners would join the UMW.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

"I attended four PMA meetings in September, 1941 when the miners were discussing joining the UMW. Two of these meetings were at the PMA Hall, one at Redman's Hall and one at the Elks Club. I learned of these meetings through the newspapers and through the miners.

"At the first meeting at the PMA Hall, the President of the local was in charge. I do not remember what was decided. There were no UMW men present and no fights. At the Second meeting, at the PMA Hall, I believe the Pit committee was asked to determine when the mine would open and under what conditions. I do not recall who was on the committee.

"At the meeting at Redman's Hall, [REDACTED] (phonetic), was in charge. [REDACTED] told us he had talked to Falcetti and that the prospects of the mine opening again looked better if the miners joined the UMW.

"All there was at the Redman's Hall meeting was the report of the committee. There were no arguments. The men present were all members of the PMA local.

"At the Elks Club meeting I am not sure who was in charge. There was little discussion before the vote. There was a standing vote in favor of joining the UMW. After the vote, we sent for Edmundson. Edmundson made a talk telling about the rights and power the UMW local would have. After that, we signed our applications to join the UMW. Edmundson brought a man who I think was his secretary, who helped with the application forms. As far as I knew, there were no UMW organizers at the meeting. I voluntarily joined the UMW. No one influenced me.

"The conditions at Mine A have not changed under the UMW as far as I can see.

"I have carefully read and fully understand the two and a half pages of this statement and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnessed:

/s/ [REDACTED]

Special Agent F.B.I.

Special Agent F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois was jointly interviewed by [REDACTED] Special Agents [REDACTED] at his residence on September 15, 1943. Due to his age he is not mentally alert, but appeared willing to answer the questions put to him. His appearance is unfavorable. He furnished the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.

"I reside at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois. I am presently employed at Mine A as a digger. I was born on [REDACTED] I arrived in the United States in [REDACTED] I was naturalized in Springfield, Illinois in [REDACTED] The first mine union I joined was the United Mine Workers of America, in [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois. I worked in several mines at Springfield as a member of the UMW and went to work at Mine A about [REDACTED] as a member of the UMW. I have worked in this mine continuously until the present time.

"I voluntarily joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the PMA, at Mine A in 1932, when the majority of the miners voted to join the PMA. It made no difference to me which union had the bargaining rights. I just wanted to work. After 1932 I felt the same way about this.

"I heard that Carl Elshoff bought Mine A in 1941 and I saw a notice in the newspaper. Also, Mr. Ryan sent me a letter saying he had sold the mine. It did not make any difference to me who operated the mine. The working conditions at the mine are about the same at the mine under the UMW as they were under the PMA. No UMW organizers contacted me. I never heard any rumor that Elshoff planned to operate Mine A through Mine B, or that the miners had to join the UMW before Elshoff would open Mine A.

When Mine A employees, or miners, talked about going to join the UMW in 1941, they had four meetings. Two of these meetings were held at the PMA Hall, and one at Rodmans Hall and one at the Elks Club. I knew about these meetings by the newspapers. At both the first and second meetings at the PMA Hall, the President of the PMA local was in charge. I do not remember what was decided. As far as I know, there were no UMW organizers present at these meetings. There were no fights as far as I know, there were no UMW organizers present. I do not know what was discussed because it was so long ago.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"I also attended the meeting at the Elks Club. I cannot remember who was in charge of this meeting. I recall having heard from the miners that it was necessary for us to join the UMW. There was a standing vote. As far as I know, there were no UMW members in the hall during this meeting. All I know about this meeting is that I joined the UMW during this meeting. I was not on any committees.

"I have read and understand this statement of two pages and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

(Signed) [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, F.B.I.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Street, Springfield, Illinois, was jointly interviewed at his residence by Special Agents [REDACTED] on September 17, 1943. [REDACTED] is presently employed at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois. He had little understanding of the matter under inquiry, only went to the Elks Club meeting and was not mentally alert. He made the following statement:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 17, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED], whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I reside at [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill. I am employed at [REDACTED]. I was born on [REDACTED]. I was employed at Mine A from [REDACTED] until April, 1942. The first mine union I joined was the UMW at Mine A. When Mine A went over to the Progressive Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the PMA, in 1932, I went with the majority as I was glad to get away from John L. Lewis. I was satisfied with the PMA.

"In 1941, when Elshoff bought Mine A, I heard about it by word of mouth. I felt I would rather have worked for Mr. Ryan because I knew he was good to work for. I thought we would have to join the United Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the UMW to keep our jobs because Elshoff was the operator of Mine B which was signed up with the UMW. No one tried to get me to join the UMW. I liked the working conditions at Mine A under the PMA. I heard the rumor that Elshoff would operate Mine A through Mine B but I did not believe it. I heard a rumor he would open Mine A on the condition the miners joined UMW. I believed this because I think the same union is in all mines under the same operators. He had Mine B under the UMW, and would probably want Mine A under the same union.

"The only PMA meeting I attended when the Mine A miners were talking about what to do about joining the UMW, was at the Elks Club in September, 1941. I learned of the meeting from the other miners.

[REDACTED] (phonetic) presided at the meeting. There were no UMW organizers present. I do not remember what was said. The vote was in favor of the UMW, and Edmundson was called into the meeting to ake the miners in as a UMW local. He came with another man who I did not know, and he made a talk, but I don't remember what he said.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"We signed UMW application cards. I was not on any committee and had no contact with any union officials.

"The working conditions for me were about the same under both unions, as far as I could determine.

"I have read the two pages of this statement and it is true.

[REDACTED]

"Witnessed:

[REDACTED] (signed)
Special Agent F.B.I.

[REDACTED] (signed)
Special Agent F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

was interviewed

at his residence, Springfield, Illinois, by Special Agents on September 15, 1943.

He appeared alert and willingly answered the questions put to him. He furnished the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 15, 1943.

"I, , make the following voluntary statement to , whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I reside at Springfield, Ill. I am presently employed at Line As an . I was born at . The first mine union I joined was the United Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the UMW, at Ill., at the . From until about 1934, I worked in mines in the State of Illinois and started working at Mine A about 1934. I have worked there continuously until the present time.

"I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the PMA when I started working at Mine A. I did this voluntarily, because I left Peabody Mine #59 as they had imported into that mine too many strange UMW miners. They weren't very friendly. I did not take part in the formation of the PMA. It made no difference to me which union I worked under as my work remains the same. I follow the majority in these matters.

"I first learned Elshoff had purchased Mine A from the newspapers. This made no difference to me. I thought I would have my job anyhow. As far as I know, the conditions at Mine A were satisfactory under the PMA. I went to very few union meetings. No UMW men tried to influence me to join the UMW. I was in a fight at Mine A at one time, but it was a personal matter and had nothing to do with union matters.

"I learned from the mine Superintendent, at Mine A, that Elshoff planned to operate Mine A through Mine B as he could cut down the overhead expenses by just operating one tippie. It was my understanding that a shot was made to connect the two mines and as a result, an opening was made between the two mines, but the lessor of Mine A objected and would not permit the coal from Mine A to be taken out through Mine B. told me this in about September, 1942. This is the first knowledge I had of this idea. This made no difference to me as I am the only

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"When Elshoff bought Mine A, I figured it would go UMW, as he had a contract with UMW in Mine B. I understand that the Peabody Coal Co. has a contract with the UMW with all mines they operate and I thought Elshoff had the same. I never heard any rumor about not opening Mine A until the men joined UMW.

"I attend few meetings and do not recall attending any of the PMA meetings in September, 1941 when the miners at Mine A met to discuss joining the UMW. I take all of my own grievances to the superintendent myself. I heard about the meetings from the newspapers and the miners, but I did not attend.

"I joined the UMW at the mine when it opened up under a UMW contract. It makes no difference whether I belong to the UMW or the PMA.

"I have read these two pages of this statement and it is true.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, F.B.I.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, F.B.I.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 17, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] [REDACTED] has a heavy accent but is not too difficult to understand. He has a rather quiet voice. His mental capacity probably exceeds that of the average miner. He gave information set forth in the following statement:

Springfield, Ill.
September 17, 1943

"My name is [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I am an American citizen. I am now employed at Mine A. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who has identified himself to me to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A for about [REDACTED] years. I was employed at Mine A when RYAN sold the mine to ELSHOFF. Before 1932 we had belonged to the United Mine Workers, and after 1932 the Progressive Mine Workers of America. Soon after the mine was sold, the men changed back again to the UMW.

"I remember reading in the paper that the mine had been sold. Soon after that there was a meeting at the Progressive Hall. We talked about changing that night. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of the UMW talked to us that night. As I recall, he told us that ELSHOFF had said that he would open the mine up if we joined the United Mine Workers, and if we did not, he would close Mine A and take the coal out through Mine B. The men at that meeting felt that they wanted to join the UMW. Some men, whom I do not know, came up to the meeting, and said that if we wanted to join the UMW that maybe they would clean out the Progressive Hall. To avoid trouble, that meeting was adjourned then. A couple of days later, we had another meeting at the Red Man's Hall on Monroe Street. [REDACTED] talked to us again that night, and told us that if we joined the UMW that we would not have to pay initiation fees, and that they would take us back as before. He also said that ELSHOFF had told him that if we did not join the UMW that he would take the coal out through Mine B, and we would not have our jobs.

"Soon after that meeting there was another meeting at the Knights of Columbus Hall, I think. At this meeting [REDACTED] talked again. EDMUNSON came over to the meeting when the men invited him, and told us that we could go back to the UMW without paying any fees, and that it would all be as before. He said that there might be some trouble, that the PMW

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

45595

INTERVIEW WITH men might picket us, but to go on back to work, and we would be alright. He also told us that if we joined the UMW, that he would see to it that Mine A was opened up, because if it was not, he would have the men close down Mine B. We needed to go to work, so we joined the UMW that afternoon.

"Before the sale of the mine, there had been no talk about changing unions. The mine was closed down that summer, but the men had not talked about changing unions. Some of the men were dissatisfied with the PMW because of high check offs, but I think most of them were satisfied with the PMW. I was satisfied with the PMW myself, and would have liked to stay in the Progressive at that time. Now I do not see any difference, but I liked, and I think most of the men, liked the Progressive at that time and wanted to stay in the Progressive Mine Workers of America.

"The conditions at the mine now are about as they were before. I do not see any change as far as that is concerned. I never talked to ELSHOFF myself. All that I know about what he said was what [redacted] told us. After the mine reopened, there was not trouble of any kind, and we all went back, and got the same rooms that we had before.

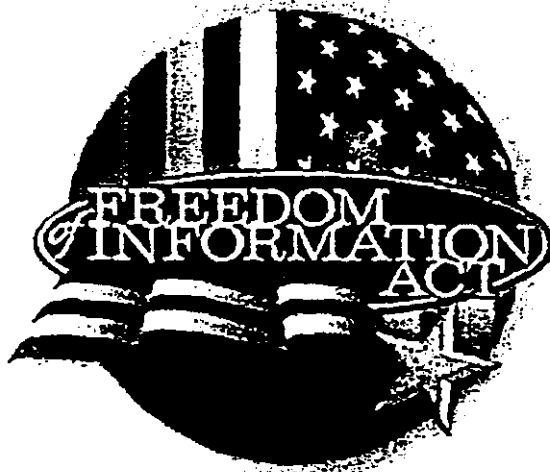
"I have read the above statement on this page and two other pages. It is all true and accurate.

/s/ [redacted]

[redacted] FBI

FBI

44-845-115



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOHN L. LEWIS

PART 10 OF 13

FILE NUMBER: 44-845

FILE DESCRIPTION
BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT JOHN L. LEWIS

FILE NO. 44-845

SECTION NO. 12

SERIALS 115 to 500

thru

115 to 720

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL 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.

_____ 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: *Deletions on subsequent pages are made pursuant to (b)(7)(C) and (b)(7)(D)*

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

44-345-115 p. 500-720

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

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 17, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is exceedingly difficult to understand due to a heavy accent. He can not read English. He was born in [REDACTED] and has been an American citizen for about [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] advised that he joined the U.M.W. in [REDACTED] and has always liked the U.M.W. better than any other union because of this. He did not like to get in trouble that was caused over the unions. He did not go to any of the meetings wherein the matter of changing unions was discussed. He wanted to change back to the U.M.W. so that there would be no union trouble, but did not go to any of the meetings because he was afraid that there might be trouble. He signed up for the U.M.W. at the U.M.W. Building in Springfield, on the last day, after everyone else had signed applications. He know nothing of the reasons the other men had for joining the U.M.W.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was jointly interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] at his residence on September 15, 1943. He appeared willing to answer the questions put to him, but due to his age, and poor knowledge of English, he would not make a good witness. He furnished the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

"I was born [REDACTED] I entered the United States in [REDACTED] and was naturalized at Springfield, Illinois in [REDACTED]. I live at [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill., and I am not employed because I am too old.

"The first mine union I joined was the United Mine Workers of America, which will be referred to hereinafter as the UMW. I joined this union at the [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill. in [REDACTED] I worked at various mines in the Springfield Area under the UMW.

"I started working at Mine A under the UMW about [REDACTED] I left Mine A in April, 1941. The mine shut down and I never returned to work when it opened up again under Elshoff. I was too old to work any longer.

"I was in favor of the change at Mine A from the UMW to the PMA in 1932. I do not want to work in a union that is led by John L. Lewis. I always liked the Progressive Mine Workers of America, which will be referred to hereinafter as the PMA.

"I heard about the operator, Mr. Ryan, of Mine A selling out to Carl Elshoff because it was mentioned in the PMA meeting at the PMA Hall about a week after Elshoff bought the mine.

"I did not want Elshoff to buy Mine A because he would try to get the UMW in the mine. There was some talk about this at the PMA meeting which I attended. I did not want to join the UMW, so I quit the first part of April, 1941.

"Everyone seemed to be satisfied when they worked under the PMA.

"No one talked to me about joining UMW. I attended two PMA meetings at the PMA Hall. It was brought of at these PMA meetings that

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

meetings.

Elshoff said he wanted to operate the mine under the UMW. These PMA meetings at the PMA Hall were in September, 1941. The notice of these meetings was posted on a bulletin Board at the PMA Hall. I do not remember who presided at these

"I was not on any committees.

"I saw no fight. At these meetings the miners were telling about having families and that they had to keep on working, and so to keep their jobs they had to join the UMW. I know nothing about the union trouble at Mine B.

"I saw no agitators or organizers for UMW at Mine A, or at the PMA meetings. I do not know the names of the men who did most of the talking at these meetings, but they said when Elshoff bought the mine he was going to get the UMW the bargaining rights.

"I did not go to the meeting at Redman's Hall.

"I went to the meeting at the Elks Club on Sunday afternoon, in September, 1941. A man named [REDACTED] (phonetic) was in charge of this meeting.

"I could not understand much of what was said at this meeting. I never knew any UMW organizers, so I can not say if there were any at this meeting. As I said, I had quit at Mine A, and was just interested in what went on. Most of the talked I could not understand.

"I can not read the English language, so I have had [REDACTED], read this statement to me which consists of two and one half pages and it is true and correct, and I understand what it says.

"

"His X mark

"Witnessed:

(signed)

(signed)

Special Agent, F.B.I.

(signed)

Special Agent, F.B.I."

1

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was jointly interviewed at his residence on September 16, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is presently working at the Panther Creek Mine #5, Springfield, Illinois under the PMA. He is alert, readily answered all questions, but did not attend any of the PMA meetings in September, 1941 when the PMA Local at Mine A was discussing joining the UMW. He stated he was contacted by former PMA men to join the UMW and did so merely to keep his job. He executed the following written statement:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 16, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED], whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

"I reside at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois. I am presently employed at the Panther Creek Mine #5, Springfield, Illinois, which job I have had since about the first of March, 1943. I was employed at Mine A from about [REDACTED] until February, 1943. I quit working at that mine to get a job nearer my home. I was born in [REDACTED]. I arrived in the U. S. in [REDACTED]. I was naturalized and became a U. S. citizen at Springfield, Illinois about [REDACTED].

"The first mine union I joined was the United Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the UMW, in [REDACTED] in [REDACTED]. I worked in the mines in [REDACTED] until [REDACTED] when I came to Springfield. In 1932 I was working at Peabody Mine #59 and I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the PMA, at this mine of my own free will. I worked there until I went to Mine A in [REDACTED]. I was satisfied working under the PMA. I first learned that Elshoff had bought Mine A, in 1941 by talk among the miners. I did not welcome the change from Ryan to Elshoff, because I thought the conditions at the mine would be better under Ryan, and the PMA and as it worked out, that was true. Under Ryan and the PMA, the working conditions were good.

"No UMW organizers approached me to join the UMW, but [REDACTED] (phonetic), a PMA man and five or six others whose names I do not recall, came to my house. [REDACTED] told me if I wanted to keep my job, I had to join the UMW as the mine would not open unless the miners joined the UMW. He did not use any threats or explain why he thought it would be like this. [REDACTED] and several men with him were talking to the other

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
[REDACTED]
(continued)

miners to get them to join the UMW. [REDACTED] contacted me about a week after the Elks Club meeting. I did not go to this meeting.

"I heard a rumor that Elshoff might try to operate Mine A through the Mine B tippie, but I did not believe it because it was not practical. This did not bother me, and I told the other miners so.

"I heard the rumor before [REDACTED] contacted me that Elshoff would open the mine on the condition the men joined the UMW. I believed this to be true as I knew about Mine B not opening until the miners working in that mine joined the UMW. Since Elshoff was now the operator of both mines, I thought the same would be true at Mine A. I joined the UMW only to keep my job. I would have rather been a PMA member. I feel most of the miners wanted the PMA because they knew about the Mine B trouble. They did not want to be out of work, so they joined the UMW.

"I heard from other miners about the meetings when the local of PMA at Mine A was meeting and talking about changing to the UMW. I did not go to any of the meetings. I thought the miners would join the UMW. I decided not to go to the meetings. I only went to the UMW Hall and signed up with that union.

"When Elshoff first started operating mine A in 1941, the conditions in the mine were not as good as they had been under Ryan and the PMA. Under Elshoff and the UMW, they refused to provide good air in the mine and did away with the measures taken by Ryan to improve this situation. They docked us excessively and did not tell us why. At that time, men were easy to get. Now, the conditions are better because men can get jobs elsewhere, and do not have to put up with that sort of thing.

"I have read and fully understand the two and one half pages of this statement and it is true and correct.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, F.B.I.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was jointly interviewed at his residence on September 18, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED]. He was cooperative, answered all questions asked; however, he had no information of particular value relative to this inquiry. He executed the following statement:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 18, 1943

"[REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED], whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

"I am presently residing at [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., and I am employed at Mine A as a digger. I started working there in [REDACTED] and have worked there ever since. I was born in [REDACTED] arrived in the U. S. in [REDACTED] and was naturalized at Springfield, Ill. in [REDACTED]. Prior to 1932 I was a member of the United Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the UMW, but in 1932 I voluntarily joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the PMA, to get away from John L. Lewis. I was well satisfied with the PMA.

"I first learned Elshoff had bought Mine A, from the miners. Ryan was a good operator and I would have rather worked under him. I knew working conditions under him were good.

"No UMW organizers tried to get me to join the UMW. It made no difference which union I belonged to.

"I heard a rumor that Elshoff might operate Mine A through Mine B, and also that the mine might not open unless the men joined the UMW. I did not care. I thought I would have my job anyway.

"When the miners were discussing joining the UMW, I only went to one PMA meeting and this was at the Elks Club in September 1941.

"I heard about the meeting from the miners. [REDACTED] presided at this meeting. I believe the men had made up their minds to join the UMW before the meeting. They took a standing vote to join the UMW and it carried almost 100%. There were no UMW organizers in the meeting and no fights. After the vote, Eduonson of the UMW was sent for to take us into the UMW. Edmonson arrived with a notary public and the miners signed UMW membership cards. Edmonson made a speech welcoming the miners back to the UMW, and told

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

the same.

us the mine would open within a week, and it did.

"I was not on any committee and had no contact with officials. The conditions under both unions are about

(signed)

"Witnessed:

(signed)

Special Agents, F.B.I.

(signed)

Special Agent, F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED], Springfield, Illinois, [REDACTED] was jointly interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at his residence on September 15, 1943. He willingly answered the questions put to him, and he indicated he would be willing to testify. Because of his age, [REDACTED] is not mentally alert and generally would not make a good witness. He furnished the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

"I reside at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois. I am presently unemployed. I was last employed at Mine A, and I stopped working there on [REDACTED] because of physical disability. I was born in [REDACTED] I arrived in the United States in [REDACTED] and I became a naturalized citizen at Springfield, Illinois in [REDACTED]

"The first mine union I joined was the United Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the UMW, at [REDACTED] I worked as a member of the UMW in the State of Illinois from [REDACTED] About [REDACTED] I went to work in mine A and worked there until [REDACTED]

"In 1932, I was working at Mine A and joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America, referred to hereinafter as the PMA. I joined when the majority voted that way. It did not make any difference to me which union had the bargaining rights. After I joined the PMA in 1932, I was satisfied.

"In 1941, I first learned in the newspaper that Elshoff had purchased Mine A. I was glad he bought it, because it had been closed all summer, and I wanted to go back to work. No one asked me to join the UMW at this time. The working conditions had been satisfactory in Mine A under the PMA.

"I heard a rumor that Elshoff might operate Mine A through Mine B, but did not know if he would, and it did not make any difference to me. I also heard a rumor that Elshoff might open Mine A upon the condition that the miners would join the UMW. I did not know if it was true, but I was in favor of joining UMW to get some money.

"The only PMA meeting I attended when Mine A miners swung over to the UMW was at the Elks Club on a Sunday. Some of the miners told me about the meeting. The fire boss at the mine, [REDACTED] (phonetic), presided at the meeting at the Elks club. They had a door keeper and no one got in except PMA members of the local. A vote was taken as soon as the meeting

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

started. In a standing vote all the men voted for the UMW. I was not named on any of these committees. After the vote, Edmundson, of the UMW was called in to take us as a local of UMW. Edmundson arrived with another man. I do not know what Edmundson said, but he had everyone sign up for the UMW.

"I never talked to any officials of the UMW, but went with the majority. I was glad Elshoff bought the mine as he opened it up right away. The mine had been closed all summer. I did not care what union they had at the mine.

"I have read this statement of two pages and it is the truth to the best of my knowledge.

" [redacted] (signed)

"Witnessed:

[redacted] (signed)
Special Agent F.B.I.

[redacted] (signed)
Special Agent, F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was jointly interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] by Special Agents [REDACTED] on September 15, 1943. This witness speaks broken English, and therefore is not easily understood. He appeared to have no knowledge of pertinent facts and would not appear to be a good witness. He furnished the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.

"I was born [REDACTED] entered the United States in [REDACTED] and was naturalized at Chicago, Illinois about [REDACTED]. I am presently employed in Mine A as a digger, and live at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois.

"The first mine union I joined was the United Mine Workers of America which will be referred to hereinafter as the U.M.W. I joined this union at [REDACTED]

"I do not remember exactly when I started working in Mine A, but I think it was in [REDACTED] years before the Progressive Mine Workers of America organized at Mine A. This union will be referred to hereinafter as the P.M.A.

"I started working at that mine under the U.M.W. I was in favor of the P.M.A. organizers at the mine in 1932, because everyone said it would be better than U.M.W. I did not see any difference. I was satisfied with the P.M.A., and liked to work under that union.

"I did not care whether Elshoff or Ryan operated the mine. I just wanted to work. When the majority of the miners joined the U.M.W. in 1941, I joined too. I knew that Elshoff wanted the U.M.W. in this mine from talking with other miners.

"The miners liked to work under the P.M.A. before 1941. These miners were as satisfied as I was, working under the P.M.A.

"I heard miners say that Elshoff said he was going to try to operate Mine A through Mine B.

"I attended the two P.M.A. meetings held at the P.M.A. Hall,

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

Springfield, Ill. at that time in September, 1941 when the miners were telling about joining the UMW and shortly after Elshoff became the operator of Mine A.

"I knew about these meetings from notices posted at the P M A Hall. The President of the PMA local presided at these meetings. I did not hear much of the conversation at these meetings because they talked too fast or I was too far away. I saw no fights. I was not a member of any committee. The conversation I heard was by the PMA local President who asked the men to decide what to do and ask them if anything was wrong with the working conditions at the mine, and such questions as that.

"I did not go to any other union meetings. I did not go to Redman's Hall or the Elk's Club, meetings.

"Conditions at Mine A have been the same as far as I know under the UMW as they were under the PMA.

(Signed) [REDACTED]

WITNESSED:

[REDACTED]
Special Agent F.B.I.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed in his residence on September 15, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] speaks and understands English very well. He was cooperative and stated that he is willing to testify if necessary. He denied having a criminal record.

The following signed statement was obtained from [REDACTED]

"Springfield, Ill.
September 15, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], make the following statement freely and voluntarily to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to obtain this statement.

"I reside at [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., and am employed at Peabody Mine #59.

"I was born on [REDACTED] About [REDACTED] I began to work in Mine A. Prior to that time I was a member of the United Mine Workers, and continued in that union after I started at Mine A.

"In 1932 I was in favor of the switch from U.M.W. to Progressive Mine Workers of America. I was fed up with the way that U.M.W. was running things at that time. When the men switched over I went along with them. From 1932 to 1941 I was completely satisfied with P.M.A.

"Sometime in September 1941 I heard that Mr. Elshoff had bought Mine A from Mr. Ryan. I heard that there was to be a special union meeting of P.M.A. to discuss this new development at Mine A. As I recall this meeting was held on a Sunday in the Elks Club, and [REDACTED] ran it. There was discussion in the meeting about switching from P.M.A. to U.M.W. This discussion was brought about because of the talk going around that we, the miners, had to join U.M.W. because Mine A had been bought by the owner of Mine B, and because we wouldn't be able to get jobs in Mine A unless we joined U.M.W..

"I don't remember hearing any talk about working Mine A through Mine B, or about Elshoff refusing to do business with two unions.

"There was no rumpus in the meeting at the Elks Club. I think that all of the miners were afraid that Mine A would not open up in the fall of 1941 unless they joined U.M.W. I recall that somebody sent for Edmundsen, but I think this was after the vote when the miners voted to

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

turn over to U.M.W. I only recall that Edmundsen thanked the men for turning over to U.M.W.

"At this meeting I signed up with U.M.W. I went along with the majority of the men. I figured that if I didn't go along with the majority, I would not get my job back. I didn't want to have the trouble at Mine A like they had at Mine B.

"I don't recall going to any other union meetings in September 1941. I hear [REDACTED] say that he had seen Elshoff but I don't remember if he told me what they talked about. I remember that [REDACTED] said something about his not being able to stay out of work all summer so he got wise and started to talk to miners about swinging over to U.M.W.

"When I heard that Elshoff bought Mine A, I thought he would start to work it right away. I didn't give the sale any thought until the meeting at the Elks Club. After that I thought that there might be trouble at Mine A like there had been at Mine B.

"I left Mine A in April 1942 to get a better job. I was not dissatisfied with U.M.W. when I left Mine A.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and two other handwritten pages, and I state that it is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnesses:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI,
Springfield, Ill.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed in his residence on September 15, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] does not understand English well, and has a very limited speaking ability. During the interview [REDACTED] had to act as interpreter. According to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] has no criminal record.

"Springfield, Ill.
September 15, 1943

"I [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will, with no threats or promises made to me.

"I am living at [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., and am working at Panther Creek No. 4. I was born [REDACTED] and came to the United States in [REDACTED] I have gotten my first papers, and am not yet a citizen. I joined the U.M.W. in [REDACTED] and stayed in that union until 1932, when I went along with the Mine A over to the Progressive Mine Workers of America. I began at Mine A about [REDACTED] and quit in [REDACTED] of 1943, because the air was bad, and was making me sick. I was satisfied with the switch from U.M.W. to P.M.A. in 1932. As far as I was concerned, it made no difference to me. I was willing to do what the men did.

"I saw that the Mine A was sold to Elshoff in the newspapers, and thought I might lose my job on account of the sale, because I figured Mine A would go U.M.W., and only U.M.W. men be employed there. I knew what had happened at Mine B, and thought the same thing might happen at Mine A if the men didn't join U.M.W. No one talked to me about joining U.M.W. before Ryan sold it.

"I went to a P.M.A. meeting, held, I think, some place on 5th Street, in September of 1941. [REDACTED] was one of the speakers, but I don't know the name of the man who led the meeting. [REDACTED] told the men that Elshoff planned to operate Mine A through Mine B, and that he couldn't operate Mine A unless the men joined U.M.W. I felt that I would have to join the U.M.W. or I'd lose my job. However, it didn't make any difference to me what union I belong to. I don't know of any special committee being appointed, and didn't go to any other meetings. I signed up with the U.M.W. at that same meeting, on a Sunday. I only signed because I thought I'd lose my job if I didn't. Since the U.M.W. has been back at Mine A, conditions have been all right.

[REDACTED] has explained this statement, consisting of this and one other page to me and I state that it is true

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] to the best of my knowledge.

[REDACTED]
(continued)

(Signed) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI,
Springfield, Ill."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed in his home on September 17, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] speaks English well, and understand it well enough to testify which he said he is willing to do. He said he has no criminal record. The following signed statement was obtained from him:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 17, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], make the following statement freely and voluntarily to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to obtain this statement.

"I presently reside at [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., and am employed in Mine A. I was born on [REDACTED]. In [REDACTED] I came to the United States, and I became a citizen on [REDACTED].

"I began to work in Mine A in [REDACTED] when I was a member of the United Mine Workers. In 1932 I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America. I was in favor of the switch because of the raw deal the miners got under the U.M.W. when the ballots were stolen, and when the U.M.W. signed a contract giving the miners a cut in pay. All the time I was in the P.M.A. I was entirely satisfied with that union.

"Some time in September 1941 I saw in the newspaper that Mr. ELSHOFF had bought Mine A from Mr. RYAN. Before I went back to work in the fall of 1941 I signed up with U.M.W. at the U.M.W. building. I heard many miners saying that if the men did not sign up with U.M.W. They would not have any jobs at Mine A. I am an old man, and I know that if I did not have a job at Mine A, I could not get a job in any other mine because I was too old. I signed up with U.M.W. only because I was afraid that I would not be able to get a job in any other mine. I signed up with U.M.W. after most of the miners had signed up at the meeting in the Elks Club.

"Previous to my signing up with U.M.W. I went to a union meeting at P.M.A. hall where the men discussed whether they should join the U.M.W. in order to work at Mine A. The local union president presided at this meeting. I think it was [REDACTED]. The men voted against joining the U.M.W. at this meeting. I don't remember anyone

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

3
talking for U.M.W., and I don't remember any committee being appointed at this meeting.

"I heard that ELSHOFF was going to pull coal from Mine A through Mine B. I know that ELSHOFF could not do this because there had to be a lot of digging first.

"I heard about a second meeting of the miners in P.M. hal, but I did not go to this meeting. I heard that some men talked for U.M.W., and that there was a fight, but I don't know what the fight was about.

"It seems to me that I received a letter from RYAN and ELSHOFF advising that RYAN had sold Mine A to ELSHOFF. I think that the letter stated that ELSHOFF was going to open Mine A under a U.M.W. contract.

"When I went back to work in Mine A, the company was bringing in men from all over the country. They began to double up in some of the rooms. The company got men that did not know how to work in this kind of a mine. Some of the men began to quit. Conditions at Mine A now are just as good as they were. At first it seemed that the company was trying to push all the old men out, but now the war is on, the company seems to be satisfied with the old men.

"I heard the local president, [REDACTED], tell some of the men that if the federal agents came to their houses, they should tell the agents that they do not know anything. The men whom [REDACTED] told were formerly employed at Mine B. He never said anything to me.

"Under the U.M.W. the men have to do just as the president says. If they question what he says, they may get beat up. This is what happened under [REDACTED] but conditions are better now. I was at one meeting when a minor was beaten up, but I don't know his name.

"This statement consisting of this and one other typewritten page has been read to me, and I state that it is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

[REDACTED]
Witnesses:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI,
Springfield, Ill."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill.,
[REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence on September 18, 1943, by
Special Agents [REDACTED] This
man speaks and understands English sufficiently well enough to testify, which
he will do if necessary. He admitted having been arrested for drunkenness
in Springfield, Illinois, but claimed to have no other arrest record.

Springfield, Illinois
September 18, 1943

"I [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement
to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will, with no threats or
promises made to me.

"I am living at [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., and
am working at Mine A. I was born [REDACTED] and came to the
United States when I was about a year old. I received my citizenship when
my father was naturalized. I started working at Mine A in [REDACTED] having been
a member of the U.M.W. since [REDACTED] when I joined at [REDACTED] In 1932,
I switched over to the Progressive Mine Workers of America. I voted for the
switch, and was in favor of it, thinking it would be a change for the better.
In 1941, I rejoined the U.M.W.

"I saw in the newspapers that RYAN had sold Mine A to ELSHOFF.
I didn't think anything about it, and didn't hear any rumors that he might
operate Mine A through Mine B, or that he would work with U.M.W. men only
in Mine A. No one talked to me about joining the U.M.W. at the time I saw
the notice. I joined the U.M.W., signing up at U.M.W. Hall. I haven't gone
to any meetings at all, either of the P.M.A. or U.M.W. I saw [REDACTED]
uptown one day, and he told me there was going to be a meeting at U.M.W.
Hall for the men to sign up. I don't know of any other meetings which might
have been held, and don't know anything more about the matter. Since I have
been working under U.M.W. at Mine A I have seen no difference in conditions
from what they were under P.M.A. at the mine. I signed with U.M.W. because
I thought I had to to keep my job, and know I couldn't get any other job.

"I have had read the foregoing to me, and state that it is
true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
Springfield, Ill."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed in his residence on September 14, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED]. This man stated that he is not a citizen of the United States because he cannot read or write English, and is not even able to write his own name. He does not understand English except short, simple words. [REDACTED] was present during the interview. She read the statement set forth below and advised that it contained everything that [REDACTED] had said in the interview. [REDACTED] declined to sign the statement with a mark, but said that everything in the statement is true. [REDACTED] said he has never been arrested.

"Springfield, Ill.
September 14, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], make the following statement freely and voluntarily to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to obtain this statement.

"I presently reside at [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill., and I am employed in Mine A. I was born on [REDACTED]. I came to the United States. I have not become a United States citizen.

"I joined the United Mine Workers in [REDACTED] and stayed in that union until 1932 when I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America. I rejoined the U.M.W. in 1941 when I was working at Mine A. I began to work at Mine A in [REDACTED].

"It makes no difference to me to which union I belong. I think that P.M.A. is as good as U.M.W.

"I saw in the newspaper that Mr. Elshoff bought Mine A from Mr. Ryan.

"Before I went to work in the fall of 1941, the pit committee of P.M.A. told me that I would have to join the U.M.W. before I went back to work at Mine A. I did not know why I had to join the U.M.W. I heard that Elshoff wanted both Mine A and Mine B to have the same union.

"I signed up with U.M.W. at a meeting on a Sunday in September 1941 at the Elks Club. At 1 AM on Monday morning Elshoff signed a

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

contract with the U.M.W. I don't know why the contract was not signed on Sunday. A man by the name of [REDACTED] ran this meeting. He told the men present that if they wanted to go to work in Mine A, they had to sign up with U.M.W. Edmunsen also was at the meeting. He said that if the men did not sign up with U.M.W., they would not get a job at the mine.

"I do not know anything about any special meetings other than the one I mentioned. I don't know anything about any special committees being appointed to talk things over with the mine management.

"The reason I joined the U.M.W. was only to keep my job at Mine A. I was afraid that I would not have a job if I did not sign up with U.M.W. Since then U.M.W. has treated me O.K. It makes no difference to me which union has the contract with Mine A.

"This statement, consisting of this and one other type-written page, has been explained to me by [REDACTED] and I state that it is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

"Witnesses:

/S/ [REDACTED]

Special Agents, F.B.I.
Springfield, Ill."

([REDACTED] read this statement and stated that it contained everything [REDACTED] had said in the interview. He said the statement was true, but declined to sign it with a mark.)

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed in his residence on September 18, 1943, by Special Agent [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] speaks and understands English very well. The statement set forth below was read by [REDACTED] who stated that everything in it is true. However, he declined to sign it without giving any reasons. It is believed his position on the U.M.W. Pit Committee may have influenced his refusal.

"
Springfield, Ill.
September 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following statement freely and voluntarily to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to obtain this statement.

"I presently reside at [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., and am employed in Mine A. I was born on [REDACTED]

"In 1932 I began to work at Mine A under the United Mine Workers. A few months later I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America when they obtained the bargaining contract with Mine A. In 1941 I rejoined the U.M.W. At present I am on the Pit Committee for U.M.W. at Mine A.

"I don't know any reasons for the switch from U.M.W. to P.M.A. in 1932. I was not too satisfied with P.M.A. at Mine A because it seemed to me that the union didn't even try to enforce the rights of the miners under their contract.

"In September 1941 I read in the newspaper that Mr. ELSHOFF bought Mine A from Mr. RYAN. At the time I did not think that Mine A would open up because I thought that ELSHOFF would try to operate Mine A through Mine B. At that time Mine B did not have sufficient facilities and equipment to get full production from both Mine A and Mine B at the same time. Before ELSHOFF bought Mine A, I heard some men say that Mine A could be operated through Mine B.

"Mine B was a newer mine, and the shaft of Mine B was really closer to the diggings in Mine A than the shaft of Mine A. I thought I would get a job at Mine B if they attempted to mine Mine A through Mine B. I knew that I would have to join U.M.W. in order to work at Mine B. I did not hear any rumors that Mine A would be operated only with U.M.W. men.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(CONTINUED)

"In September 1941 I went to a P.M.A. meeting at P.M.A. Hall. At this meeting we elected a committee of six to meet with ELSHOFF to ascertain if he was going to open Mine A. I don't remember who was elected to this committee. After the committee was elected, I left the meeting. I heard that there was a fight at this meeting, but I did not see it, or know the reason for it.

"I went to no other group meetings except a meeting at the Elks Club on a Sunday in September 1941. I don't remember who told me about this meeting. The purpose of this meeting was to see if the men wanted to stay in P.M.A. or swing over to U.M.W. Some big man whose name I don't know presided at the meeting. [REDACTED] was the man who proposed the question as to whether we should stay in P.M.A. or go into U.M.W. A vote on secret ballot was had, and the majority favored going into U.M.W. After the vote, RAY EDMUNDSEN came to the meeting. He said he was 'glad to have the men back.' At this meeting a committee was elected to go to see ELSHOFF. I was elected to this committee. Also on this committee was [REDACTED]

I don't remember if any others were on this committee. We met ELSHOFF in EDMUNDSEN'S office. OSCAR FALCETTI was also there. For some reason unknown to me we could not make a contract with Mine A at that time because it was Sunday. As I recall EDMUNDSEN called ELSHOFF by phone and asked him to come to his office. I think EDMUNDSEN called ELSHOFF two times. This meeting in EDMUNDSEN'S office was about 5 p.m. We discussed some provisions of the contract and the pay rate. There wasn't much argument over the contract. ELSHOFF seemed agreeable.

"After this meeting I went home, and about midnight I went to ELSHOFF'S office. ELSHOFF signed the contract without any trouble.

"Since 1941 conditions at Mine A seem to be better. The men got everything they want. I think ELSHOFF is easier to get along with than RYAN was.

"I joined U.M.W. in 1941 of my own accord. I was getting tired of P.M.A. I did not have any reason to believe that I would not get my job back at Mine A if I did not join U.M.W.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and two other handwritten pages, and I state that it is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

"Witnesses:

(CONTINUED)

[REDACTED] read this statement and stated that everything in it is true, but he declined to sign it.

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
Springfield, Ill."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed in his residence on September 15, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This man does not speak English too well, and at times he has trouble expressing himself. He is also hard of hearing. He understands English when it is spoken slowly and clearly. If necessary, he will testify. [REDACTED] said he has no criminal record.

"Springfield, Ill.
September 15, 1943.

"I [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will, with no threats or promises made to me.

"I am living at [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., and am working at Mine A. I was born [REDACTED] and came to the United States in [REDACTED] I became a citizen at [REDACTED] I joined the U. M. W. in [REDACTED] and was a member until 1932, when I became a member of the Progressive Mine Workers of America. I never held an office in any union. In all the time I was a member of the P. M. A., I liked the union, was satisfied with it, and didn't want to rejoin the U. M. W.

"I saw in the paper that Ryan had sold the mine, and Elshoff bought it. Just after this, a special P. M. A. meeting was held at Progressive Hall. Notices of the meeting had been sent out by a committee. The meeting was for the purpose of finding out what was going on, and a committee was appointed to find out whether Mine A was going to stay closed, or whether it would operate. The pit committee of the P. M. A. refused to go see Elshoff at Mine B, and refused to have anything to do with him. There was a lot of arguing, and almost some fights. This meeting was presided over by [REDACTED] I think that's the name, president of the P. M. A. local. There was too much confusion in the hall to know what was happening, and I don't know how the committee was appointed. The special committee went out, I thought to see Elshoff, and weren't gone more than ten or fifteen minutes, when they came back. [REDACTED] was on this committee. When they came back to the hall, they told all the men that Elshoff would operate Mine A, but only with U. M. W., and that the men could go back to work only if they joined the U. M. W. I don't know whether they say Elshoff or not.

"When I first heard that Elshoff had bought Mine A, I did wonder what would happen to me. Regardless of the union Elshoff wanted, I would have to work there, because I was too old to get a job somewhere else. I was satisfied with P. M. A., and hadn't been approached by any U. M. W.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(CONTINUED)

men, but would join U. M. W. only to keep my job at Mine A. I didn't hear anything about Elshoff working Mine A through Mine B and didn't hear anything about having to join U. M. W. to work in the mine, before the union meetings, where these things were discussed. This action at the meeting came so quickly that it looked like it was planned.

"About three days after the P. M. A. meeting mentioned above, I went to another one at Progressive Hall. At this time, [REDACTED] was the leader of a special committee, and reported to the men for the committee. He said that the men would have to join U. M. W. to work in Mine A, that Elshoff told the committee this, and Elshoff would open the mine if the men went U. M. W. The committee was then told to find out if Elshoff was planning to work Mine A through Mine B. Another meeting was set for the next week. At this meeting, where [REDACTED] reported, some of the younger Progressives got up and left, and didn't come back. I didn't go to the next meeting, because I was disgusted and told them that if everyone else joined United, I would. I don't think there were any U. M. W. organizers at these two meetings, although there might have been. I wanted to say something at these meetings, but was afraid I'd lose my chance to go back to work if I did, and also because I didn't think it would do any good.

"I signed up with the U. M. W. at a Sunday meeting at the Elks Club. [REDACTED] led the meeting and told us, 'Boys, you see what happened in Mine B. If we want to go to work, we have to join U. M. W.' I was one of the last to sign up that day. Edmundson spoke to the men, said the way they voted was up to them, and that he would stick behind them if they got in trouble. I joined the U. M. W., not because I wanted to, but because I had to, to keep my job. I still prefer the P. M. A., but conditions at the mine under the U. M. W. are entirely satisfactory, and as good as under P. M. A.

"I have had the foregoing, consisting of approximately three pages, read to me, and state it is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ [REDACTED]

/s/
/s/

[REDACTED]
Special Agent - FBI
Springfield, Ill."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois was interviewed at his residence on September 15, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] can understand English and speak it sufficiently well to testify. If necessary, he will testify. He said he has no criminal record.

The following is the signed statement executed by [REDACTED]

"Springfield, Ill.
September 15, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will, with no threats or promises made to me.

"I am living at [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., and am working at Mine A. I was born [REDACTED] and came to the United States in [REDACTED]. I was naturalized in [REDACTED]. I joined the United Mine Workers in [REDACTED] and was a member until 1932, when I joined the Progressive Mine Workers, while working at Peabody No. 53. In 1938, I began to work at Mine A, and was a member of the P.M.A. until 1941, when I rejoined the U.M.W. In 1932, when I joined the P.M.A., I switched because I thought we would have better conditions. I was satisfied with the P.M.A., never found anything bad in it, and never regretted joining the P.M.A.

"I saw in the paper that Elshoff bought Mine A from Ryan. I never thought that it would affect my job. I felt that I would have a job there regardless of who owned Mine A. I was not approached by anyone to join the U.M.W. After Ryan sold the mine, I knew, in general talk with some of the men, that Elshoff might operate Mine A through Mine B. I thought that if this would mean that the union would have to change in Mine A before the men could go back to work there, it would make no difference to me. I wanted to work, and had to work, and I was willing to work under either union, just so I could work. I never did hear anything about Elshoff operating Mine A with U.M.W. men only, and figured that that was what the question was.

"The only P.M.A. meeting I went to in September of 1941, was the one on Sunday at the Elks Club. I heard of this meeting from the men, and heard that it was to decide whether the men would stay P.M.A., or join the U.M.W. I don't remember the person who conducted the meeting. Whoever it was, asked the men to raise their hands if they wanted to join the U.M.W. Everybody raised their hands, but I signed up at that time with the rest

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

of the men there. Edmundson came in later, I don't remember whether before or after I signed, and said he was glad to welcome the men back into the U.M.W. I signed up with U.M.W. because I wanted to have a job. No one forced me, or threatened me, and I joined of my own free will. Since the U.M.W. has been at Mine A, conditions have been just as good as they were under P.M.A.

"I have had the foregoing, consisting of two pages, read to me and state it is true to the best of my knowledge.

[REDACTED] (signed)

"Witnesses:

[REDACTED] (signed)

[REDACTED] (signed), Special Agents, F.B.I.
Springfield, Ill."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence on September 19, 1943, by Agent [REDACTED]. He gave information willingly and freely. He stated he had never been arrested.

The following signed statement was obtained from [REDACTED]

"Springfield, Illinois
September 19, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will, with no threats or promises made me.

"I am living at [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., and am working at [REDACTED]. I was born [REDACTED] and came to the United States in [REDACTED]. I was naturalized in [REDACTED]. I joined the United Mine Workers in [REDACTED] at Auburn, Ill., and was in that union until 1932, when I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America, at Mine A. I never held any office in any union. I was in favor of the switch from U.M.W. to P.M.A. in 1932, and was entirely satisfied with PMA all the time I was a member of that union.

"I received a letter from Mr. Ryan in September of 1941, saying that he had sold Mine A. The men that I saw and talked to, from Mine A, were all saying that the thing to do was to join U.M.W., that there wouldn't be any jobs for us at Mine A if we didn't. They were all saying that Elshoff would only operate with U.M.W. men. I also heard, in conversation with the men, that Elshoff might pull coal from Mine A through Mine B. This talk made me feel that I had to join U.M.W. if I wanted to keep my job at the mine. It didn't make a lot of difference to me which union I belonged to. I was satisfied to go along with the majority of the men.

"I signed up with the U.M.W. at the U.M.W. Hall. I was told, at Mine A, that all the men who wanted to sign up with U.M.W. should go down to their hall, and do it, that we had to do it to keep our jobs. I didn't go to any union meetings during that time, so don't know anything that went on. I signed up to keep my job, and no one threatened me in any way.

After the U.M.W. got control at Mine A, the conditions weren't as good as they were under Ryan. The rooms were bad, and generally, conditions were unsatisfactory. I quit working at Mine A in May, 1943, after I had asked for better conditions and had been refused.

This statement, consisting of this and one other page, has been

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH
[REDACTED]

read to me, and I state it is true to the best of my
knowledge.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnesses:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
Springfield, Ill.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 14, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] would not make a good witness due to his inability to express himself in the English language. He gave information set forth in the following statement:

"Springfield, Ill
September 14, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I am an American Citizen. I am presently employed at Mine A. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A since [REDACTED]. I was employed at Mine A at the time that Ryan sold the mine to Elshoff. Before that time no one wanted to change the union at Mine A from the Progressives to the United Mine Workers. We wanted to stay Progressive. That is the way that I felt. When Elshoff bought the mine, there was a lot of talk. I went to some meetings at the Progressive Hall, and at the Elks's hall when the men voted to go to the UMW. I do not remember who it was who told me, but I remember that they told me that Elshoff was not going to open up Mine A and hire Progressives, and that he would keep it closed and take the coal out through Mine B. The Engineer told us one day at a Progressive Meeting that if we joined the UMW we could get our jobs back. I do not remember his name. I had heard about things at Mine B, and they said that Elshoff would keep Mine A closed like he had at Mine B if he had to work with the Progressives. I voted to join the UMW, and did join the UMW. I voted to join the UMW, because I wanted to keep my job, and wanted to work. They said that we would have to join the UMW in order to keep our jobs. I did not want to be a UMW member. I would rather belong to the PMA now. Things are not as good at the mine now as they were before. We get fined, and have to buy our coal from Mine A, (the UMW made this rule) and other things that we did not have to do when Mr. Ryan ran Mine A.

"I remember getting a letter about the mine, but I do not remember who it was from or what it said.

"I have read the above statement on this page and one other. It is all true and accurate.

[REDACTED] (signed) FBI

[REDACTED] (signed) F.B.I."

[REDACTED] (signed)

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed on September 18, 1943, at
[REDACTED] his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield,
Illinois, by Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

He advised that he was [REDACTED]
in April 1943 to fill the unexpired term [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He declined
to answer any questions, saying he knew nothing, and an interview would
just be a waste of time.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 16, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] speaks English so poorly that it appeared that he did not understand questions asked him, and his answers could not be understood. Due to this, no statement was taken. He tried to explain to interviewing Agents why it was that he had joined the UMW when he was a strong Progressive. He assured that he would rather be a member of the Progressive Mine Workers. He was born in [REDACTED]. He is not a citizen of the United States [REDACTED] is employed at Mine A.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 16, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is a person having an apparent intelligence above that of the average miner. He was extremely uncooperative during the entire interview. His answer to all questions was that he had no comment.

He stated that he had no interest in unions, never went to any of the meetings, and did not care which union he belonged to. He claimed to have been out of the city at the time of the meeting when the vote was taken to go to the UMW and he did not attend any of the other meetings. When asked if he was satisfied with the union as it was before Ryan sold Mine "A", he would only say that he had no comment. He said there had been no discussion of changing unions when the mine had closed in March.

He was questioned regarding whether he had been contacted in reference to the investigation, and stated that he had not. However, upon the Agents reaching for a typewriter preparatory to preparing a statement, [REDACTED] stated that he would sign nothing. When Agents advised him that he would not have to sign anything but that they wanted to write the statement so that he could look at it, he said that it would be useless as he would not read it. Because of this no statement was prepared. Original notes made by interviewing Agents following the above interview are being retained in the files of the Springfield Field Division. [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] is employed at Mine A.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed on the afternoon of September 14, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] Jr. [REDACTED] is not considered a good witness due to his poor understanding of the English language and his accent which is difficult to understand. Although he refused to sign the following statement, he assured agents that it was true and correct.

"Springfield, Ill
September 14, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED] I was born in [REDACTED] I am an American citizen. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats or consideration of any kind has been made to me to get me to make this statement.

"I worked at Mine A for about [REDACTED] years until December 1941, when I was injured. I am now working [REDACTED] I was employed at Mine A at the time that the mine was sold by Ryan to Elshoff. Before that time the men at the mine were members of the Progressive Mine Workers of America. They liked that union, and there was not much talk about changing. There might have been some. I liked the Progressive Mine Workers, and would have liked to stay in that union. I do not know what happened that made the men change. I do not go to the meetings very often because I cannot hear very well. I only went to the meeting at the Blk's Club when they signed up for the UMW. I signed up that night, but I do not remember what else happened. I wanted to work, and so I signed up because the whole rest of the local signed up.

"I do not recall getting any letters about changing Unions. I did not care much which union I belonged to, just as long as I could work, but I was satisfied with the way things were going before.

"I have read the above statement on this page. It is all true and accurate.

/S/ [REDACTED] F.B.I.
[REDACTED] FBI"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 17, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is a person having an intelligence about that of the average miner. He would make a good witness. He claimed to have never been contacted in reference to this case and knew nothing about it. However, he refused to answer some questions as being too personal, such as where he had signed the application for the UMW. While waiting for [REDACTED] to come home, Agents were sitting in front of his home when [REDACTED]. He stated, "Ah, F.B.I." [REDACTED] claimed to have known nothing of the present investigation. It appeared to interviewing Agents that [REDACTED] was not giving all information in his possession. He refused to sign the following statement, although he assured that it was true:

"
Springfield, Ill.
September 17, 1943

"My name is [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I am an American citizen. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind have been made to me to make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A for almost 20 years. I was employed there in 1941 when RYAN sold the mine. I remember that the men at the local changed from the Progressive Mine Workers to the United Mine Workers at that time. I do not know why the men made a change. Before that time there had been no talk among the men about changing unions as far as I can recall. I was not interested in union activities very much. I live too far out, and did not go the meetings often. I did not care much which union I belonged to, as I had to work, and either union was alright. I did not got to any of the meetings where the men discussed changing over to the UMW. I signed up after the meeting when the men voted to go to the UMW. I have no further comment to make.

"I have read the above statement on this page. It is true and accurate.

[REDACTED], FBI
[REDACTED] FBI"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed on the morning of September 14, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] would make a good witness. He has an intelligence above that of the average miner. He speaks good English and can express himself well. He gave the information set forth in the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill
September 14, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED] I was born in [REDACTED] I make the following statement to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promise, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I worked at Mine A from June 1934 until the mine was sold to Carl Elshoff in the summer of 1941. In 1941 when the mine was sold, it was closed because of seasonal closure, as was the usual custom. I was on the pit committee of the local Progressive Mine Workers of America union at Mine A, local #51. Until the time that the mine was sold, there had been no talk that I heard of about anyone wanting to change unions. The men were all satisfied with the operation of the Progressives, and the local.

"When Elshoff bought the mine we had a meeting of the local to see what was going to be done with the mine. I went to the meetings at the Progressive Hall. There had been many rumors going around as to what Elshoff was going to do with the mine. Most of the men thought, at least I know that I thought, that Elshoff would favor the UMW, because of things that we had heard had happened at Mine B. As I recall we elected a committee to talk to Elshoff, and if I recall the committee could not find him. A new committee talked to him, and they reported back to us that he had told them that he would not open up under the UMW, but would keep the mine closed, and take the coal out through mine B. The men wanted to work, so they went and joined the UMW on the promise or hope that they would be able to have their jobs and working conditions exactly the same as before. I did not want to join the UMW, and was able to get another job. I never went to any of the meetings at any other place than the Progressive Hall.

"I received a letter and a card about the meetings to be held at the other halls. [REDACTED] signed the card, inviting me to one meeting. The other was a letter signed by Edmunson, telling us that we would be able to come back into the UMW without any prejudice etc. and would be able to run our local as we had before. This letter also said something about Mine A having been sold, and that it might not open. I do not recall the details of what it said about whether he could promise that it would be opened, or not.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"At the meetings at the PMW hall, [REDACTED] was the one who told us about what would happen. There were other men on the committee but I do not recall right now exactly who they were.

"I did not intend to join the UMW, and would not go back. I did go back to the mine a few days after it opened up to get my tools which I had left below when I had last worked. I talked to Jack Kiers, who was mine superintendant at the time, asking him if I could go down and get my tools. He told me that I would have to ask the men who were standing out in front of the office. I think that Jack Glasgow [REDACTED] Baumgarner, and [REDACTED] and some others were around there. I talked to one of the board members, and one of the other fellows. They told me that I would have to sign up with the UMW or I would not be able to go down. [REDACTED] told me that it was his orders to keep anyone from going down who did not sign up with the UMW. I wanted to get my father's tools too, but they did not let me go after them. [REDACTED] told me that he would have them brought up for me, but I never got the them. A set of tools was worth at that time about \$35 to \$40.

"I never went back into the mines. I would have gone back to the mine if I could have gone back as a Progressive.

"I got a job at [REDACTED] in Springfield.

"I was always satisfied with the Progressive Mine Workers of America. I think that the men all felt the same as I did. I talked to many men who did go back to the mine and ask them why they went back as UMW. They told me that they did not want to go back as UMW, but that they had to work, and they thought that they would have to join the UMW in order to keep their jobs.

"I have read the above statement on this page and two other pages. It is all true and accurate.

[REDACTED] (signed)

[REDACTED] (signed) FBI

[REDACTED] (signed) F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the morning of September 14, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was ill and could not return to work after the mine was opened by ELSONOFF. He was unable to attend any of the meetings where the discussions were held concerning the change of unions, and he advised that he had always been satisfied with the operation of the PMW while working at Mine A.

[REDACTED] has not returned to work as yet.

A signed statement was not obtained from [REDACTED] inasmuch as he has not information pertinent to this investigation.

He was born [REDACTED] He is an American citizen.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 15, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] although having a very heavy accent, is considered by interviewing Agents to be a person of high intelligence and education. He has manners which would normally be found only on a very polished gentleman. He does not appear to be nearly as old as he is. He does not have a great deal of information, but would be a good witness except for his accent. He is not difficult to understand. He gave information set forth in the following statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 15, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED] I was born in [REDACTED] I am an American citizen. I am now employed at Mine A. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A for [REDACTED] years. I was working there in 1941 when Mine A was bought by Mine B. Before that time I did not hear anyone talking about changing unions at the mine. I do not care much about unions. I would be satisfied with either union. I did not want to change unions because it did not make any difference to me which union I belonged to.

"I do not understand English very well. I went to meetings occasionally but I do not remember very well what happened at them, because I did not always understand what was said. I was at a meeting at the Progressive Hall, and the meeting at the Elk's club when the men voted to go back to the United Mine Workers. As I recall they told us that the Mine would not be opened unless we joined the UMW. I do not remember who it was who told us that. We thought that because Mine B had the UMW and they would want to continue at Mine A with United Mine Workers. Since it did not make any difference to me which union I belonged to, I joined the UMW.

"I have read the above statement on this page and it is true and accurate.

/s/ [REDACTED]

FBI

F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. DENNIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the morning of September 18, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is hard of hearing. He can express himself well, and has an intelligence above that of the average miner. He gave information set out in the following signed statement.

"Springfield, Ill.
September 18, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I am now employed at Mine A. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A since about [REDACTED]. I was employed there in 1941 when Ryan sold the mine to Elshoff. The mine was closed down that summer, but I was working there when the mine closed seasonally in March or April. I intended on going back when the mine reopened.

"I do not know much about why the men changed unions about that time. There had been no talk about changing unions prior to the time that the announcement of the sale was made. I think that the men were satisfied with that union, although I was not too interested in union affairs, and did not go to the meetings regularly.

"After the mine was sold, I heard that the mine was going to be closed and the coal taken out through Mine B. I do not remember where I heard this, but I think that it was in the newspaper. I went to the meeting at the Elks's club when the men signed up for the United Mine Workers. I had gone to no other meetings. I went to that meeting for the purpose of signing up with the UMW.

"I believed that if we joined the United Mine Workers, that we would get back to work sooner. That is the main thing that influenced me in changing unions, and I think that is what influenced the other men.

"I do not recall what happened at the meeting at the Elks's. There was so much noise that I could not hear very well, and I did not pay too much attention. Ray Edman son talked that day, but I do not know what he said. I went to the Elk's Hall for the purpose of signing up with the UMW, because I thought that if we were UMW men that the mine would be reopened sooner. I believed this because I had heard that if we did not the coal would be taken out through Mine B.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH
[REDACTED]
(continued)

"I recall that [REDACTED] who I think is an organizer for the UMW, was out around the mine a few mornings after it opened, but I do not know what he was doing there.

"I have read the above statement on this page and one other page. It is all true and accurate.

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FBI.

[REDACTED] FBI.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the [REDACTED] afternoon of September 14, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] [REDACTED] has been ill for [REDACTED] years and unable to work. [REDACTED] at Mine A at the time that the change from PMA to UMW was made. He thought that he would have to join the UMW in order to obtain the benefits of the union inasmuch as he could no longer work. He did not want to join the UMW and would have preferred to stay in the PMA. He was born in [REDACTED] He is an American citizen.

In view of the above circumstances, [REDACTED] was not requested to execute a signed statement.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agent's [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] seemed to be a very cooperative individual and also seemed to have a fairly good recollection of events that he had personal knowledge of at the time of their occurrence. [REDACTED] does not speak English fluently and is slow in comprehending the meaning of questions put to him although it is felt he would be a favorable witness for the Government

After he had executed his signed statement [REDACTED] stated that about on September 3 or 4, a man whom he knew to be the District Board member for the U.M.W. had addressed a group of men at Mine A. [REDACTED] stated this man was about 50 years of age, but other than that could give no further information as to his identity. As best as he could recall, this unknown man advised the miners that if any Federal men wanted to talk to them about conditions at the mines they should say they didn't know anything and had not seen anything wrong at the mines; that the best way to stay out of trouble was to say that they didn't know anything.

[REDACTED] stated that he was not impressed by the man and that any time the government wanted to know anything he would talk if he had any information.

[REDACTED] executed the following signed statement:

[REDACTED] III
Sept. 14, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make any statement.

"I was born on [REDACTED] and became a U.S. citizen in about [REDACTED] I presently reside at [REDACTED] and work at Mine A.

"I started working at Mine A in about 1926 and had been a member of the U.M.W. since about [REDACTED] I have never held any office in progressive or united. I was working in Panther Creek #1 in 1932 when the state went progressive and I signed up with them at that time. At that time I was 100% for progressive, but didn't have anything to do with the start of the union. When I first started at Mine A everything went along fine and the men were all satisfied.

"The mine shut down in the spring of 1941 and I got a letter from Ryan telling me that he had sold Mine A to Elshoff. Since I lived in

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

[REDACTED] didn't go to many of the progressive meetings. I do remember going to one of the progressive meetings and I think it was at Redman's hall. I guess nothing was settled at this meeting except that all of the men who were at that meeting seemed to be in favor of progressive. I remember that some of the men were appointed to a committee to go see Fitchhoff. Most of the men seemed to think that they had to join United in order to keep their job, but I can't explain why they all felt that way. Somebody said both Mine A and Mine B would be run by one union and they all seemed to think that unless united men ran the mine it wouldn't open in the fall.

"I didn't go to any other meetings & was not at the meeting in the Elks Club when the men decided to go United. I was never beaten or threatened in any way, but had the feeling that it might happen some day. I joined the United Mine Workers union, because I was afraid I would lose my job at Mine A if I didn't sign up. I went to a meeting at the U.M.W. hall after the meeting at the Elks and at that time I joined the U.M.W. I had been working about two weeks when I joined in the fall of 1941.

"This statement has been read to me by [REDACTED] and it is true to the best of my memory.

(Signed) [REDACTED]

Witnesses:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, F.B.I.
U.S. Dept. of Justice"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 15, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is a person who has good command of the English language, can express himself well, and has an intelligence above that of the average miner. He was uncooperative, and it appeared to interviewing Agents that he was concealing facts, and relating circumstances which did not correspond with his knowledge of the situation at Mine A. He studied the statement set forth below, and then started folding it, preparatory to putting it into his pocket, and stated that he would have to see his attorney about it. He was advised that the statement was for the use of Agents in preparing a report, and that he need not sign it if he did not care to sign it. He then studied the statement at some length. During this study he stated that the statement would not hold any weight unless he signed it. Upon the completion of the study he returned it to Agents saying that there was nothing in it anyway, and he guessed it could do no harm. He was asked if it was true, and he stated that it was, and related what he had told the Agents.

"Springfield, Ill.
September 15, 1943

"My name is [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I am an American citizen. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to get me to make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A for [REDACTED] years. [REDACTED] In 1941 I was a member of the Progressive Mine Workers until about the time that the Mine was sold. Prior to the sale of the mine, there had not been any discussion or agitation that I know of among the men to change unions. I do not know what they were thinking. I personally, did not care much which union I belonged to. I was satisfied then and I am satisfied now under the UMW.

"I did not attend many of the meetings. I was at one meeting at the Progressive Hall, but did not stay long enough to know what happened. I was out of town on the day that the meeting was held when the men voted about changing the unions. When I came back, I went and signed up with the UMW. There was no compulsion exercised by the Progressive Mine Workers to keep me or any of the men in the PLW that I know of, and there was no compulsion by the United Mine Workers. I do not know why the men changed. I had heard some rumors about working the mine from Mine B, but I did not pay any attention to it. I had not taken part in the discussions or heard much about changing until after the meeting when they did change. I did not

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED]
(continued)

care, as either union was alright as far as I am concerned.

and accurate.

"I have read the statement on this page. It is true

[REDACTED] F.B.I.

[REDACTED] F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[redacted] who resides at [redacted] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed on the afternoon of September 14, 1943 by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] would not make a good witness due to an inability to express himself and a very poor memory. He furnished information as set forth in the following signed statement.

"Springfield, Ill
September 14, 1943.

"My name is [redacted] I was born in [redacted] I am an American citizen. I am now employed at Mine A. I make the following statement to [redacted] and [redacted] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me. It is all true and accurate.

"I have worked at Mine A since [redacted] I was employed there in 1941 when Ryan sold his interest to Elshoff. Before Ryan sold the mine, there was no talk about changing unions. I guess everybody was satisfied with the Progressive Mine Workers. I did not care much which union I belonged to, but I would have been satisfied to have stayed under the Progressive Mine Workers. I do not know why the men changed unions. Elshoff bought the mine, and so they changed unions. I guess they wanted to have the same union at both mines run by Elshoff. I do not know why they changed. I went to only one meeting where the matter was discussed at all. That was the meeting at the UMW's club hall. All I can remember is that they signed up for the UMW at that time. I signed up because the majority was going to. I did not care much which union I belonged to. I do not know why the other men signed up, or changed.

"I have read the above statement on this page. It is all true and accurate.

/S/ [redacted]

/S/ [redacted]

FBI

F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed on the afternoon of September 14, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] would make an average witness, due to an ability he possesses to express himself and an intelligence which exceeds that of the average miner. He refused to execute the following statement but assured that it was true:

"Springfield, Ill
September 14, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I am now employed on [REDACTED] at Mine A. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me, to make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A for about [REDACTED] years. I was employed at Mine A in 1941 when Ryan sold out his interest to Elshoff. Before the announcement of that I had heard no discussion about changing unions. There was a lot of confusion and some dissatisfaction with the Progressives. There was no talk before that, however, about changing unions.

"I went to one meeting at the Progressive Hall, when they were discussing what they should do about unions, and the change of ownership of Mine A. That night, no one knew what they wanted to do. It was all confused. I thought that they did not know what they were going to do, so I did not bother to go to any other meetings. I decided I would do whatever the majority did. I did not go to the meeting at the Elks's when they voted to go to the UMW. I signed up later.

"I did not care particularly which union I belonged to then. I was satisfied with the way things were then, and I am satisfied now.

"I have read the above statement on this page only. It is all true and accurate.

[REDACTED] (signed) FBI

[REDACTED] (signed) FBI"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[redacted] who resides at [redacted] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed on the afternoon of September 14, 1943, by Special Agents [redacted] [redacted] is not considered a good witness due to a heavy accent and a very inaudible voice. He gave information set forth in the following statement. It is to be noted [redacted]

"Springfield, Ill,
September 14, 1943.

"My name is [redacted] I was born in [redacted] I am an American citizen. I make the following statement to [redacted] and [redacted] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to get me to make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A since 1935. I was employed at Mine A at the time that Ryan sold his interest to Elshoff. Before that time I had heard no talk about changing the union from Progressive to United Mine Workers. I was satisfied with the way that the Progressive Mine Workers were operating, and I think that most of the miners were too. When Elshoff bought the mine, there was some talk about what was going to be done. I went to some of the meetings at the Progressive Hall. I did not go to any other meetings. I do not remember who it was that told me, but I remember that they said that Elshoff would not open Mine A unless we joined the United Mine Workers. I also heard that if we did not join the UMW that he would take the coal out of Mine A through Mine B. I had heard that Elshoff favored the United Mine Workers, and had favored the UMW at Mine B. So we thought that he would favor the UMW at Mine A.

"I did not attend the meeting when they voted to go to the UMW. I joined later. I joined the UMW because I had to to keep my job and work at Mine B. I would have preferred to have stayed in the PMW.

"I plan on quitting Mine A in the next few days, and finding some kind of work on the outside. I do not think that the conditions at Mine A are as good now as they were under the Progressives. The local passed rule that we could not talk in our own languages at the mine, and if we did they fined us. I believe in freedom, and I was not getting it at Mine A under the UMW.

"I got some sort of letter, from the United Mine Workers I believe. As near as I can remember, this letter asked us to join the UMW, and told us that if we did that Mine A would open, and that we would get our jobs back.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

"I saw [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] standing around the mine office after the mine reopened. They were there every morning for a couple of weeks or so. I do not know what they were doing there.

"I have read the above statement on this page and one other page. It is all true and accurate.

[REDACTED] (signed)

[REDACTED] FBI (signed)

[REDACTED] F.B.I." (signed)

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed on the evening of September 14, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] would make an average witness. He has an intelligence above that of the average miner and can express himself well. He is not too difficult to understand, despite the fact he has no teeth. He furnished the following information as set forth in his signed statement.

"Springfield, Ill.
September 14, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED] I was born in [REDACTED] I am now employed at Mine A. [REDACTED] I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind have been made to me to make this statement. I am willing, if necessary, to go to court and make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A since about [REDACTED] I was employed at Mine A in 1941 when Ryan sold out to the Mine B coal company. Before that time there was no talk about changing unions, or going over to the UMW. I was a member of the Progressive Mine Workers of America. I would just as soon have stayed in the PMW but I joined the UMW when the rest of the men did, in order to stay and work out there.

"As I understand and recall, there were some meetings at the Progressive Hall. At the first meeting, the men did not know what was going to be done about the mine under the new ownership. There had been a lot of rumors, and so a committee was appointed to go and see Elshoff and find out what he was going to do with the mine. As I recall this committee could not find Elshoff. At the next meeting a new committee was formed, and they went to see Elshoff. They could not find him, and someone in the meeting suggested that they get in touch with Ray Edmonson and that he would find Elshoff. They evidently found Elshoff right away. The committee came back to that same meeting I think and reported that Elshoff told them that he did not plan to open Mine A with Progressives, and would take coal out through Mine B. I was not on the committee, but that is what I recall that the committee announced. [REDACTED] were on that committee I think.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

"I went to the meeting at the Elks Hall when the men decided to go back to the UMW. I joined the UMW that night, because I could see that the rest of the men were going to do that, and I did not want to be left out. I wanted to work, and I could see that I would have to join the UMW in order to work.

"After that meeting, Edmunson came to the meeting, and talked. I do not recall what he said. I do not think that he promised to get Mine A opened up again for us.

"I would just as soon have stayed in the Progressive Mine workers, but I wanted to work, and I had to join the UMW in order to work. That is the reason that I joined. I thought that the rest of the men were going United, and I would go too.

"I have read the above statement on this page and one other page. It is all true and accurate.

/S/ [REDACTED]

/S/ [REDACTED]

FBI

F.B.I.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his residence on September 18, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] speaks and understands English sufficiently well to testify. He said he is willing to testify. [REDACTED] claimed to have no criminal record.

Springfield, Illinois
September 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will, with no threats or promises made to me.

"I am living at [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., and am working at Mine A. I was born [REDACTED] and came to the United States in [REDACTED]. I was naturalized in [REDACTED]. I joined an international mine union in [REDACTED] and transferred to the U.M.W. in [REDACTED]. In 1932, the switch from the United Mine Workers to the Progressive Mine Workers made no difference to me, I just wanted to work. I found no difference in the unions. I rejoined the U.M.W. in the fall of 1941.

"I saw in the newspapers that RYAN had sold Mine A to ELSHOFF. I didn't know just what to make of it, and didn't know whether I would have a job there or not. I heard some conversation, about that time, that ELSHOFF was planning to operate Mine A through Mine B, that it would be a mile shorter haulage. I also heard that ELSHOFF was planning to operate Mine A with U.M.W. men only. In spite of all this talk, and rumors going around, I didn't think the P.M.A. at Mine A would give in, because I know they were a tough union to swing.

"About this time I went to a meeting at Progressive Hall. I was late in getting there, and don't know what happened before I got there, but there was a lot of loud talking when I got there. [REDACTED] was talking about the benefits of swinging over to U.M.W. He said that there wouldn't be jobs for the men at Mine A if they didn't switch over. There was a lot of conversation, both pro and con, in small groups around the hall. It didn't make any difference to me. I just wanted to go along with the majority, and it made no difference whether it was P.M.A. or U.M.W.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(CONTINUED)

"I attended the meeting held at the Elks Club, but came in late at this meeting, too. The men had already voted to join U.M.W., and [REDACTED] had been elected president of the new U.M.W. local. I know the rest of the officers by sight, but not by name. EDMUNDSON spoke at that meeting, and said he was glad to see the men back. He promised a square deal to all the men. I don't remember any committees being appointed to see ELSHOFF at either of the meetings I attended. I joined the U.M.W. at this meeting at the Elks Club. There was no pressure put on me to sign, and I was content to go along with the majority. If the majority had decided to stay with the P.M.A., I would have stayed P.M.A. Since the U.M.W. has been back in at the mine, I have seen no difference in working conditions from what it was under the P.M.A.

"I have read the foregoing, consisting of approximately two pages, and state it is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
Springfield, Ill."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed in his residence on September 15, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This man understands English very well and can express himself clearly. He is an easy-going type of person and he expressed his desire to stay out of trouble. He said he has no criminal record.

[REDACTED] executed the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 15, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] make the following statement freely and voluntarily to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to obtain this statement.

"I presently reside at [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., and am employed in Mine A. I was born on [REDACTED] I came to the United States in [REDACTED] and was naturalized in [REDACTED] in Springfield, Ill.

"I began to work in Mine A in [REDACTED] I was a member of the United Mine Workers at this time, having been a member since [REDACTED] In 1932 I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America. I have seen little difference in the two unions. It makes no difference to me to which union I belong. The P.M.A. treated me o.k., and now the U.M.W. is treating me o.k.

"I know that I heard that Mr. Elshoff bought Mine A from Mr. Ryan but I don't know who told me this. When I heard that Elshoff had bought Mine A, I asked Jack Karess, a superintendent, if I still had a job at Mine A. He said that I still had a job. This was just a day or two before Mine A opened in the fall of 1941. I'm not sure, but I think that Karess said that I could have to join U.M.W. when I started back to work in Mine A. As I recall some men had already said that Mine A had a contract with U.M.W. Just before I went back to work at Mine A, I was working in the [REDACTED] mine, but I didn't like my timbering job there, and wanted to go back to Mine A.

"I did not go to any P.M.A. meetings, and I never did hear about what went on in them.

"Conditions at Mine A are o.k. for me now, and are just as good as they were under P.M.A.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"This statement consisting of this and one other handwritten page has been read to me, and I state that it is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

(Signed) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
Springfield, Ill."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois,
[REDACTED] was interviewed in his residence on September 16, 1943, by
Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] speaks and understands English very well. He said
he is willing to testify in court. He claimed to have no criminal record.

Springfield, Ill.
September 16, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], make the following statement freely and
voluntarily to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], who have identified
themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
No threats or promises have been made to me to obtain this statement.

"I presently reside at [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill.,
and am employed by [REDACTED]. I was
born on [REDACTED]. I started to work
in Mine A in 1932, at which time I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of
America.

"I was satisfied with P.M.A., and cannot compare it to
U.M.W. prior to 1932 because I was not in any union before I joined P.M.A.

"I don't remember how I heard that Mr. RYAN had sold Mine
B to Mr. ELSHOFF. Because of the trouble at Mine B just a few years ago,
I thought that ELSHOFF would not permit P.M.A. to work in Mine A, and that
I might have to join the U.M.W. if I wanted to continue working at Mine
A. I don't recall any trouble at Mine A when Mr. RYAN ran the mine.

"No one ever asked me to join U.M.W. before ELSHOFF bought
Mine A. There was talk among the miners that there was going to be a
switch from P.M.A. to U.M.W. at Mine A, and that such a switch was in-
evitable. I also heard in general conversation with the miners that ELSHOFF
was going to try to pull coal from Mine A through Mine B.

"I did not go to any union or group meetings prior to the
time I joined up with U.M.W. I signed up with U.M.W. in their hall just
before Mine A opened in the fall of 1941. A great many men had signed up
with U.M.W. at the Elks Club, but I did not go to that meeting.

"It did not make much difference to me to which union I
belonged. It merely meant that I paid dues to a different organization.
I quit working at Mine A on [REDACTED] 1942, when I was able to get a better
job with better working conditions.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] "I think that conditions at Mine A under U.M.W. were as good as they had been under P.M.A. but I did not like one rule that the U.M.W. passed which required all men to speak in English at union meetings, or be liable to a \$10.00 fine. (CONTINUED)
There were many old men in the union who could not express themselves in English, and I thought this rule was unfair to them.

"At a P.M.A. meeting which I attended in P.M.A. hall I heard that four or five men, one of them I think was [REDACTED] had gone to see ELSHOFF, but they did so without the authority of the P.M.A. local. I think that there was a fight outside of the hall after this meeting, but I did not see it. I don't know why the fight started. I don't know if any other committees were appointed, and I don't know if this committee reported the results of the proposed meeting with ELSHOFF. I don't recall the date of this meeting.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and one other typewritten page and I state that it is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnesses:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
Springfield, Ill."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill.,
[REDACTED] was interviewed in his residence on September 16, 1943, by
Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. This
man does not understand English well, and cannot express himself clearly in
English. [REDACTED] was present during the interview and acted
as interpreter. [REDACTED] has never been arrested
for a crime.

Springfield, Ill.
September 16, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following statement freely and
voluntarily to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], who have identified
themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
No threats or promises have been made to me to obtain this statement.

"I presently reside at [REDACTED] Springfield,
Ill., and am employed in Mine A. I was born in [REDACTED]
and came to the United States in [REDACTED]. I have not become a citizen of the
United States. I joined the United Mine Workers in [REDACTED] when I was work-
ing in [REDACTED]. I began to work in Mine A in [REDACTED].

"The switch from U.M.W. to the Progressive Mine Workers of
America did not make much difference to me. I was treated alright in both
unions. I was satisfied with P.M.A. when I was in that union.

"I knew about the sale of Mine A by Mr. RYAN to Mr. ELSHOFF,
but I did not think how it might affect my job. I did hear some men say
that we would have to join the U.M.W. to work in Mine A after Mr. ELSHOFF
bought it.

"I signed up with U.M.W. in the meeting that was held in
the Elks Club. [REDACTED] took me to the meeting that day [REDACTED]
told the men that if they signed up with U.M.W. they would be able to
work in Mine A, but if they did not sign up, they would not work. I did
not go to any other meetings, and I don't know what happened in them.

"I have had this statement read to me by [REDACTED]
and I state that it is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection.

Witnesses:

X [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, FBI
Springfield, Ill.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed on the morning of September 15, 1943, at his residence, [REDACTED] by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] would make a good witness. He can express himself well. He has an intelligence above that of the average miner. There is not much to which he could testify. He gave information set forth in the following statement, which he stated was true but which he declined to sign:

"Springfield, Ill
September 15, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I am an American citizen. I am now employed at Mine A. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I have been working at Mine A since [REDACTED]. I was employed at Mine A in 1941 when Ryan sold his interest in Mine A. Before that time there had been no talk that I heard of about changing unions. The men seemed to be pretty well satisfied with the way the local and the Progressive Mine Workers of America were being operated. I was not interested too much, but I was satisfied.

"When the mine was sold, the men talked about what they were going to do. There was talk among the men about changing, because they felt that Elshoff was favorable to the UMW. I thought so myself, because of the things that I had heard had happened at Mine B. There was talk that the mine would not be opened as a Progressive Mine, and that Elshoff would take the coal out of Mine A through Mine B. If he did that the men would have to be UMW. We thought that if we could join the UMW that we could get our jobs back.

"I went to only one meeting whether this matter was being discussed. That was the meeting at the Elks Hall. There were some talks made that day, but everything seemed to be pretty cut and dried. After we voted to go to UMW Edmunson came over and talked. He told us that if we joined the UMW that he thought that we could get the mine open in a little while. Most of the men wanted to go back to work. I wanted to go back to work, and I did not particularly care which union I belonged to, as long as I could work. That is the reason that I left the PMW and joined the UMW, even though I had been satisfied with the PMW. I was not interested in unions much and did not go to the union meetings much.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"I know who [REDACTED] is. He was around the mine for a while after the mine reopened. I do not know what he was doing there.

"I have read the above statement on this page and one other page. It is all true and accurate.

[REDACTED] FBI

[REDACTED] F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 16, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He is extremely difficult to understand due to a very heavy accent. He gave information set forth in the following statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 16, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED] I was born in [REDACTED] I am now employed at Mine A. I make the following statement to [REDACTED], who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats or consideration of any kind has been made to me to have me make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A for about [REDACTED] years. I was employed there at the time that Ryan sold the mine to Elshoff. Before that time there had been no talk about changing unions for Mine A. I had not heard any talk. It did not make any difference to me which union the men belonged to. I did not care myself, just so I could work. I do not know why the men changed except that while Ryan had run the mine it had been closed down a large part of every year. Elshoff was going to run the mine longer, and he wanted us to join the UMW. That is my understanding. I did not care. I did not go to the meetings where they talked about changing unions. I did not go to the meeting when they voted to join the UMW. I joined the UMW when I went back to work, because they would not let me work unless I did. I did not care which union I belonged to. Conditions were as good then as they are now. It does not make much difference which union I belong to.

[REDACTED] has read the above statement on this page and it is all true and accurate.

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FBI

[REDACTED] F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, Springfield, Illinois, on the morning of September 15, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] [REDACTED] would make an average witness for the information that he does have. He is young, has an intelligence above that of the average miner, and can express himself quite well. He gave information set forth in the following statement:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 15, 1943

"My name is [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I am now employed at [REDACTED]. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I worked at Mine A for three winters. I quit there in the fall of 1941, two or three months after Mine A was sold. At the time that Mine A was sold, and prior to that time, I had never heard anyone talk about changing the unions for Mine A. Everyone seemed to be satisfied when the mine closed in March. I was satisfied with the Progressive Mine Workers, and would have been satisfied to continue working under them. I do not know exactly what happened when the mine was sold.

"Before there was any meeting [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] came around to my house and talked to me about joining the UMW. I think that they went around and talked to all of the men. I do not recall exactly what it was that they told us, but it was something about having to get a majority of the men to sign up with the UMW before the mine would reopen. I do not recall exactly, but I think that they said that Elshoff would not open the mine and work it with Progressive members.

"I know that there were several meetings, but I only went to one meeting, that being the one at the Elks' Hall. That was on a Sunday afternoon. I had heard some talk about things out there, and went to this meeting to see what was going to be done. I do not recall exactly what was said at that meeting. [REDACTED] talked and some others, but I do not recall now who they were. Someone talked and said that Elshoff would not open up the mine unless we went back to work as United Mine Workers. They said that he would take the coal out through Mine B. They said that he was digging out some entry's on the Mine B side to run into A, so that the coal could be taken out that way. Several men talked. They all stressed going back to work. They seemed to be of the opinion that they could not work as Progressive Miners. One man got up and said how much he needed

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

(Continued)

work, and that he was willing to go over to the UMW and not have all the trouble and bother that the men had had at Mine B with Elshoff there. Finally we took a vote to go to the UMW. Edmunson came over to the meeting and talked then. He said some things about forgetting all the trouble that had been had between the Progressives and the United Mine Workers, and coming back together. He said that if we signed up a majority of the men that he would see to it that Mine A was reopened. I signed up that night. I signed up because I wanted to go back to work. I did not care much about which union I belonged to, as long as I could work, but I was satisfied with the Progressives before. I quit the mine because the places were running out and I did not think that I would be able to make so much money there. After the UMW took over the mine there was not as much freedom as before. They would not let you talk. I went to some of the UMW meetings. They did not let you talk as much about things in the local as in the Progressives. Under the PMW we almost ran the local ourselves, but in the UMW they had everything fixed and would not let us make our own nominations, etc.

"I know who [redacted] is. He is a board member, or was, of the UMW. He was around the mine for a while after it opened. He told us that if we had any problems or complaints to take it up with the Board member.

"I got two letters about the change in ownership of Mine A. One was from Ryan, and the other was a mimeographed letter signed by the name of 'The Committee'. It did not say that it was from the UMW and did not say that we would have to change unions at all. It had some complaints in it about the Progressive officials, and how men had lost their jobs when other mines had been sold. It did not mention the UMW. It just invited us to come to a meeting. I do not remember getting any other letters.

"I have read the above statement on this page and two other pages. It is all true and accurate.

/s/ [redacted]

/s/ [redacted]

F. B. I.

/s/ [redacted]

F. B. I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 16, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is difficult to understand due to a heavy accent. He gave information set forth in the following statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 16, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I am now employed at Mine A. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I have been working at Mine A for about [REDACTED] years. Before Ryan sold Mine A, there was no talk about changing unions. I guess the men were satisfied with the Progressive Mine Workers, because I heard nothing said against it. I did not care which union I belonged to, just so I could work. It did not make much difference to me. I attended one meeting where the matter of changing unions was discussed. I do not remember what was said that night. I did not attend the meeting when the men voted to go into the United Mine Workers. I decided that I would wait and see what they would do, and that I would do the same thing. I heard that there was talk about closing mine A and taking the coal out through Mine B. I wanted to work, and I think that is the reason the men joined, so they could work. It did not make much difference to me which union I belonged to.

"The above statement on this page has been read to me by [REDACTED]. It is true and accurate."

/s/ [REDACTED]

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FBI

[REDACTED] FBI

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was contacted
on the morning of September 16, 1943 by Special
Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] appeared
to be a person whose mental condition was not normal. He is a decided
Progressive and hates JOHN L. LEWIS. He was incarcerated in the
Jacksonville State Hospital at the time events concerning Mine A occurred.

Agents did not attempt to obtain a signed statement from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] due to his mental condition.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 16, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] is difficult to understand due to a pronounced accent. He refused to sign the following statement because he was unable to read what was on it but assured that that which was read to him was true.

"Springfield, Ill.
September 16, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED] I was born in [REDACTED] I am an American citizen. I am now employed at Mine A. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A since Ryan bought that mine. I was working there when Ryan sold the mine to Elshoff. Before that time there was no talk about changing unions. I was satisfied with the Progressive Mine Workers, and would have continued to work as a Progressive if I could. I attended only one meeting when the matter of changing unions was discussed. I attended the meeting where they voted to change. The reason that I voted to go into the UMW and the reason that I signed up that day was because I wanted to work, and I did not want to have all the trouble and beatings and things that I had heard about happening at Mine B. I knew it was the same owner, and they told us that he wanted the UMW, so I joined to keep from having any trouble.

[REDACTED] has read the above statement on this page. It is all true."

"[REDACTED] F.B.I.
[REDACTED] FBI

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 15, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] would make an average agent. His intelligence does not exceed that of an average miner. He states a great deal of information as fact, which is only hearsay to him. He studied the statement set forth below, and said that it was all true. He declined to sign it, however, stating that he was married and had four children, and did not "want his head blown off." He has a distinct hate and fear of the United Mine Workers.

"Springfield, Ill.
September 15, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED] I was born in [REDACTED] on the [REDACTED] I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I worked at Mine A about [REDACTED] years until 1941. In 1941 when the mine closed down for the summer, I was employed at the mine. In the Fall of 1941, the mine was sold to Elshoff. I never went back to work at Mine A after that because I did not want to join the United Mine Workers, and they did not hire anyone who was not. About the time Mine A was sold there was a meeting at the Progressive Hall, where the men decided that they would stand pat, and would not change over to the United Mine Workers. At that meeting, [REDACTED] and some other men started a fight. Some of the P.M. officers were talking, and these men kept interfering. The officer told them that if they wanted to have a different meeting, that they should go over to the UMW hall. [REDACTED] was a P.M. official, and they heckled him so much that he got mad. Then the fight started.

"I did not go to any other meetings. I would not go to any meetings not held in the Progressive Hall, because the men knew that I was a strong Progressive and I would be beaten up.

"When the mine closed down, the men were very satisfied with the conditions at Mine A, and the Progressive Union there. I have worked in mines [REDACTED] years, and in almost every mine in Springfield, and many over Illinois. Mine A had the best working conditions of any of these mines. I had planned on going back to work at Mine A when it reopened. I did not have another job, but I would not work under the United Mine Workers. I did not even go back to get my tools, which were worth about \$65. I knew that if I tried to go get them that I would get beaten.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

"I do not think that the men employed at Mine A wanted to change unions. I think that they were all forced to change. I have heard that the UMW brought in some gun men, and beat a lot of them up. I also heard that the UMW gave money to some of the men to get them to change. I do not know that this is true, because none of these men talked to me, or offered me anything. I do not know of any men who were paid. I only know of one man who was beaten. I know of no other reason for the men changing unions.

"I have read the above statement on this page and one other page. It is all true and accurate.

/s/ [REDACTED] F. B. I.
/s/ [REDACTED] F. B. I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 18, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was reluctant to talk and refused to sign the statement, because he did not want to get mixed up in anything. He is a person of average intelligence and would make an average witness. He gave information set forth in the following statement, which he refused to sign:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 18, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I am now employed at Mine A [REDACTED]. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A for about [REDACTED] years. I was working for Bill Ryan at the time that he sold the mine to Elshoff. I have never been interested in union affairs, and have paid many fines for not attending union meetings. Before Ryan sold the mine, there was not talk, as far as I know, about changing unions. I do not know how the other men felt, because I never discussed the matter with them. I personally did not care which union I belonged to, at that time, as I was not interested in any of them.

"I went to the meeting at the Elk's Hall when the men voted to go into the UMW. I do not remember what was said that day, or why it was that I joined the UMW then. I think I had decided to join the UMW, but I do not remember why. I had talked to a few men about it, but not many, and I do not remember what they had told me about it.

"I have read the above statement on this page. It is true and accurate.

[REDACTED] FBI

[REDACTED] FBI

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois on September 17, 1943.

At his residence, [REDACTED], Springfield, Illinois, Agents interviewed [REDACTED] who advised that he never has been arrested in his life. He did not appear to Agents to be very cooperative at all and indicated he did not know what it was all about. He also advised he had not been contacted by anyone in regard to instant case.

Agents obtained from him the following unsigned statement:

[REDACTED]
Spring., Ill.
Sept. 17, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED] & [REDACTED] who are known to me to be Special Agents of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made me to give this information.

"I was born in [REDACTED] I am [REDACTED] at Mine A. I have been working there about [REDACTED] yrs. In 1932 I did not care which union we went with I went to P.M.A. as the rest did. I never favored either union. From 1932 to 1941 I saw no difference in the way the P.M.A. handled things.

"I heard that Elshoff had taken over Mine "A" in 1941, it made no difference to me I paid no attention to it. I heard this through gossip. No one contacted me to go to U.M.W. or to ask my opinion about the situation. I didn't hear anything about Elshoff possibly bringing the coal from Mine A through Mine "B" during this time I was working [REDACTED] & paid no attention to the rumors going around. I did not go to any meetings at P.M.A., Redman's Hall or the Elks Club. I joined the U.M.W. right at the mine the morning it opened up. Nobody said anything to me, I just went out to go to work when I got there they told us the union had swung over to U.M.W. and we would have to join if we wanted to work. It still doesn't make any difference to me which union we have. Since 1941 conditions at Mine A are better than they were from 1932 to 1941.

"I have read this two page statement and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is the truth and it is as I have told it to the Agents. This statement is true and there is no reason why I should not sign it but I would rather not sign."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

"Witnesses:

Special Agent, F.B.I.
St. Paul, Minn.

Special Agent F.B.I.
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 17, 1943"

JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[redacted] was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] related his story in a clear manner and appeared cooperative. He seems sincere, however, it is noted that in his statement he fails to give a plausible explanation for the miners at Mine A swinging to U.M.W. It is possible that he was not aware of everything that transpired. He would make a satisfactory witness. His statement is as follows:

*Springfield, Illinois
September 10, 1943.

"I, [redacted] residing at [redacted], make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] and [redacted] both of whom have identified themselves to be Special Agents in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make a statement.

"I was born in [redacted] and came to the United States in [redacted] and became a U. S. citizen in [redacted]. I started coal mining in [redacted] and at that time I joined the United Mine Workers. In the fall of [redacted] I started working at Mine A. From then until [redacted] I worked at Mine A off and on and from [redacted] I worked there steady until [redacted] of 1942.

"In the spring of 1941 Mine A shut down, a seasonal shut down. At that time I belonged to Progressive, having joined in 1932. I served on the pit committee for U.M.W. in 1941 until I quit and also, in 1936, served on the pit committee for P.M.A.

"Sometime in August of 1941 I saw in the paper that Elshoff had bought Mine A from Ryan. Some of my friends and I felt that something must be done, that we should see Elshoff about our jobs. [redacted] (Phonetic) called a meeting of the entire membership of Progressive. This meeting was held at the Progressive Hall. The pit committee refused to meet with Elshoff so a special committee was elected. I was elected on this committee. Others were [redacted] and one other. I am not sure how their names are spelled. We were supposed to see Elshoff and find out if he was going to open the mine and if we would get our jobs back. We were to try and arrange an appointment with Elshoff but we could not locate him on the phone. This same evening, after trying to locate Elshoff, we met Johnny Snyder, [redacted] and some other, all P.M.A. members. When we were going by these men Snyder said he wanted to see me. I asked him what he wanted and he cursed me and gave me a shove. I got out of there but I know they beat up [redacted] I don't know why they started the fight except that they didn't want us to meet

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

Elshoff. I went back up to the meeting and we advised the members that we couldn't find Elshoff. While this was going on Snyder and his gang came into the meeting and called us a bunch of scabs. He said if we wanted to go back to United we could.

"The next day our committee went to Mine B to see Elshoff. We couldn't find Elshoff but we talked to Oscar Falcetti. He told us that there were two plans, one was to open Mine A and the other was to haul coal through Mine B. We had another meeting that afternoon. We held this meeting at Iron Hall, on Monroe between 4th and 5th Sts. We were afraid that if we held the meeting in the Progressive Hall we might have trouble.

"The night before we had planned on not holding any more meetings in the Progressive Hall. I was scared to go back there. There were about one hundred members present at this meeting and we told them what Falcetti had said. Because all of the men were not present we decided to call a meeting the next day at the Elk's Club. As I remember, we put an ad in the paper and there was a lot of the men present, nearly all of the membership. [REDACTED] was chairman of the meeting. This, as I recall, was in September of 1941.

"Our committee told the membership what had happened in our talk of affairs with Falcetti. Two other things happened at this meeting. A motion was made to join United Mine Workers and this motion carried 100% by a standing vote, no one voting against it. Also, Ray Edmundson was asked to come over to our meeting and he came over. I do not know who asked him to come over. He told us he was glad of the action we had taken. He said he was glad to see Illinois to-gether again, all the miners in one union. He talked about ten minutes, tears were in his eyes while he was talking.

"After he was through talking there was a bunch of membership cards and we all signed up for U.M.W. Before the meeting adjourned and before we signed the cards, we had elected officers for our new U.M.W. local. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] I am not sure if the names are spelled right.

"I know that this was a sudden move, the men swinging to United as they did. However, I wish to state that there had been no plans made before this meeting to join U.M.W., Falcetti had not mentioned anything about any union and I guess the reason the fellows

JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

joined was because they were mad at Snyder and his gang for calling us scabs.

"We left this meeting and the officers including myself went to the U.M.W. building and we were sworn in as officers of U.M.W. Edmundson swore us in, and then he called Elshoff on the phone. Edmundson wanted to find out what Elshoff was going to do with Mine A. I did not hear the telephone conversation but after while Elshoff and Falcetti came to the office. I do not remember which one came first. Edmundson told Elshoff that the "boys had come back into the union" and wanted to know what he was going to do with Mine A.

"There was some other conversation, but I don't remember what it was, and then we made an appointment to meet at Elshoff's office later that night. We met there later that night and after midnight Elshoff signed a contract. In about a week or two Mine A opened up. I went back to work digging coal.

"After the mine opened up I helped some friends of mine get a job at Mine A. [REDACTED] whose last name I do not remember was another, [REDACTED] I think was another, and another fellow whose name I don't remember. I helped all of these fellows get jobs at Mine A. These fellows were all miners. The first man I helped by going right to Falcetti but the others I helped by going to the President of our local [REDACTED] I don't remember ever going to [REDACTED] to get jobs for anybody.

"I had to quit mining because my back was bad and I couldn't hardly lift a shovel full of coal. So I started up a business of my own.

"There was no pressure of any kind brought on the members to join U.M.W. No pressure of any kind was brought on Elshoff to sign the contract with us, I was there when the contract was signed.

"The above statement has been read to me by [REDACTED] and it is true and correct to the best of my memory.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, F.B.I.,
U.S. Dept. of Justice."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed on the afternoon of September 8, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED] and was naturalized through his father. He served in [REDACTED] the World War. He received his own citizenship papers about [REDACTED] years ago. [REDACTED] was arrested in 1935 or 1936 in connection with a bombing at Taylorville, Illinois in a labor dispute, but was not held or convicted. At the time of the interview [REDACTED] was bedridden due to a broken leg, but is expected to be back on his feet in a short time. He is employed at [REDACTED] and is considered to be a very good potential witness. He has a very keen memory, makes a distinct effort to be exact and accurate, and would be very difficult to confuse on cross-examination. He is able to express himself very well, and it is believed that his voice, although soft, would be readily understood. He furnished information set forth in the following signed statement.

"Springfield, Ill.
September 8, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED]. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement. I am willing if necessary to go to court, and repeat any part of this statement.

"I have been a miner since [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
At that election they tried to throw out votes, and there was a lot of trouble by the men representing John L. Lewis, and I was supposedly beaten. At that time I was working at the Peabody Mine. When the P.M.A. of [REDACTED] was formed, I voted against going into the P.M.A. because I thought that we ought to fight John L. Lewis in the U.M.W., but I was willing to go with the majority. I never went back to Peabody Mine. I could not get a job until 1937, when I got a job at Mine A, which was owned at that time by Bill Ryan. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

"Mine A closed about April 1, 1941. That was the usual procedure. I did not see the mine at Mine A much during the period that the mine was closed. I attended most of the meetings of the local which was held then, but did not get to all of them. In September of 1941, I read in the paper that Elshoff had purchased the lease rights to Mine A.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(Continued)

I think that there was a regular meeting of the local held the night that that announcement was made in the papers, but I am not sure. I was not at that meeting. The next meeting I did attend. I was working with a brick layer at that time, and did not see the men often. I had heard that [redacted] had been talking to some of the old men about switching to the UMW, but I do not know who it was. At that meeting that I did attend, they discussed the possibility of switching unions, and what would happen now that Elshoff was running Mine A. All of the men knew that Mine B, which Elshoff was running had been signed up with the UMW. There was some talk that night about switching unions, and also about what we could do to get our jobs. I know I thought, and some of the other men thought that Elshoff would never open Mine A, because Mine A is a long mine, and it would be easier to take the coal out of Mine A, through the Mine B shaft. That night [redacted] who was [redacted] was present. I know I asked [redacted] if we could force Elshoff to give us our old jobs. He told us that night that he understood that the National Labor Relations Act was such that it would not be necessary for Elshoff to hire us back, because it was a new owner operating the mine. I think that this statement of [redacted] had as much to do as any with the men switching over to the UMW.

"There had been some discussion among the men that night about running Mine B and Mine A as one mine. I do not recall exactly, but I think that there was some talk that night that some of the men did not think that Mine A would be opened unless it went UMW. That remark was made from the floor at the meeting, but I do not recall who said that. The men seemed to think, and I did so, that there had been so much trouble at Mine B, that we would have to go UMW before Elshoff would open the mine again. There did not seem to be any talk then about Elshoff favoring the UMW over the PMU.

"That night, they talked about sending a committee to Elshoff to talk about what he was going to do with the men at Mine A. I do not know whether a committee was actually sent that night or whether it was just talked about. I think that [redacted] was on the committee, but I do not remember who else was on it. I think that this committee decided to act on its own after the meeting.

"That same night, after I left, I was told later, [redacted] and [redacted] came back to the hall, and there was a fight, and some of the men got hurt. I do not know about that for sure, but I do know that at the next meeting, on Sunday, I heard some of the men say that they had been against the UMW because they had some thugs running the union, and then we had some of our own in the PMU, who were trying to keep us from going over to the UMW.

"I do not know personally what happened after that. I got to wondering and called Ray Edmunson and asked him what the set up was.

Re: JOHN L. LEIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(Continued)

He told me that there was going to be a meeting of the local at the Elks's club the next Sunday. I had heard that the committee had gone and tried to find Elshoff, and could not find him, and had gone to Ray Edmunson, Edmunson was supposed to have told them that what they ought to do was to go to a neutral hall, and have a have a meeting and decide what we ought to do.

"I went to that meeting. [redacted] reported for the committee. [redacted] who lives on College Street presided that night. There was supposed to be some other meeting after the meeting I had been at, and the meeting on this Sunday, but I was not there, or did not know about it before. That afternoon I think almost everyone who had been working at Mine A was there, except about two dozen. There were none in the meeting hall who had not worked at the mine, although there were many standing around out side of the building. I was told that these men on the outside were supposed to be UM men who were there to see that the PM men did not come to cause any trouble.

"After the meeting was opened, [redacted]

He announced that the committee had not been able to find Elshoff, and had gone to Edmunson. Edmunson, was supposed to have told them that he would promise that the Mine (A) would open if it went UM because they had a contract with Elshoff which was such that when one company operated two mines, that the union could force a division of labor. Then [redacted] said that he did not believe that the mine would be reopened as a PM. The men seemed to feel that way too, and they voted. There was only one man who did not get up to vote to go to the UM. They then elected officers of the local to negotiate and ask for a UM charter. [redacted]

[redacted] I got up then after the election, and said that before we asked for a charter we ought to get ahold of Edmunson and have him tell us what the situation was. I said that I thought I could find him, [redacted] I think said that they could get ahold of him. Ten to twenty minutes later Edmunson, [redacted] Edmunson's secretary, [redacted] and a couple of other men that I did not know came over. Edmunson then made a speech. He did not say much except that he was glad to have them back in the UM, and that there was no sense in fighting etc. He said that he would like to have the committee that had been elected go over and see if they could not meet with Elshoff right then. Edmunson then asked the men to come up and sign up with the UM so that when he went to Elshoff he could show him that he had a majority, and could demand a division of the work and open Mine A. The men then went up front and signed up. All but about three of us signed up right then. I began to wonder, and thought that things were a little too well planned, and so I just went along with the committee when it went over to Edmunson's office with him.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

"When we got to Edmunson's office, Edmunson picked up the telephone, and called Elshoff. When the other party answered, Edmunson told him to say that it was Edmunson calling, and that Elshoff would come to the phone. I wondered then why it was that Edmunson could get ahold of Elshoff so easily, when the committee had not been able to reach him.

"When Elshoff got there, Edmunson told him that the men had asked for a UMW charter, and that he was demanding that he open up Mine A. Falcetti said that they had not been planning on opening up Mine A, but were planning on putting in a 'skip' and run the coal out of mine A through Mine B, but that if they could show that there was a majority in the union they would consider opening Mine A. Elshoff did not say much of anything except that it was Sunday, and that he did not want to sign any contract on Sunday, and he wanted to talk to his attorney. Elshoff told us to meet at his office on 6th street in Springfield, but that no contract would be signed until after midnight. I did not go to the meeting.

"After the mine reopened, [REDACTED] was around the office every day. It looked to me as if he was doing all the hiring, although I was not sure. I had a friend of mine who was looking for a job, and so I went to [REDACTED] and told him about this friend of mine. This friend, [REDACTED] was then in [REDACTED] and I did not know his address. [REDACTED] asked me to tell him when I got his address, and I did. One day [REDACTED] came to me and told me that he had sent a telegram to [REDACTED] and signed my name, telling him that he had a job. [REDACTED] came back, and was hired right away. I think [REDACTED] was also hired by [REDACTED]. I think [REDACTED] got several of his friends hired at the mine through [REDACTED].

"A couple of weeks later, after the mine reopened, I was put on nights working on the track. I had been pretty insistent about maintaining the rights we had had with Ryan, and Falcetti did not like it very well, so they kept me on nights. Thus I do not know much of what happened out there after that.

"On the day of the NLRB election for Mine B in February 1941, I met Falcetti at the post office. I was attending a Progressive Convention that day and was not working. He told me that he wanted it decided, and no more trouble with the unions. I told him that he wanted the UMW to win, and he said that it did not make any difference to him.

/S/ [REDACTED]

F.B.I.

Special Agent F.B.I."

/S/ [REDACTED]

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

The following investigation was conducted by
Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois, on September

ber 18, 1943.

At his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, Agents interviewed [REDACTED] who advised he never has been arrested in his life. It was noted that [REDACTED] is rather intelligent and made a good impression, and it is felt he would make a good witness if his testimony were necessary.

Agents obtained from him the following signed statement:

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED] who are known to me to be Spec. Agents of the F. B. I. No threats or promises have been made me to get me to give this information. I am now employed by [REDACTED] I worked at Mine A [REDACTED] years up to Mar. 1942, I was a Company man while there. I was born [REDACTED] In 1932 when the union at Mine A changed to P. M. A. I voted with the rest to go to P. M. A., I didn't make any difference to me which union I belonged to they both treated me alike.

"In 1941 when Elshoff took over Mine 'A' I heard of it through talking with other men and also thru the papers. We heard that the men who had been there were to get their job back, I didn't think when I first heard of this that there would be any trouble at all. From 1932 to 1941 I never had any complaint with the local, I was satisfied the way things were going. After Elshoff bought the mine nobody ever contacted me as to my opinion on things or as to joining over to U. M. W. There was some talk that Elshoff would shut down one of these mine but it was said that the men from the mine that was shut down would be entitled to work in the one left open, this was just talk. I never heard that Elshoff would open Mine A only on the condition that the men went over to U. M. W. These rumors I heard didn't make a great deal of difference to me, I just figured I'd go along with the rest of the boys although some of the boys didn't.

"I believe I attended a meeting at Rodmans Hall, I don't recall attending any involving this question at P. M. A. and I didn't go to the one at the Elks Club. I don't recall how I was told to come to this meeting or what the purpose of it was. There was quite a crowd there. I joined the U. M. W. at the Hall in the U. M. W. Bldg. I believe [REDACTED] was in charge of this, there was a few men who hold back but finally they changed over some never did sign over. I signed because everyone else did and they

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

called you a slacker and everything else if you didn't.

"After U. M. W. became the union at Mine 'A', things remained about the same for me. They now have 2 men on the job I did.

"I have read this 2 page statement and it is all true and correct. I am signing it of my own free will.

"Signed: [REDACTED]

"Witnesses:

/s/ [REDACTED]

Spec. Agt., FBI

/s/ [REDACTED]

Spec. Agt., FBI
St. Paul, Minn.

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 18, 1943."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his home, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. He was entirely cooperative and seemed fairly well acquainted with the happenings at Mine A during the pertinent period. [REDACTED] impressed Agents as being an honest and reliable person and he advised that he had no criminal record whatever. It is felt that [REDACTED] would make a fairly good witness if his testimony is needed. He furnished the following signed statement.

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill
Sept. 16, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED] Special Agents of the F.B.I. who have made themselves known to me as such. No threats or promises have been made me to get me to give this information.

"I have been working at Mine A as a digger for the past [REDACTED] yrs. I was born [REDACTED] I came to the U.S. in [REDACTED] and got my citizen papers [REDACTED] ago.

"When the Mine 'A' union went over to the Progressives, I wanted to go over. I have always been for the Progressives.

"When Elshoff took over Mine A I heard about it through talk. We felt bad at that time and thought we would have to go back to U.M.W. else it would be just like Mine 'B'. We were always satisfied with P.M.A. while it was there, there were a few troublemakers who were in the P.M.A. [REDACTED] was one of these, when Elshoff took over Mine 'A' he [REDACTED] went around to miners houses and told them they better go back to U.M.W. or the mine would stay closed. I heard that Elshoff might close Mine 'A' and operate it through Mine 'B'.

"I also heard that unless the men went over to U.M.W. Mine A would be closed.

"I attended the meeting at the Elks Club. I heard of the meetings at P.M.A. Hall but didn't go. I also heard of some trouble at one of these meetings. I also attended a meeting at Redman's Hall, I heard about this through the other miners. I don't know who spoke at Redman's Hall but I do know I heard there if we didn't go over to U.M.W. the mine would stay closed.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

"I went to the Elks Club meeting. I don't remember how I knew about it but I went. I don't know who was in charge. As I remember we just went to this meeting to go back to U.M.W. I think we voted to go back to U.M.W. at one of the other meetings, I believe the one at Redmans.

"Edmundson talked at the Elks meeting telling us he was glad we were back in U.M.W. and that we were going to be treated well. I signed up for U.M.W. that afternoon at the Elks, we were all signing up together.

"I voted to go over to U.M.W. because I needed my job and there was no other way at the time. Jobs were hard to get in those days and we knew that if we wanted our jobs we had to go back to U.M.W. I did not go to Elshoffs or Edmundsons office or to the Leland Hotel after the Elks Club meeting.

"Now under the U.M.W. the conditions in the mine are just the same as they were under the P.M.A. but in the local it is different. They pay no attention to just a digger, just a few run the whole thing, this is different from P.M.A.

"I have had Agent [redacted] read this statement written on this and two other pages to me. It is all true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am signing this of my own free will as it is true.

Signed [redacted]

"Witness:

/s/ [redacted]

Special Agent, F.B.I.,
St. Paul, Minn.

[redacted]
Special Agent FBI (Milw.)
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 16, 1943"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL.

INTERVIEW WITH

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois on September 15, 1943.

At [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, the residence of [REDACTED] agents interviewed him and it was noted that he had difficulty in understanding some of the questions and in answering them. It should be noted that he is an alien too, and he advised he never has been arrested in his life. It is felt he would make a poor witness unless his testimony is necessary, as he is not very intelligent.

He was unable to write his name so marked "X" on the statement which he gave Agents and that statement is as follows:

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 15, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED] & [REDACTED] who have identified themselves as being Special Agents of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made me to give this information. I was born in [REDACTED] & I came to U.S. when [REDACTED] was President & I am not a citizen at all. I have been at Mine A about [REDACTED] years. I am still there as a digger. In 1932 I wanted to join P.M.A. as it was the best local and all others went over too. I would rather be with P.M.A. now than under U.M.W. I read in papers that ELSHOFF bot Mine A & that RYAN quit. About a week later I first heard from others that we would have to join U.M.W. but at first I didn't pay any attention when ELSHOFF bot Mine A. P.M.A. had no trouble at all with RYAN in old days. After ELSHOFF bot Mine A no one asked me to join up to U.M.W. I also heard that ELSHOFF said he would take coal out of Mine A thru Mine B unless the men joined U.M.W. I never heard a thing about Mine A to be opened separately if it went U.M.W. I joined U.M.W. as whole local did. I only went to meeting on Sunday at Elks Club and we voted and I did too altho I didn't want to go over to U.M.W. as I was pleased with P.M.A. No one told us anything at the meeting except that they wanted to go back to work. I don't think that all wanted to join up to U.M.W. I didn't want to fight anyone so I joined up as we didn't want the same thing to happen at Mine A like it did at Mine B when men got beat up. I signed up a meeting to become U.M.W. RAY EDMUNDSON talked to us about being glad to have us back. Since U.M.W. has been at Mine A things are same now as under P.M.A. as far as I am concerned. I have had Agent [REDACTED] read this two (2) page statement to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

WITNESSES:

"X"

Above is X which was made by [REDACTED]

Special Agent, F.B.I. St. Paul, Minn.

[REDACTED] Spec. Agt. F.B.I. (Milw)"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed at his home, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on September 16, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. At the time of this interview [REDACTED] advised that he could not understand the questions that were being asked him by Agents. He also advised that he had never become a citizen of the United States. As much information as could be procured from [REDACTED] was taken down in statement form, but he was not asked to sign it as he advised that he could not understand the same. He tried to be cooperative, but could not be of much assistance due to his lack of understanding. It is not believed he would make a good witness in any event, as he did not attend many meetings as he could not understand what was going on and would not be competent to testify as to what went on, even at those meetings he did attend. He advised that he had never been in any trouble with the police.

The following information was procured from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 16, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED] who are known to me to be Special Agent of the FBI. No threats or promises have been made me to get me to give this information. [REDACTED] I had up until about Jul. 1942 been working at Mine A for about [REDACTED] years. I was born in [REDACTED] yrs. ago. I have been in the U. S. about [REDACTED] years. I am not a citizen.

"I do not understand the questions asked by you Agents. I never attended many union meetings as I did not understand what was done and was ill. I am willing to talk with you but do not understand. For the past several years my legs have been bothering me and I don't get around. This was why I quite at Mine 'A'.

Witnesses:

/S/

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, F.B.I.,
St. Paul, Minn.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent FBI (Milw.)
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 16, 1943"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois on September 18, 1943.

At his residence Agents interviewed [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, who advised he has no criminal record. It was noted he could not readily understand the English language and he had to be assisted by [REDACTED]. It is felt he would make a very poor witness unless he had an interpreter.

Agents obtained the following statement which he signed with an "X":

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 18, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], give the following information to [REDACTED] & [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me as being Special Agents of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made me to give this information. I was born [REDACTED] came here about [REDACTED] years ago & I became a citizen in [REDACTED]. I am at Mine A as a digger & have been there about [REDACTED] years but when I started at Mine A it was Progressive. I got a letter from Ryan telling me he sold Mine A & I felt bad I thought there would be trouble like at Mine B. I was satisfied & liked P.M.A. when they were at Mine A. I heard from the miners that Elshoff would take coal from Mine A thru Mine B. Later on I got some letter to go back. I also heard that Elshoff might keep Mine A closed unless it was U.M.W. I went to meetings at P.M.A. but did not go to Redman's Hall or at Elks Club. This letter I got said I would have to join over to U.M.W. if I wanted to come back. I signed up at the Elks Club & just signed a slip but did not stay for meeting. I also got sworn in later at U.M.W. Bldg. I never was in office of Elshoff or Edmundson then & was not on any committees. Things are just the same as under P.M.A. since it changed over to U.M.W. In old days Pit Committee of P.M.A. did something but now Pit Committee doesn't do anything. I like the Progressives better than the U.M.W. I have had Agent [REDACTED] read to me this (2) page statement & it is true & correct to the best of my knowledge. I have signed this of my own free will."

/s/ "X" The mark of [REDACTED]
made in the presence of [REDACTED]

"Witnesses

[REDACTED]
Special Agent F.B.I.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, F.B.I.
St. Paul, Minn."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois on September 18, 1943.

[REDACTED] resided at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, with his wife and upon arrival of Agents at his residence he was out in the barn. His wife was sitting out in the back yard with a neighbor woman and she advised that her husband could not understand English and was not in any trouble. The wife took a very hostile attitude and at first would not tell where her husband was. Upon noticing the husband by the barn the wife hurried down to him and talked to him in a foreign language and part of the conversation to him was that he should not sign anything. Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were asked by Agents whether they were told by that woman in the yard or anyone else not to talk to Agents and she called Agents a liar and was insistent that her husband could not understand English. However, Agents conversed with him after he told his wife to shut up and he could understand English but not as bad as his wife claimed and he furnished the following information to Agents which was taken down by Agent [REDACTED] and his stenographic notes are being retained in instant file.

He advised he was born in [REDACTED] years ago and that he works at Mine A and has been there about [REDACTED] years. He said he has been a citizen [REDACTED] years or so and that he worked at Mine A as PMA and UMW. He said it doesn't make any difference to me what union he belongs to just so that he works. He also said that Mine A shut down every year for 5 months and that it was in the paper that Ryan sold Mine A. He also said he heard the new owner would not open up unless it was under UMW. He also said that the mine was shut down and he needed a job and that everybody joined up with UMW and that it did not make any difference to him and that he did what the rest did. He also said he would not say anything against PMA or UMW just so he works and all he wanted was a job and that he went over to UMW with others as the whole local went over to UMW. He also said that somebody said everybody had to sign over and he advised things are the same now as before and that there was no change for him at all. He also advised he did not go to any meetings at Roban's or Elks Club. He also advised he never has been in any trouble and that he did not understand what went on at meetings when he went and he mentioned he had some difficulty in understanding some questions. He also advised he would not sign anything.

It is felt he would not make a good witness.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on September 16, 1943, with the help of [REDACTED]. He had difficulty in understanding questions and could not express himself very well, and it is felt he would make a very poor witness. He advised he has never been arrested in his life. [REDACTED] furnished the following signed statement.

"1152 Sangamon Ave
Springfield, Ill
Sept. 16, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED] & [REDACTED] who are known to me to be Special Agents of the F.B.I. I give this with the help of [REDACTED] as I do not understand English well. No threats or promises have been made me to get me to give this information. I am working at Mine 'A' as a digger & have been there about [REDACTED] years. I was born [REDACTED] I have been in the U. S. since [REDACTED] I became a citizen in [REDACTED] at Spring, Ill. I was a progressive when I went to Mine 'A'. I don't care what union they have in a mine, the union never helps me.

"I read in the paper that Elshoff was going to take over Mine 'A'. It didn't make any difference to me. When P.M.A. was there from the time I went to work until 1941 things were just the same as far as I was concerned.

"No one came to try and get me to join the U.M.W. I heard some talk about Elshoff closing Mine 'A' and taking the coal through Mine 'B' but I didn't pay any attention to it. I hear talk but it doesn't make much impression as I can't understand much English. I didn't hear about or attend any meetings when they decided to return to U.M.W., or discussed returning to U.M.W. I don't know if I ever signed for U.M.W. or not but one day some fellow at the blacksmith shop told me I had to sign up and I couldn't sign or read it as I didn't have my glasses. I had some other fellow sign for me.

"I don't care what union I belong to as long as I have a job.

"I have had [REDACTED] read this two page statement and it is my understanding that it is all true and correct and as I have given it to the Agents. I am therefore signing this of my own free will.

"Witnesses: [REDACTED] Signed [REDACTED]
/S/ [REDACTED] Special Agent,
F.B.I., St. Paul, Minn.
[REDACTED] Special Agents
FBI (Milw) Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 16, 1943"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] On September 15, 1943 Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] interviewed [REDACTED] at his home, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois; at the time of the interview [REDACTED] advised that he did not understand English well and the interview was conducted through [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] advised that he had no criminal record; he was entirely cooperative but knew very little of what went on during the pertinent period. It is felt that [REDACTED] is an honest and reliable person but that he could be used as a witness only if he had an interpreter. Agents obtained from him the following signed statement:

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 15, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves as being Special Agents of the F.B.I. I can't understand English very well so [REDACTED] is acting as interpreter and this information is true to the best of my knowledge. I was born in [REDACTED] & I came to the U.S. in [REDACTED] & became a citizen [REDACTED] years ago. I joined P.M.A. in 1932 as I felt it was best union. I worked a Mine A [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] years & quit around [REDACTED] 1943 and am now at Panther Creek #5 as P.M.A. is there & I like them. I read in paper that ELSHOFF bot Mine A & I also got a letter later from Mr. RYAN about 2 years ago. I thot that we would not be able to go to work there as the men talked this way and they also talked that it would close unless it went over to U.M.W. I believed that & then we had not worked for some time. We also knew Mine B trouble & didn't want that to happen to Mine A so local joined over to U.M.W. Jobs were scarce then too. When RYAN was there P.M.A. got along fine with him & I was satisfied as I liked P.M.A. better. I also read in the papers that Mine B would take coal out from Mine A unless it went over to U.M.W. I also heard it from other miners & we were told it too at a meeting but I don't recall which one it was. I felt like the others did and we all needed a job and we signed over so we could go to work. I went to a meeting on a Sunday at Elks Club when we signed up & also went to another one but I can't recall where it was held at. At the first meeting I went to there was no fights or trouble & we all wanted a job then & didn't want any trouble. I heard of the meetings from others. They passed the hat too to pay for the halls. At meeting on Sunday we voted over to U.M.W. RAY EDMUNDSON also spoke to us after the officers were elected. [REDACTED] of new local. [REDACTED] had charge of meeting. Everybody signed up right away to U.M.W. at the meeting. There was nothing else we could do as I had to go to work & didn't want the same trouble at Mine A like they had at Mine B. We had no choice - we had to join or quit our jobs then as jobs were scarce then. I was not on any committee & I never went to office of ELSHOFF or EDMUNDSON. Since 1941 under U.M.W. at Mine A things were same as under P.M.A. before. I have had Agent [REDACTED] read to me and [REDACTED] this three (3) page

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

statement and it is true & correct as I have given it to the Agents.

"I am signing this of my own free will.

(signed) [REDACTED]

WITNESSES:

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, F.B.I.
St. Paul, Minn.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent F.B.I. (Milw)
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 15, 1943."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on September 16, 1943. He advised that he has never been arrested. It was noted that [REDACTED] is rather an intelligent person and he seemed to have a good knowledge as to what went on in mine matters, so would be a very good witness if his testimony were necessary. He appeared to be cooperative, and furnished the following signed statement.

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill
Sept. 16, 1943

"I [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED] & [REDACTED] who are known to me to be Special Agents of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made me to get this information and I give it voluntarily of my own free will.

"I am now employed at [REDACTED] I worked at Mine A from [REDACTED] to July of 1942 as a company man. I was born in [REDACTED] I came to the U. S. that same year and became a citizen in [REDACTED] through my fathers naturalization.

"At the time of the switch to P.M.A. I was in favor over going to P.M.A. I was always satisfied with the P.M.A. union, while it was there.

"I first heard that Elshoff had taken over mine 'A' by reading of it in the 'Register'. I thought when I read this that I would have to go find another job. This was because I knew of the trouble they had had at Mine 'B'. I was well satisfied with P.M.A. after it came in and up until this time. Some of the boys from Mine 'A' came to see me about coming to a meeting to be held at the Elks. I couldn't go at the time as I was working at State Fair Grounds, one who came to see me was [REDACTED] the other was [REDACTED] We had no discussion, they just asked me to come to the meeting.

"I heard rumors that Elshoff would take the coal out through Mine 'B', we thought if this happened about half the company men at least would be out of luck. I also heard that Elshoff would only open the mine under a U.M.W. contract, this was brought up at a regular P.M.A. meeting. If I remember right the majority of the men at this meeting voted to stay P.M.A. whether he opened the mine or not. I think this was a regular PMA meeting. I think at this meeting the local selected a committee to see Mr. Elshoff. These men were to talk to Elshoff and we were to come back at a special meeting to get their report. The regular PMA

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

officers were presiding at this meeting. Just a short time later the special meeting was held at the P.M.A. Hall. At this meeting the committee reported that if the mine was to open it would have to be under U.M.W. At this meeting also another committee was appointed to see Elshoff as the first committee had been unable to get in touch with Elshoff himself. At this meeting any of the men could get up and have his say. There were some there who favored going over to U.M.W., the main thing with all of them was I think to keep their jobs, they were afraid if they hung back the mine would be opened and new men put in their places. There was some commotion at one of these meetings but I did not see any of it. I think at the second meeting it was stated the mine was to open up under U.M.W. and Mr. Thrush, a dist. P.M.A. official told us to go to work and hold our jobs. I did not attend any meeting at either Redman's Hall or the Elks Club. I never voted to switch over to U.M.W. I signed up with U.M.W. the first mornig I went to work. I had to sign up before I could go to work. This was told me by [REDACTED] and I signed with him. He told me that for the first 3 days it would cost nothing to re-join U.M.W. but after that regular fees would be asked.

"I signed up with U.M.W. in order to keep my job. I had the choice of either doing this or going back home. It is my personal opinion that conditions at the mine were much better under the P.M.A. than under U.M.W.

"I have read this 3 page handwritten statement and it is all true and correct to the best of my knowledge and it is as I have given it to the agent. I am therefore signing it of my own free will.

Signed: [REDACTED]

/s/ [REDACTED]

Special Agent, F.B.I.,
St. Paul, Minn.

[REDACTED]
Spec. Agt. FBI (Milw.)"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois on September 17, 1943.

At [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, Agents interviewed [REDACTED] who rooms there, and he advised he never has been arrested in his life. It was noted that he was very cooperative but he appears to be rather illiterate and it is felt he would make a poor witness unless his testimony were necessary.

Agents obtained from him the following signed statement:

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 17, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED] & [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made me to give this information, & I am giving it of my own free will. I am still at Mine A as a digger & I been there about [REDACTED] years. I was born in [REDACTED] ago & I became a citizen at Springfield in [REDACTED]. In 1932 I joined P.M.A. but I don't remember why or how I felt then. I heard that Elshoff bot Mine A in 1941 at a P.M.A. meeting and nobody liked it as we all thot there would be some trouble. I also heard that if the men signed over to U.M.W. Mine A would be re-opened & otherwise it would close & I also heard that Edmundson said that Mine B would take coal out from Mine A thru Mine B. I was satisfied with P.M.A. at Mine A & it was a pretty good local, & I didn't want to change back. When I heard of above I did not feel so good as I was over 60 & jobs were hard to get. I also heard if we signed up we would not have to pay \$10.00 then. I joined the U.M.W. as I needed a job & I felt if I wasn't with U.M.W. I would not get a job as I am too old. I don't know if I went to any meeting at Redman's Hall or at Elks Club but I do recall of going to a meeting of the U.M.W. local on the 7th floor of the U.M.W. Bldg. I heard it said in paper if we wanted to go back to work we would have to go to this meeting. At this U.M.W. meeting Edmundson said if we joined up Mine A would reopen & in a few days it did reopen & he said something about taking coal out thru Mine B. I signed up with U.M.W. as if I did not I could not go to work. I never was at Edmundsons or Elshoff's office & I needed a job. Since U.M.W. has been at Mine A things are same as they were under P.M.A. & there is no trouble. I like P.M.A. best as there is too much humbug in U.M.W. I have had Agent [REDACTED] read this (2) two page statement to me

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

& it is true & correct to the best of my recollection &
I have signed it of my own free will."

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnesses:

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, F.B.I.
St. Paul, Minn.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent FBI
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 17, 1943"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] & [REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois on September 18, 1943.

At his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, Agents interviewed [REDACTED], who advised he has no criminal record. He appeared to be very cooperative and it is felt he would make a good witness.

Agents obtained from him the following signed statement:

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.

Sept. 18, 1943

"I [REDACTED] give the following information to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who are known to me to be Special Agents of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made me.

"I am a digger at Mine "A" where I have been for about [REDACTED] years. I was born [REDACTED] and came to U.S. in [REDACTED]. I became a citizen about [REDACTED]. In 1932 when the local went to P.M.A. I was glad to go over to the P.M.A.

"In 1941 when Elshoff bought Mine A I heard this through the other miners I felt bad, I felt I wouldn't have any job at all. From 1932 to 1941 I was always satisfied with the P.M.A. and conditions were fine at the mine. When Elshoff bought mine A [REDACTED] and I believe [REDACTED] came to me and told me that I would have to sign up with U.M.W. or loose my job, [REDACTED] was also with them at the time. They told me that Elshoff would close Mine A and take coal out through Mine B if we didn't join with U.M.W. I heard through talk around that Elshoff would only open mine A if we all signed up with U.M.W.

"I did not attend any meetings at either P.M.A., Redman's or Elks Club I was sick at this time and couldn't get to those meetings. They brought the papers to my home for me to sign over to U.M.W. When I went back the Superintendent thought that I was staying home because of the change and I had to see the President before I went back to work, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] brought the papers for me to sign. I signed because I had to or I would have no job. Since 1941 when U.M.W. came back things have not been as good as they were under the P.M.A. for the miners. They dock you now and don't even show you why. When you made a complaint to P.M.A. they did something for you now it does you no good to complain.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

"I have had Agent [REDACTED] read this 2 page statement to me and it is all true and correct & as I have told it to the Agents, I am signing this of my own free will.

"Signed: [REDACTED]

" [REDACTED]
Special Agent F.B.I.

[REDACTED]
Special Agent, F.B.I.
St. Paul, Minn.
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 18, 1943"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on September 17, 1943 at Springfield, Illinois. He stated that he was getting older and did not pay much attention to union activities. He told his story in a clear and sincere manner and seems to be better than average in intelligence. It is believed he would be a favorable witness, although his information is limited. There is set forth below his signed statement.

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 17, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make any statement.

"I was born in [REDACTED] and presently reside at [REDACTED]. I started out as a miner when I was [REDACTED] years old and was a charter member of the U.M.W. I now work for the [REDACTED].

"I started working at Mine A in about [REDACTED] and quit there in [REDACTED] 1943. I joined the PMA in 1932, but did not have any active part in the start of it. All the men were a little put out at the UMW because we couldn't elect our own men and I went along with the rest and joined PMA. As far as I'm concerned there isn't much difference between the two unions and I went whichever way the majority went.

"I recall that in the early fall I got a letter from Ryan saying he had sold Mine A to Elshoff and when I heard that I was pretty sure that Elshoff would probably operate Mine A with United men. I felt that because of what happened at Mine B, that Elshoff would favor UMW. There was also a rumor that Elshoff might haul coal out of Mine A through Mine B.

"I went to a meeting at PMA hall sometime around the first part of Sept. and I think it was the second meeting they held. Most of the men seemed to think that the only way Elshoff would operate Mine A was to pull the coal through Mine B. Some of the men wanted to join United so they wouldn't lose their job. The meeting was adjourned that night and nothing was accomplished. Most of the men were just arguing about what to do. I believe it was [REDACTED] that had charge of this meeting.

"The only other meeting that I went to was at the Elks Club. At this meeting the men voted by standing vote to join United. I know that Edmondson gave a talk, but I don't recall exactly whether he talked before or after we voted. I don't think anyone voted against joining U.M.W. I joined UMW that same day at the Elks.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(Continued)

"It is my opinion that I joined United because I figured that was the only thing for me to do in order to hold my job. I was never beaten up or threatened in any way to join a union.

"I have read this statement of 3 pages and wish to state it is true to the best of my memory.

/S/

"Witnessed:

/S/

Special Agents, F.B.I.,
U. S. Dept. of Justice"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] has a poor memory, and his knowledge of English is poor. He appeared to have no information of value and is not recommended for a witness. His Statement is as follows:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 17, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both of whom I know to be Special Agents in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make a statement. I was born in [REDACTED] and came to the U.S. in [REDACTED] I became a U.S. citizen in [REDACTED] now reside at [REDACTED] and am employed at Mine A. I joined U.M.W. in [REDACTED] and have been a miner most all of my life.

"I started working at Mine A about [REDACTED] and in 1932 I joined Progressive. P.M.A. was all right, the same as U.M.W. Any union is all right with me as long as I have work.

"I remember getting a letter from Ryan telling that he had sold the mine, Mine A, to Elshoff. I heard that Elshoff might close the mine, or maybe open it for United Mine Workers. I didn't pay much attention, I just wanted a job.

"I went to a meeting, I am not sure where, but I remember all of the men stood up, and went U.M.W. We all signed up for United that day. Two or three fellows talked but I don't know who they were or what they said. I have never been beaten or threatened to make me join any union. I joined U.M.W. so I could keep my job, the rest of the fellows had joined U.M.W.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnesses:

[REDACTED] Special Agents, FBI, U.S. Dept. of Justice.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] appeared to be an honest and sincere man, but stated he had no information of value to instant case. It is believed he would make a poor witness for this reason. There is set forth below the signed statement executed by [REDACTED]

"Sept. 17, 1943
Springfield, Ill.

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make any statement.

"I was born [REDACTED] and am presently employed by [REDACTED] I first started mining in about [REDACTED] at Mine A. That was the only mine I worked at and I worked there until about the latter part of the fall of 1941. I had been thinking of stopping mining for about 8 years before I finally quit.

"I was a member of U.M.W. until about 1932 when I joined P.M.A. I never paid any attention to the unions and only joined because it was necessary to belong in order to work.

"I remember getting a letter from Ryan saying he had sold Mine A to Elshoff. The fact that he sold the mine didn't mean a thing to me. I heard the PMA had some meetings after the sale of the mine but I didn't go to any of the meetings because it didn't mean anything to me and I wasn't interested.

"I joined the UMW at the mine when I started work in the fall & only worked for about a month. Since I wasn't interested, I didn't form any opinions as to why the men switched to UMW.

"I have read over this 2 page statement and wish to state it is true to the best of my memory.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, F.B.I., U.S. Dept. of Justice.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] [REDACTED] has a great deal of difficulty in speaking and understanding the English language. It is believed he would be a poor witness. There is set forth below the signed statement executed by [REDACTED]

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 17, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make any statement.

"I was born [REDACTED] and came to the U.S. in [REDACTED] I became a U.S. citizen in [REDACTED] I have been a miner all my life and now work at Mine A. My present address is [REDACTED]

"I started working at Mine A in [REDACTED] and had been a member of the UMW for a long time. I joined PMA in 1932, but never took an active part in it. It doesn't make much difference to me what union I belong to, I just do what ever the rest do.

"I remember that Mine A was sold to Elshoff by Ryan in the fall of 1941. I got a letter from Ryan saying he had sold the mine and I thought that maybe I would be out of a job. I thought that maybe Elshoff wouldn't open the mine up in the fall. Everybody said that maybe Elshoff would only hire UMW men if he opened the Mine A.

"During the summer of 1941 I was working for [REDACTED] so I didn't have any time to go to any of the meetings that the PMA held after the sale of the mine. I went to a meeting at the Elks Club on a Sunday and I got at that meeting a little late. All of the PMA men had signed up with UMW so I signed up too so I wouldn't lose my job. The meeting was about over when I got there. I don't remember what they talked about at the meeting. I was never beaten up or forced to join any union.

"This statement has been read to me by [REDACTED] & I wish to state it is true to the best of my memory.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED] Special Agents, F.B.I., U.S. Dept. of Justice.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is rather advanced in years, and although [REDACTED] is apparently a sincere and honest man, he stated he had no information of value to instant case. He is not being recommended for a witness in this case. His statement is as follows:

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make any statement.

"I was born [REDACTED] and presently live at [REDACTED]. I am still employed at Mine A. I have been a miner all my life and was a charter member of the U. M. W. I have been employed at Mine A for the past [REDACTED] years.

"I joined PMA in 1932, but I didn't have anything to do with the forming of this union. I've never paid much attention to the unions and just did what the rest of them did. Since I'm getting older I do not pay much attention to union affairs as long as I keep my job. As far as I'm concerned, the unions are all the same.

"I remember getting a letter from Ryan in the fall of 1941, and at that time I felt that since Elshoff had taken the mine over we would all be sure to work. I wasn't afraid of now working and didn't think much of what union would be at the mine.

"I heard that the PMA had some meetings at their hall after the sale of the mine, but the only meeting I went to was at the Elks Club. I got to the Elks Club meeting when it was about over and the men said they had all joined UMW, so I also signed up at that time. I just signed up because the rest did. I don't hold anything against either union, as far as I'm concerned they are all alike. One union is as good as the other. I don't have any opinions as to why the men switched over from PMA to UMW. I was never beaten or threatened.

"I have read over this 2 page statement and wish to state it is true to the best of my memory.

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnesses

/s/ [REDACTED]
/s/ [REDACTED]

Special Agents, FBI
U. S. Dept. of Justice"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] is not particularly well informed concerning the details of the switch to U.M.W. It is not felt that he would make a good witness. He furnished the following statement which he refused to sign:

" Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] & [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make any statement.

"I was born on [REDACTED] and am still employed at Mine A. I am on the trial committee of the UMW for the local at Mine A. I have been a miner all my life and a member of the UMW up until I joined the PMA in 1932. I didn't have anything to do with the start of progressive and as far as I'm concerned both of the unions are about the same. I've been at Mine A since about [REDACTED]

"In the fall of 1941 I got a letter from RYAN saying he had sold Mine A to ELSHOFF. I figured that the mine probably would stay closed and I would be out of a job. As soon as the men heard about the sale of the mine the PMA called some meetings.

"I went to a meeting at the PMA hall soon after this and [REDACTED] had charge of this meeting. There was a lot of arguments and talking as to whether we should all join united. Some said Mine A wouldn't open in the fall, others said coal from Mine A would be hauled through Mine B, and I understood ELSHOFF was supposed to have made the remark that he was either going to operate with united or not at all. Not much happened at this meeting except a lot of talk.

"The second meeting I went to was also in the PMA hall a little while after the first one. The hall was almost filled & everybody again talked about what they thought ELSHOFF was going to do with Mine A. When I left the building I saw [REDACTED] out in front of the building and I noticed his shirt was torn & he told me he had been in a fight with some of the progressive officials. I think [REDACTED] was one of a committee of four or five who had been appointed by the president to call ELSHOFF on the phone & find out what he was going to do with Mine A. I do not know who beat [REDACTED] up. I got away from the meeting as I figured there was going to be trouble.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] "I didn't go to any other meetings of the PM because I
(CONTINUED) didn't like the idea of our own men fighting amongst
themselves and I figured if the officers would do those
things I'd stay away. I didn't go to the Elks Club &
didn't join UMW until the first meeting held at the UMW building.

"I have read over this statement of three pages and wish to
state it is true to the best of my memory.

"[REDACTED] admitted the truth of the above statement, but
stated it was his policy never to sign anything. [REDACTED] also said this
was his own policy and that he had not been advised by anyone not to sign.

Witnessed

[REDACTED])
Special Agents, FBI
U. S. Dept. of Justice"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at Chatham, Illinois, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at the place where he was working. [REDACTED] is strongly anti-UMW and advised that he quit Mine A because he could not work under UMW. He characterizes UMW as being un-American. He is favorable to the government's case and could be used as a witness. His statement is as follows:

[REDACTED] Ill.
Sept. 17, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill. make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make a statement.

"I am presently employed by [REDACTED]. I was born on [REDACTED] I was a miner for over [REDACTED] years and had been a member of U.M.W. for a long time until I joined the P.M.A. in about 1932. I didn't have anything to do with the starting of the P.M.A., and as far as I'm concerned the PMA was always a good union.

"I started at Mine A in about [REDACTED] & worked there until the spring of 1942. I was at Mine A when Ryan sold Mine A to Elshoff. I remember that I got a letter from Ryan about the sale and as soon as I heard that I felt that Mine A was sure to go United in view of the fact I felt Elshoff favored United.

"I went to a few meetings at the PMA Hall after the sale was announced, but did no go to the PMA meetings at the Elks and Redman halls.

"As I recall it the first PMA meeting was presided over by [REDACTED]. There was a lot of talk about PMA being shut out at the mine and most of the men were opposed to joining the U.M.W. We did not want to join United and felt that Elshoff wanted to operate the mine only with United men. We all voted not to go to work at the mine under the U.M.W. There were about 125 men at this meeting.

"There was another meeting at PMA about 4 or 5 days after this at the PMA hall and at that meeting there were 4 or 5 men appointed to a committee to go and see Elshoff as to what he was going to do. I heard that these men later reported to our local that Elshoff had said that the mine was going to be operated by United men.

"I remember that at this meeting some of the PMA men got in a fight and that [REDACTED] got beaten up at that time. I did not attend any of the other meetings. I did hear that our men had swung over to United and

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

so about five days after the mine opened I went to the office at Mine A. and signed up. I have read over this 2 page statement and it is true to the best of my memory.

/s/

Witnesses:

Special Agents, FBI, U.S. Dept. of Justice.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 10, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED]

He is now employed at Mine A and is presently an officer of the UMW local. He would be a good witness because of an apparent intelligence above that of the average miner and a fine ability to express himself, if he would give any information. It appeared to interviewing agents that [REDACTED] was deliberately withholding information in his possession. He was not cooperative, and appeared to be distinctly antagonistic to the questions placed to him. He at first denied all knowledge and understanding of the circumstances surrounding the change of unions of the Mine A local, and said that he had only been to two meetings before the change was made and was not elected one of the new officers. Upon questioning he admitted being present at every meeting held wherein the matters concerning change of unions at Mine A was concerned, and was also present at the meeting when EDMUNDSON and FALCETTI discussed a contract. He was present also when the contract was prepared and signed but he professed to remember nothing of the conversations taking place or any understanding of the reasons for the change of unions. The information which he gave was set forth in statement form, which [REDACTED] read, but which he refused to sign. He at first stated that it contained what he said and then that it was true to the best of his knowledge. The statement is as follows:

"Springfield, Ill
September 10, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED] I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promise, threats or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement. I am willing, if necessary to go to court and repeat any part of this statement.

"I am presently employed at Mine A. I have worked there since I was an officer in the P.M. local #51 there, [REDACTED]

"In September 1941, Elshoff purchased the mine property. At that time the mine was closed down, due to seasonal closure. The local of the men mining Mine A was a P.M. local. Up until Elshoff purchased the mine, the men were well satisfied with the Progressive Mine Workers of America, as far as I know. I did not hear any talk about changing unions. The men were satisfied with the way Ryan and the union got along. I heard of no ideas of chaning until after Elshoff purchased Mine A.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

"I went to all the meetings held after the announcement of Elshoff's purchase of mine A. I went to both meetings at the Progressive Hall. I do not remember what was decided at those meetings. About all that was done was to discuss the matter of changing Unions. At one of the meetings a committee was appointed to see Elshoff, but they reported back that they could not get ahold of him.. I do not recall what else the committee was supposed to do. I was not on that committee. During that meeting I understand that there was a fight downstairs. [REDACTED] and some of the other boys were trying to keep the men from changing to the U.M., I guess. I do not know what happened. Most of the men seemed ready to change to the U.M. at that time.

"There was no discussion that I know of about mining Mine A by taking the coal out of Mine B. The men all wanted to work. They did not care particularly which union they belonged to, just as long as the mine reopened, and they could work. They seemed to think, I guess that if they were U.M. that the mine would be reopened. I do not know why they thought this. I do not remember anyone talking about that at all. I had never heard of any talk about joining the U.M. before Elshoff purchased the mine.

"There was a meeting at Redman's hall. It was not called by the local. There were about 50 or 60 men there. They did not do much but talk about changing unions, and decided to have another meeting when more of the men could come. I do not remember what was said that night.

"Then there was another meeting held at the Elk's Club. [REDACTED] presided at that meeting. There was some talk about changing unions, but I never heard anyone say that they had any reason to believe that the mine would be opened if we went U.M. We voted to join the U.M., and elected some officers. The new officers were [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] someone I do not recall, to the pit committee. After the election Edmunson came to the meeting and talked to us. I do not know what Edmunson said that night.

"After the meeting, we went over to the U.M. building, and were sworn into the U.M. Elshoff and Falcetti came to the meeting there a little later. I do not know why they were there, but I suppose that they were called. I do not remember what any of them said that night. I do not remember what discussion there was about the mine being reopened. Late that night Elshoff signed a contract with the U.M. I was there when he did. I do not remember what was said or done that night.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH
[REDACTED]

(Continued)

"I have read the above statement on this and two other pages. It is all true and accurate."

/s/

[REDACTED] FBI
FBI

JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois on September 10, 1943.

[REDACTED] Agents interviewed [REDACTED] and he advised he never has been arrested.

He appeared to be an intelligent individual but it seemed that he did not know much about everything that went on during the pertinent period at Mine A. It is felt he told the truth as to what he knew and he would make a good witness if his testimony is necessary.

Agents obtained from him the following signed statement:

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 10, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill., give the following information to Special Agents [REDACTED] & [REDACTED] of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made me to give this information.

"I was born [REDACTED] I started At Mine A [REDACTED] in Springfield, Ill. & I joined P.M.W. then as a company man down below. About [REDACTED] when Mine A turned over to U.M.W. in fall of 1941 I kept the same job & [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Between 1934 and 1941 the miners leaned toward P.M.W. because it was a P.M.W. & it didn't make any difference to me what union I belonged to. The miners could come and go then at Mine A if they didn't like the union. To my knowledge there was no group or persons who were trying to swing P.M.W. over to U.M.W. just before 1941 but back when I first started I don't recall of any rivalry out at #51 & it was a regular P.M.W. local and the men were glad to work. During April, 1941 or so Mine A closed down as usual and they generally re-opened in fall of same year. In 1941 I got a job at [REDACTED] for 2 weeks or so. Two or three weeks before Mine A was to re-open in fall of 1941 I first heard of a movement that the Mine A was going over to U.M.W. I also heard there had been some "Special" meetings during the summer but I never attended them and was not invited altho I should have been notified. In fall of 1941 the [REDACTED] called a meeting or two or three of them and a discussion was had to determine if #51 should go over to U.M.W. and there were some who favored in going over

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

to U.M.W. They must have been "Special" meetings & I think the meetings were called by [REDACTED] I think I missed 2 or 3 of those "Special" meetings & believe I attended 2 or 3 of them. I don't recall of any reasons given why #51 should go over to U.M.W. Around that time the papers said that Elshoff was going to or did buy Mine A. I don't recall any committees being appointed to go & see Elshoff & it is possible that happened at the meetings I did not attend.

[REDACTED] I never attended any meetings at the Redman's Hall but I did attend the ones at the Progressives & at Elk's Club. At the P.M.W. meetings no representatives of U.M.W. were present. At the several P.M.W. meetings the discussion was whether Mine A was to reopen as P.M.W. or as U.M.W. As time went on the feeling of the P.M.W. was that they should go over to U.M.W. At the meetings there were no fights or speeches & I think that decisions were made at the Redman Hall meetings which I did not attend. No one ever told me that Elshoff would not open Mine A except under U.M.W. but I myself felt that Elshoff would open Mine A as U.M.W. because his Mine B was U.M.W.

"I attended the meeting at the Elk's Club on a Sunday & it was a meeting for both #51 & U.M.W. I went just as a member of #51, & not as an official and I don't recall who got that meeting together. The only question taken up was whether the P.M.W. local 51 would turn over to U.M.W. I don't recall of any committee making a report at this meeting. Before the vote no speeches were made and it was a rising vote that was taken & it was unanimous & it was decided to go back to U.M.W. [REDACTED] was on the platform and took a part in this meeting. I don't recall of hearing any statement at the Elk's Club meeting that if the men in Mine A went over to U.M.W. that Edmundson would see to it that the two mines would be operated as separate mines & I don't recall any issue at any time about joining Mine A & B as one. As far as I know the issue was just whether or not we P.M.W. should go over to U.M.W. & I never attended some of the previous meetings so I don't know if any reasons were given then or not as to why they wanted to change over. After the vote was taken at Elk's Club Mr. Edmundson came in and talked about the immediate opening of the Mine A. There was rumor around that Elshoff might not open Mine A again & there were other rumors around too & no one seemed to know just what it was all about. However, Mine A always did re-open in previous years in the fall. After the meeting at Elk's Club was over about six to ten of us went over to Mr. Edmundson's office in the U.M.W. While in his office Edmundson phoned Mr. Elshoff & a short time later Elshoff & Falcetti came into the office. Some present were the P.M.W. president; [REDACTED] Falcetti or Elshoff were asked if Mine A was able to re-open & they said it could

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

be opened in a week or so & I think it was so opened. No contract was signed then in Edmundson's office. Afterwards I went home & later went over to the Leland Hotel and a bunch was there & about mid-night some of us went to the office of Carl Elshoff & a contract was signed. It was a standard U.M.W. contract. I think some newspaper reporter was at the Leland Hotel & also at Elshoff's office. As far as I know I don't think that any previous arrangements had been made in regard to what happened that Sun. night but that things just went off as a result of the action taken. I don't know of any entry being made between Mine A & Mine B. I never got any form letter from U.M.W. to join them before we voted at the Elk's Club. I first met Elshoff at Edmundson's office & he seemed to be all business & did not appear to over-happy or anything of the sort. I don't know who paid for the bills at the Leland Hotel. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] I never heard any remarks made as to where Elshoff got the money to buy Mine A. I didn't care which local I belonged to. I have read this six (6) page statement over & it is true & correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Spec. Agt. F.B.I.

[REDACTED] Spec. Agt.,

F.B.I., St. Paul, Minn.

Springfield, Ill

Sept. 10, 1943"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] can hardly be understood, and the gist of his information is that if he didn't join U. M. W., he could not work at Mine A. It is noted he has been a citizen for only a few months. He is not recommended as a witness. His statement is as follows:

"Springfield, Illinois
September 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] knowing them to be Special Agents in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make a statement. I reside at [REDACTED] and am presently employed at Mine A.

"I was born in [REDACTED] I came to the U. S. in [REDACTED] and became a U. S. citizen in [REDACTED] I have worked in the mines most of my life and joined U. M. W. when I first started mining. I started at Mine A in about [REDACTED] and in 1932 I joined Progressive.

"In September of 1941 I got a letter from Ryan telling that he had sold Mine A to Elshoff. I did not feel very good about this because things had been good under P. M. A. and we got along well with Ryan.

"I went to several meetings, I do not understand English very well, but I remember they said they would close Mine A if we didn't join United. We older men could not get jobs and we wanted to work at Mine A. They said they might take coal from Mine A through Mine B. The men liked Progressive but the company liked United better.

"At another meeting, maybe at the Elk's Club, the men all held up their hands for United and the local all joined with U. M. W.

"No one ever threatened me or beat me to make me join a union. I like Progressive because I think it is better for the working man.

"This statement has been read to me by [REDACTED] and it is true and correct to the best of my memory.

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnessed:

/s/ [REDACTED]
/s/ [REDACTED]

Special Agents, F. B. I.,
U. S. Dep't of Justice."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed by
Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] speaks brokenly and is difficult to understand. He cannot understand questions put to him and would make a poor witness. Therefore, he is not recommended as a witness. He furnished the following statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 18, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make any statement.

"I was born [REDACTED] I came to the U. S. in [REDACTED] and became a citizen in [REDACTED] I have been a miner all my life and have been employed at Mine A since [REDACTED] I live at [REDACTED] I was a member of UMW until I joined PMA in 1932. I didn't have anything to do with the start of the PMA, but just joined because all the rest did. As far as I know there isn't much difference between the two unions.

"I got a letter from Ryan in the fall of 1941 and all the men said he had sold his mine to Elshoff and that maybe Elshoff wouldn't open the mine. A lot of the men said that maybe Elshoff wouldn't open the mine and there was some talk about hauling coal from Mine A thru Mine B.

"I heard that Progressive had some meetings in the fall of 1941 and I knew that I went to a meeting at the PMA hall, but since I don't understand much English I don't know what they were talking about. The only thing I knew is that everybody said we had to join United if we wanted to work.

"I went to a meeting at the Elks Club & at that time I joined United. I joined because everybody said we should join. I knew there were some speeches, but I can't remember what they were about. Nobody ever beat me or forced me to join any union. Since I don't go to many meetings & can't understand much English I can't say anything about why the PMA men voted to join United except that we all wanted to work.

"This 2 page statement has been read to me by [REDACTED] and wish to state it is true to the best of my memory.

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnessed:

/s/ [REDACTED]
/s/ [REDACTED]

Special Agents, F. B. I.,
U. S. Dep't. of Justice."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence [REDACTED] by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Jr., at [REDACTED], Springfield, Illinois, on September 16, 1943. He appeared to be a person having an intelligence above the average miner and can express himself well. It is believed that he would make a good witness if he had any information of value. He furnished the following signed statement.

"Springfield, Ill
September 16, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED] I was born in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] I am an American citizen. I am presently employed at Mine A. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A since 1932 or 1933. I was working at Mine A in 1941 when the mine closed down for the summer. At the time that the mine was actually sold, it was closed. I was tending bar at that time. I had tried to get a job in a Progressive Mine, but could not. Before Ryan sold the mine there had been no talk about changing. I was satisfied with the Progressive Mine Workers of America and would have preferred to continue to work under the PMW.

"I attended only one meeting of the local when the matter of changing from PMW to the UMW was discussed. That was the meeting held at the Elk's hall, when he men voted to go back to the UMW.

"I voted and signed up with the UMW that afternoon because I needed work very badly. I had tried to get a job at other mines but could not. I knew that Elshoff had a UMW contract for Mine B. I did not think that he would run one mine as PMW and one as UMW. I voted for the UMW because I thought that that would hurry Elshoff into opening the mine. I did not attend the whole meeting, and do not know what was discussed. I did not hear Ray Edmunson talk. Things are as soon at the mine now as they were under the PMW.

"I have read the above statement on this page. It is true and accurate.

/S/ [REDACTED]

/S/ [REDACTED]

F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 18, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is a person having an intelligence above that of the average miner. He has an accent but is not difficult to understand. His inability to read the statement set forth below is due to an eye deficiency, rather than an understanding of the English language. He gave information set forth in the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 18, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I am now employed at Mine A. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement. I am a citizen of the United States.

"I have worked at Mine A about [REDACTED] years. I was employed at Mine A at the time that Mine A was sold. I do not know why the men changed unions about that time. Before Ryan sold the mine, there was not talk about changing the union. As far as I know, the men were satisfied with the Progressive Mine Workers of America at that time. I was satisfied with that Union. I did not go to any of the meetings where the matter of changing unions was discussed. I work on my farm most of the time and do not have time to go to the meetings. I do not go to the meetings because I am so busy, and also because there has been so much trouble, and so many men hurt on the union trouble. I did not go even to meeting where they voted to go to the UMW. I knew what had happened at Mine B. So I did not go to any meetings. I joined the UMW when I went back out to the mine to work. I was satisfied with the PMW, but wanted to work, and the mine had already changed over to the UMW, and I had to join the UMW if I was going to work there.

[REDACTED] has read the above statement on this page. It is true and accurate.

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FBI

[REDACTED], FBI.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 17, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] has an intelligence above that of the average miner. He has a strong accent, but he is not too difficult to understand. [REDACTED] attempted to interfere with the interview, and tried to persuade [REDACTED] to refrain from signing the statement. [REDACTED] said that it was true, and he would sign it anyway. He gave information set forth in the following statement:

Springfield, Ill.
September 17, 1943

"My name is [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I am an American citizen. I am now employed at Mine A. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A since [REDACTED]. I was working at Mine A in 1941 when Mr. RYAN sold the mine to ELSHOFF. When the mine was sold, we had a meeting at the Progressive Hall. At that meeting [REDACTED] told us that the mine would be reopened if we joined the United Mine Workers. The mine had been closed for a long time, and we wanted to get to work. After that there was another meeting at the K of C Hall, I think. At this meeting EDMUNSON talked, and told us that if we joined the United Mine Workers he would see to it that Mine A reopened. I signed up with the UMW at that time.

"Prior to the sale of the mine by RYAN there was not much talk at the mine about changing unions. Some of the men were complaining about the high dues and things, but most of us were satisfied. I preferred the Progressive Mine Workers of America, myself. I would meet men on the street, and they would ask me what they should do. They did not want to join the UMW any more than I did, but they told me that they could not get a job at any other place. They did not know what to do. They could not do anything else than join the UMW. They had heard of all the trouble that had happened at Mine B and we did not want any trouble and wanted to work. So we joined the United Mine Workers. That is the reason that I joined the United Mine Workers.

"At the time, I did not want to join the United Mine Workers and would have rather stayed in the Progressive Mine Workers, but I did not know what else I could do.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(CONTINUED)

"After the mine reopened, nothing unusual happened. The conditions there now are as good as they were before.

"The above statement on this page and one other page has been read over by [REDACTED] It is all true and accurate. I have read this over myself, and it is all true.

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FBI

FBI"

JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at his place of employment, [REDACTED], on September 10, 1943. [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] and is employed as [REDACTED]. He speaks and understands English well, and would make a satisfactory witness for the information he has to offer. He advised he has no criminal record.

The following signed statement was executed by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Sept. 10, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make it without fear of threat, force or promise of any kind.

"I was born in [REDACTED] I first started working in coal mines in about [REDACTED] when I went to work in the Mine "A" at Springfield, Ill. I then joined the United Mine Workers of America Union. In 1932 I joined the Progressive Mine Workers of America because of the majority of our UMW local changed to PMA. I took no active part in organizing the PMA. In about 1937 or 1938 I became [REDACTED] and held that job for about [REDACTED] years. Then I became a member of the Mine Committee and was on it for about four or six months before the Mine "A" shut down in the Spring of 1941.

"In about Sept. of 1941 we learned that Elshoff had bought Mine "A" from Ryan and then we became worried as to whether Mine "A" would open and we of PMA would be given our jobs. There was talk among the men that Elshoff would operate Mine "A" thru Mine "E", and that we of PMA would therefore not get our jobs back.

"In Sept. of 1941 I was working the night shift at the [REDACTED] in Springfield, and so had little time to go to Union meetings. At a regular PMA meeting early in Sept. 1941 many of the fellows expressed the desire to go back to work at Mine "A" and indicated they would go back to UMW. At this meeting they decided to hold an "outside" meeting, that is a meeting away from PMA. The men wanted me to go to that meeting but I didn't go.

"About a week before Mine "A" opened, I heard it was going to open under UMW and so I joined UMW because I wanted to go back to

JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

work in Mine "A" to make more money. I had heard that most of the men had joined UMW and I had received a letter which sounded like it came from Edmundson saying the Mine "A" was going to open and telling me my job was open. No one tried to organize me in UMW in any way, and I cannot remember who told me we would have to join UMW in order for Mine "A" to re-open. Maybe it was because we had seen what had happened at Mine "B" in connection with organizing and we knew they could operate Mine "A" thru Mine "B" and there were a bunch of old men at Mine "A" who didn't want all that trouble. I heard one fellow named [REDACTED] whose name I cannot spell, was beat up by UMW men after the Mine "A" re-opened. [REDACTED] told me he was going to work one morning when a car pulled up with UMW men and they held a machine gun pistols on him and then beat him up badly. That was the only beating I heard of at Mine "A".

"I saw [REDACTED] who was a Board Member of UMW at Mine "A" a lot, but he didn't work at Mine "A". I did not see any attempts to organize at Mine "A" either by UMW or PMA. I worked for about two months and quit because I had a bad room and I didn't like the way UMW was running us. I have not been back in the mines since.

[REDACTED] were the men who wanted that open meeting to be held. I didn't care much because all I wanted was for these old men to get back to work. I do not know what happened at subsequent meetings or how the developments went along.

"I have had this statement of three pages read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witness

[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I.

[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 11, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED]. He has been an American citizen since [REDACTED]. It is believed that [REDACTED] would make a very good witness. He has a pronounced accent but is not difficult to understand. He has an intelligence well above that of the average miner. He is stubborn and precise. It is believed that it would be difficult to confuse him on cross-examination. He gave information set forth in the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill
September 11, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED]. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement. I am willing, if necessary, to go to court, and repeat any part of this statement.

"I have worked off and on at Mine A since [REDACTED] and steadily from [REDACTED] until last May. I was never an officer in the UMW before 1932. In 1932 the local at Mine A joined the Progressive Mine Workers, and I went over with the rest of them. I was elected by the membership of the Progressive [REDACTED]

"In 1941, Mine A closed about April 1. This was the usual custom for Mine A, as it was a seasonal mine. At the time that the mine closed, the men so far as I know were all very much satisfied with the Progressive Mine Workers, and would not have wanted to change to the UMW. I think that that is the way the men thought, and I know that that is the way that I felt. Up until the time that the announcement was made in the paper that Elshoff was going to operate Mine A, I heard no talk about changing unions. There had been some rumors during the summer that Mine A was to be sold, but there was nothing definite. After the announcement in the paper that Elshoff was going to operate Mine A, the men held some meetings to see what they should do. The first meeting was held at the Progressive Hall. It was a special meeting, and about the only business was to leave it to the District officers to see what they could find out from Elshoff about what he was going to do with the mine. There had been rumors going around that Mine A was going to be abandoned. There were also rumors, which I did not believe, that they were going to put a Skip in and take the coal out from Mine A through mine B. The men seemed to think that the law was such that when a new

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

operator took over a mine, that he did not have to hire the same men back. I think that is the big factor, because the men wanted to work and get their jobs very badly. At the second meeting, the District Officers were able to give very little assurance of any help.

talked to the local that night. His talk was very discouraging to the men, and he was not able to assure us of much help, except moral and financial help to those who lost out on their jobs. As I recall, these District officers had been unable to get ahold of Elshoff and learn anything about his plans. The night of the second meeting, another committee was appointed, to get in touch with Elshoff and see what was going to be done with Mine A. I was not on that committee. I left that meeting, and did not hear of any fights or disagreements that were had at that meeting.

"I understand that there was another meeting, held some time later at Redman's hall. I was not at this meeting, and did not know anything about it until afterwards.

"There was a meeting at either the Elks's or the K of C hall. I was at that meeting. presided, but the committee made a report. The committee report was made by said that they had gone to the mine, and could not find Elshoff and then they went to see Edmunson. He said Edmunson had said that Mine B had a contract with UMW, and that if the men went as a body, as charter members into the UMW, that he would use his influence to get the mine reopened.

"They then held a vote, and the men voted to go back to the UMW. They voted to go back to the UMW. I think that the main factor in the men voting to go to the UMW was that they wanted to go back to work. They would have been just as well satisfied to stay in the Progressive Mine Workers as go into the UMW if they could keep their jobs. They seemed to think that they had to join the UMW, because of their understanding of the law, and they could not afford to go through any sort of trouble, because the mine had been closed down too long.

"The elected officers that night, and

"The men had voted to go back to the UMW provided the mine would be reopened, and provided there would be no discrimination. After voting

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

to go into the UMW, Edmunson was invited to the hall. I do not remember if this was before or after the election of officers. He talked to the men. He told us that he would welcome the men back into the UMW. He said that if they were to come back that they would have to sign an application to return to the UMW. He said that if all the men came back to the UMW as charter members, that he would use all of his influence to see that the mine was reopened. There were some questions placed to him about exonerated members, and discrimination and after that the men went up and filled out the application blanks. They had already taken a voice vote to join the UMW.

"After the meeting, I went over the UMW building with Edmunson and the other local officers. We were sworn in to the UMW. After that Edmunson called Elshoff. An hour or so later, Elshoff and Falcetti came to the office. Edmunson told them that the union had gone over to the UMW, and that he wanted a contract signed so that the membership could go back to work. Falcetti said that he had examined the mine, and that he did not know how soon it would be possible to open up the mine. Elshoff said that he did not want any trouble at the mine. He wanted assurance that the men had joined the UMW. He did not say in so many words that he would not open the mine unless the men joined the UMW, but he did want the assurance that they men had all joined the UMW before he would open the mine, because he did not want any more trouble. There was more discussion of the matters and they did not sign a contract then because it was Sunday. I came home and did not go to the meeting when the contract was signed.

"There was no trouble at the mine after the mine reopened. I think it was the next day after this meeting that the fans were turned on, and a few days later when the men were able to go down into the mine.

[REDACTED] was around the mine in the mornings for a while after the mine reopened. I saw him there frequently, but I do not know what he was doing there. [REDACTED] was also around the mine for a few days after it opened. I do not know what he was doing there either.

"I never got any letter from anyone about changing unions or reopening the mine. I recall only one letter, and that was from Ryan, saying that he was sorry that he had to close the mine at that time.

"The reason that I joined the UMW was that I felt that I needed to do this to work at Mine A. I thought that when a new operator took over that he did not have to hire the same men back that had been there before.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

PMW of A.

I also thought that Elshoff would have to hire UMW men at Mine A because he had a UMW contract at Mine B. I wanted to work, and so I joined the UMW to get my job back, even though I would have just as soon stayed in the

"I have read the above statement on this and four other pages. It is all true and accurate.

(signed)

(signed) F.B.I.

(signed) F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his place of employment on the morning of September 16, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is a person having an intelligence above that of the average miner. He can express himself well, and it is believed that he would make a good witness. He gave information set forth in the following statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 16, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED]. I was born in [REDACTED]. I am now employed at [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been given to me to make this statement.

"I worked at Mine A from 1937 until the time that the local at mine A joined the United Mine Workers. I was a member of the Progressive Mine Workers of America, but I was never an officer in the local. Up until the time that Ryan sold his interest in Mine A there was no talk at all about joining the UMW. The men were very much satisfied as far as I know with the operation of the local, and also of the international.

"Just after the announcement in the paper of the sale of the mine, I heard about men talking about changing unions. I did not attend the first meeting when this matter was discussed. [REDACTED]. I went to the second meeting of the local. All that I can recall was that they talked about what they were going to do. At that time the regular mine committee, [REDACTED] and one other who I do not recall, made a report that they had attempted to see Elshoff, but that he had refused to recognize them, and had said that he was going to operate as a United Mine Workers mine. We discussed the matter. Most of the men wanted to go back to work so we decided, and I think even [REDACTED] told them too, to go back to work as UMW, and then when the matter came up to a vote, to vote for the Progressives. That is what happened as far as I know. The men went back to work. On the first or second day after the mine opened, [REDACTED]. I went around to the miners' homes after that asking them to vote for the Progressives when they came to vote. I also tried to get my tools out of the mine, but when I went out to the shaft, [REDACTED] and some of the other UMW men there at the shaft would not let me down to get my tools unless I joined the UMW.

"I did not go back to work at Mine A because I would not join the United Mine Workers. I had planned on going to work, and did not have any

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

other job at that time, but I would not go back to work under the United Mine Workers.

(continued)

"I think that the reason that the men went and joined the UMW was because they were told that they would not get to work at Mine A unless they were UMW. They also had heard about what had happened at Mine B, and thought Elshoff favored the UMW because of what happened there. They did not want to go through all of that trouble. I did not want to work under those conditions, so I did not join the UMW.

"I have read the above statement on this page and one other page. It is true and accurate."

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FBI

FBI"

RE: JOHN W. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at [REDACTED] Illinois, by [REDACTED] Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] does not read English and does not relate a very clear story. He does not have any information concerning details of the switch to United. He expresses himself poorly and is not recommended as a witness. His statement is as follows:

[REDACTED] Illinois
September 17, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] both of whom I know to be Special Agents in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make a statement.

"My address is [REDACTED] Illinois and I am now employed at Mine A as a track layer. I was born in [REDACTED] came to the U.S. in [REDACTED] and became a U.S. citizen in [REDACTED] I have worked in the mines nearly all of my life and I joined U.M.W. when I first started mining. I started at Mine A in 1935 and at that time I joined P.M.A. I was working at Mine A in 1941 and the mine closed down for the summer. That fall, about September, I got a letter from Ryan telling that he had sold Mine A to Elshoff. I did not feel good about that, I thought that he wouldn't start Mine A and I saw in the paper that Elshoff might pull the coal through Mine B.

"I went to a P.M.A. meeting at Progressive Hall in Springfield which was called to see what was going to happen at the mine. We were told that the mine wouldn't open unless under U.M.W. and there was some more talk. The men said we should find out what was going to happen at Mine A.

"I went to another meeting but I don't remember what happened there.

"I went to a third meeting, at the Elk's Club, and at this meeting we were told that if we joined U.M.W. the mine would open. I don't remember what else was said, but we had a vote and the men all voted to join United Mine Workers. I joined U.M.W. that time because I wanted to get my job back. I had been told that Elshoff would not open the mine unless the men joined U.M.W.

"No one ever threatened me to make me join any union. Unions are about the same but I know some of the fellows didn't join U.M.W. and never went back to Mine A.

"The above statement has been read to me by [REDACTED] and is true

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

(continued)

and correct to the best of my memory.

/s/

Witnesses:

Special Agents, FBI, U.S. Dept. of Justice.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his residence on September 15, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who speaks and understands English very well. He is willing to testify. He said he has no criminal record.

The following signed statement was obtained from [REDACTED]

"Springfield, Ill.
September 15, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED], whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will, with no threats or promises made to me.

"I am living at [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill. and am working as [REDACTED], Springfield, I was born [REDACTED] and joined the P.M.A. when I began working in the mines in 1939. I began working at Mine A in December of 1940, and worked until it closed down in the spring of the next year. I had decided to quit, because my health was bothering me, and I didn't plan on going back to work in the mines. I didn't go to any union meetings, and don't know anything that went on in the summer of 1941. However, in that summer, [REDACTED] saw me at the tavern one day and asked me to join the U.M.W., that Mine A would open up much sooner if I did. I told him I wasn't going back to work in the mines, and he didn't say anything more.

"I have read the foregoing, and state that it is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnesses:

[REDACTED]
Special Agents, F.B.I.
Springfield, Ill.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 17, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is a person having an intelligence about that of the average miner. He has a heavy accent, but is not difficult to understand. He gave information set forth on the following statement:

Springfield, Ill.
September 17, 1943

"My name is [REDACTED] I was born in [REDACTED]. I am an American citizen. I am now employed at Mine A. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats, or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A for about [REDACTED] years. I was working at Mine A at the time that REAN sold the mine to ELSHOFF. I do not remember anybody talking about changing unions before the sale. The men were satisfied as far as I know with the Progressive Mine Workers of America. I was satisfied with the PMW. I did not attend meetings of the PMW very regularly. I attended only one meeting when the matter of the change in unions was discussed. I think that it was at Redman's hall. As I recall [REDACTED] told us that night that they were going to close, and dismantle Mine A, and take the coal out through Mine B. As I recall the thought that we would be better off if we joined the United Mine Workers. I do not recall the details. I do not think that I went to the meeting when the men voted and signed up with the UMW. I think that when I joined the UMW, that about 200 men had already joined up. I joined up because I needed to work, and the men had already joined the UMW.

"The above statement has been read to me by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It is true and accurate.

/s/ [REDACTED]

FBI

FBI"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the afternoon of September 17, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] is a person having an intelligence about equal to that of the average miner. He is difficult to understand, and does not understand English very well. He gave information set forth in the following statement:

Springfield, Ill.
September 17, 1943

"My name is [REDACTED] I was born in [REDACTED] I am an American citizen. I am now employed at Mine A. I make the following statement to [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I have worked at Mine A since 1933 or 1934. I was employed at the mine when RYAN sold the mine. Before that time the men belonged to the Progressive Mine Workers of America. Before the sale of the mine, there had been no talk that I know of about the men wanting to change unions. They were all satisfied, as far as I know, with the Progressives. I was satisfied. I did not go to the PMW meetings very often, and was not interested much in the affairs of the union. I cannot understand English too well, and when things go on at the meetings, I have to have them explained to me.

"I think I was at the meeting when the men signed up for the UMW. There was some talk about going to work if we joined the UMW. The rest of the men were signing up with the UMW, so I did, too. I would have been satisfied to have continued to work as a PMW.

[REDACTED] has read the above statement on this page to me. It is true and accurate."

He declined to sign this statement because he could not read it personally.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED], Springfield, Illinois,
[REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence on the afternoon of
September 16, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED] has an intelligence above that
of the average miner. He has an accent which makes him difficult to under-
stand, but furnished the following signed statement.

"Springfield, Ill
September 16, 1943.

"My name is [REDACTED] I was born in [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] I am an American citizen. I am now employed at Panther Creek
Mine #5. I make the following statement to [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me to be Special
Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No promises, threats,
or consideration of any kind has been made to me to make this statement.

"I worked at Mine A for 5 or 6 years until Ryan sold the mine.
In 1941, the mine was closed down for the summer. I got some work
on the outside and was working. I intended to go back to work at
the mine when it opened. I heard that the mine had been sold, and
that the union had gone over to the United Mine Workers. I was a
member of the Progressive Mine workers at that time. I decided that
if the mine was going to work as a U.M.W. mine that I would not go back.
I did not want to change unions, and did not go to work because I
did not want to join the U.M.W. I did not attend any meetings where the
matter of changing of unions was discussed. I do not know why the
men changed. I am a Progressive Miner now. Before Mr. Ryan sold
Mine A there was no talk about changing unions. Everyone was satis-
fied with the union as it was, as far as I know.

"I have read the above statement on this page. It is true
and accurate.

/s/ [REDACTED]

/s/ [REDACTED] F.B.I.
[REDACTED] FBI"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, on the
afternoon of September 18, 1943, by Special Agents
[REDACTED] advised that he is
a foreman at Mine A, and is not eligible to belong to any labor union.
He has been a foreman for [REDACTED] years. He had no information pertinent
to this investigation, and no statement was attempted. [REDACTED] was born
[REDACTED]

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] at which time it was noted that [REDACTED] was noted to speak very poor English. He is apparently below average in intelligence and it is believed he would make a poor witness. There is set forth below the following signed statement executed by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Ill
Sept. 14, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to make any statement.

"I was born on [REDACTED] and have been a U. S. citizen since [REDACTED]. I am now working at Mine A and reside at [REDACTED]. I have been a miner all my life and joined the U.M.W. in about [REDACTED]. I joined the progressive union in 1932 when the rest of the state went progressive. I was a member of progressive when I started at Mine A in 1937. I have never held any union office.

"Everything was going along fine in the spring of 1941 when the mine shut down for the season. Sometime in the early fall or late summer I got a letter from Ryan saying that he had sold Mine A to Elshoff. I heard that the mine was going to be operated by united men. I went to a couple of the meetings held by progressive, but don't remember anything about what was said those times about how the mine was going to operate. I didn't go to any meeting at the U.M.W. hall and joined the U.M.W. union just before I started back at Mine A in the fall of 1941. They told me I couldn't work unless I joined united. Nobody hit me and nobody forced me to join any union. I do not know how Elshoff felt about the unions.

"I have read over this statement of 2 pages and it is true to the best of my memory.

/S/ [REDACTED]

"Witnessed:

/S/ [REDACTED]

Special Agents, F.B.I.,
U.S. Dept. of Justice"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] telephone [REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence on September 17, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is a digger at Mine "A", was born in [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] came to the U. S. in [REDACTED] and became a U. S. Citizen in [REDACTED]. He cannot speak or understand English well, has a very poor memory and would not make a satisfactory witness. He advised he has no criminal record.

The following signed statement was obtained from [REDACTED]

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 17, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make it without fear of threat force of promise of any kind.

"I work as a digger at Mine "A", & was born in [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] came to the U. S. in [REDACTED] and became a U. S. citizen in [REDACTED].

"I started to work in Mine "A" Springfield about [REDACTED] & was then a member of the United Mine Workers of America Union. In 1932 I joined the Progressive Union because our whole local did because John L. Lewis stole the ballots.

"In late summer of 1941 I read that Elshoff bought Mine "A" from Ryan. I heard people talking that "A" would not open unless the men went UMW. I also heard talk that they would pull coal from Mine "A" thru Mine "B". No one told me I had to join UMW and no one forced or threatened me in any way.

"I cannot remember much about what happened during this time, but one night [REDACTED] told me there was going to be a meeting and that Edmundson had said if we would go UMW the Mine "A" would open. I went to the meeting that night, which I think was held at the UMW hall. We voted to join UMW, Edmundson talked and told us the Mine "A" would open in two weeks, and I joined UMW. No one forced or threatened me in any way to join UMW, and I joined to keep my job at Mine "A". I would rather have stayed PMA had I have noticed no difference at Mine "A" under UMW than under PMA. I prefer PMA to UMW.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] "This statement of two pages has been read to me and it
[REDACTED] is true and correct to the best of my knowledge."
(continued)

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witness

[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I.
[REDACTED] Special Agent F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his home September 18, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] stated that he did not have a criminal record. [REDACTED] is able to speak and understand English well and would make a good witness.

[REDACTED] furnished the following statement:

"Springfield, Ill.,
September 18, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, no force, threats, or promises have been made in obtaining this statement and I know that what I may say may be used in a court of law.

"I was born in [REDACTED]

"I was employed at Mine "A" about [REDACTED] and I am employed at Mine "A" at the present time as a digger.

"I joined UMW in [REDACTED] Ill. I remained a member of U.M.W. until 1932 at which time I joined PMA as UMW wanted to cut the wage scale.

"In Sept. 1941 I read in the newspaper that Elshoff bought Mine "A". I thought at that time that Mine "A" would operate as always as a PMA mine.

"Prior to the time Elshoff bought Mine "A" the employees were satisfied with P.M.A. I thought PMA was a good union being operated for its members.

"I prefer to be a member of PMA rather than UMW because the members of PMA elect the officials and delegates whereas they are appointed in UMW.

"I heard from someone that Elshoff was going to operate Mine "A" through Mine "B". I did not pay any attention to this because I did not think it would happen. I also heard that Elshoff would not open Mine "A" unless the employees joined UMW. I do not know where I heard this. I decided I would not do anything to prevent the change from PMA to UMW and that I would wait and see what happened.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"I attended one meeting at PMA hall a few days after Elshoff bought Mine "A". I knew of this meeting as notice was in the newspaper. [REDACTED] of the local PMA was in charge of this meeting. Someone stated at this meeting Mine "B" employees were working at Mine "A" and Elshoff was to start an UMW union at Mine "A". A committee was appointed to call Elshoff to find out what was going to happen at Mine "A". The committee was unable to locate Elshoff. I was not told at this meeting that I should join U.M.W.

"I did not attend any meetings after the one I attended at PMA hall, although I read in the newspaper that there was going to be a meeting at the Elks Club and I later read in the newspaper that the employees of Mine "A" voted at the Elks Club to join UMW.

"No UMW organizer attempted to get me to join UMW.

"About two days before Mine "A" opened in Sept. 1941, I went to the UMW building and joined UMW so that I could return to work at Mine "A".

"Conditions at Mine "A" have been about the same under UMW as they were under PMA.

"From time to time from 1932 to 1941 I was a pit committeeman for PMA and I was [REDACTED] during that period of time. I did not hold any office in 1941.

"In 1941 I would have preferred to have remained a member of PMA and I joined UMW only so that I could work at Mine "A".

"I have had this statement consisting of four pages read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

(Signed) [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED] Special Agent F.B.I.
[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois,
[REDACTED] was interviewed at his home on September 17, 1943 by
Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated he did not have a criminal record. [REDACTED] finds it difficult to speak and understand English and would not make a good witness. It was obvious from the interview that [REDACTED] was not in sympathy with the investigation although he stated no one told him not to furnish any information or talked to him about the investigation.

[REDACTED] furnished the following statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 17, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No force, threats or promises have been made in obtaining this statement and I know that what I may say may be used in a court of law.

"I was born in [REDACTED] emigrated to the U.S. in [REDACTED] and I became a naturalized citizen of the U.S. in [REDACTED] in Springfield, Ill.

"I became a member of UMW in [REDACTED] and I remained a member of UMW until 1932 at which time I became a member of PMA because my local UMW union changed to PMA.

"In about Sept. 1941 someone told me that Elshoff bought Mine "A" from Ryan. I thought at that time that Mine "A" would become an UMW mine because Mine "B" which was operated by Elshoff was UMW.

"Before Elshoff bought Mine "A" the men were satisfied with PMA. I thought PMA was a good union, but it made no difference to me whether I was a member of UMW or PMA.

"I did not hear anyone say that Mine "A" could be operated through Mine "B".

"A few days after Elshoff bought Mine "A" I attended a meeting of PMA at PMA hall. [REDACTED] said at this meeting that if the miners at Mine "A" did not join UMW, Mine "A" would not be opened. I do not remember what else went on at this meeting.

"I attended a meeting at Elks Club on a Sunday in Sept. 1941. [REDACTED] was in charge of this meeting and told us that if we did not join UMW, Mine "A" would be closed. I voted that day to join UMW so that I could work

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] at Mine "A". I joined UMW that day. I do not remember who spoke at this meeting other than [REDACTED] No one (continued) asked me to join UMW. I joined voluntarily.

"I did not attend or know of any other meetings between the time Elshoff bought Mine "A" and the time I joined UMW.

"I do not see any difference in the conditions at Mine "A" under UMW than they were under P.M.A.

"I was employed at Mine "A" in about [REDACTED] as a digger and I am employed at Mine "A" at the present time.

"It makes no difference to me whether I am a member of UMW or P.M.A.

"I have had this statement consisting of three pages read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge."

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnessed:--

[REDACTED] Special Agent - F.B.I.
[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois,
[REDACTED] was interviewed at his home September 18, 1943, by
Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] stated he did not have a criminal record. [REDACTED] is unable to speak
and understand English very well and would make a very poor witness.

The following signed statement was obtained from [REDACTED]

"Springfield, Ill.
September 18, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., make the
following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom
I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No
force, threats, or promises have been made in obtaining this statement and
I know that what I may say may be used in a court of law.

"I was born in [REDACTED] emigrated to the U.S.
about [REDACTED] and became a naturalized citizen of the U.S. in about [REDACTED] in
Petersburg, Ill.

"I was employed at Mine "A" about [REDACTED] and I am employed at
Mine "A" at the present time as a digger.

"Someone told me in about Sept. 1941 that Elshoff bought Mine
"A". I thought at that time that Mine "A" would become an UMW mine as
Elshoff operated Mine "B" as UMW.

"Before Elshoff bought Mine "A" the employees were satisfied
with PMA. I thought PMA was a good union, but it made no difference to me
whether I was a member of PMA or UMW.

"Someone told me that Elshoff would operate Mine "A" through
Mine "B" and that Elshoff would not operate Mine "A" unless the employees
joined UMW. I do not know who told me this. I decided to join UMW so that
I could work at Mine "A" but it made no difference to me whether I was a
member of UMW or PMA.

"I did not attend any meetings between the time Elshoff bought
Mine "A" and the time I joined UMW in Sept. 1941. I do not know whether
I had notice of such meetings or not. I took no interest in union activities.

"Someone told me that if I wanted to work at Mine "A" I would
have to join UMW as Mine "A" was an UMW mine. I went to the UMW building
and voluntarily joined UMW so that I could go to work at Mine "A" in Sept.
1941.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH
[REDACTED]
(continued)

"Conditions at Mine "A" have been the same under UMW as they were under PMA.

"I find it difficult to speak and understand English, therefore, I do not know what takes place between unions and I do not take any interest in union activities. No UMW organizers attempted to get me to join UMW.

"I have had this statement consisting of three pages read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnessed:

[REDACTED] Special Agent, FBI.
[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED], Springfield, Ill. was interviewed at his home on September 16, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated he did not have a criminal record. [REDACTED] is able to speak English well, but would not make a good witness as he is an old man and he has no information to offer.

[REDACTED] furnished the following statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
September 16, 1943

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill. make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No force, threats or promises have been made in obtaining this statement and I know that what I may say may be used in a court of law.

"I was born [REDACTED]

"I was employed at Mine 'A' in about 1932 and remained in the employment of Mine 'A' until Feb. 1942. I stopped working at Mine 'A' on account of my health. [REDACTED]

"I became a member of [REDACTED] a miners union, in [REDACTED] and I joined U.M.W. in about [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] I remained a member of U.M.W. until 1932 at which time I joined P.M.A. I changed from U.M.W. to P.M.A., because U.M.W. wanted to cut the wage scale. I took no active part in the formation of P.M.A. I was not active in union activities and I have never held office in any union.

"In about Sept. 1941 I read in the newspaper that ELSHOFF bought Mine 'A' from RYAN. I thought at that time that ELSHOFF would make Mine 'A' an U.M.W. mine as he changed Mine 'B' from P.M.A. to U.M.W. It made no difference to me that ELSHOFF bought Mine 'A'.

"Before ELSHOFF bought Mine 'A' the employees of Mine 'A' were satisfied with P.M.A. I thought P.M.A. was a good union, being operated for its members, but it made no difference to me whether I was a member of P.M.A. or U.M.W. as both unions were alike.

"No U.M.W. organizer attempted to get me to join U.M.W.

"I heard a rumor from an unknown source that Mine 'A' could be operated through Mine 'B'. I thought at this time that Mine 'A' would be operated through Mine 'B' if the employees of Mine 'A' did not join U.M.W. I also heard from an unknown source that ELSHOFF would not operate Mine 'A' unless the employees of Mine 'A' joined U.M.W. I decided at this time that I would join U.M.W. if it would make it possible for me to go back to work.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"I did not attend any meetings between the time ELSHOFF bought Mine 'A' and when Mine 'A' started to operate in Sept. 1941. I heard that there were meetings at the P.M.A. hall, but I did not attend as I did not want to take an active part in the union and I would do anything majority of the members wished to do. I did not attend or know of the meeting at the Elks Club in Sept. 1941.

"About two weeks after Mine 'A' opened in Sept. 1941 I returned to work and joined U.M.W. that day, as I had heard that the employees of Mine 'A' voted to join U.M.W. I joined U.M.W. to get a job at Mine 'A' and it made no difference to me whether I worked under U.M.W. or P.M.A.

"Conditions under U.M.W. at Mine 'A' were the same as they were under P.M.A.

"I have had this statement consisting of three pages read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

(signed) [REDACTED]

WITNESSED:

[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I.
[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I."

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his home by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on September 16, 1943. [REDACTED] stated that he did not have a criminal record. He was unable to speak or understand English very well and would not make a good witness. [REDACTED] refused to sign a statement as to the information furnished by him because he could not read the statement.

[REDACTED] furnished information as set out in the following statement:

"Springfield, Ill.,
September 16, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, no force, threats or promises have been made in obtaining this statement and I know that what I may say may be used in a court of law.

"I was born in [REDACTED] emigrated to the U. S. in [REDACTED] and I became a naturalized citizen of the U.S. in [REDACTED] in Springfield, Ill.

"I was employed at Mine 'A' in about [REDACTED] and I am at the present time employed at Mine 'A' as a digger.

"I joined UMW in [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill., and I remained a member of UMW until 1932. I changed from UMW to PMA in 1932 because my local UMW union changed. I do not know why my local UMW union changed.

"I read in the newspaper in about Sept. 1941 that Elshoff bought Mine 'A'. At the time I read this I thought Elshoff would force Mine 'A' to become an UMW mine as he operated Mine 'B' as an UMW mine.

"The employees at Mine 'A' were satisfied with PMA prior to the time Elshoff bought the mine. I thought PMA was a good union being operated for its members, but it made no difference to me whether I was a member of PMA or UMW.

"I heard a rumor from an unknown source that Mine 'A' could be operated through Mine 'B'. I thought at this time that if the employees of Mine 'A' did not join UMW, Mine 'A' would be closed and operated through Mine 'B'. I also heard from an unknown source that Elshoff would not open Mine 'A' unless the employees joined UMW. When I heard this I decided to join UMW so that I could work at the mine.

"A few days after Elshoff bought Mine 'A' someone told me that PMA was to have a meeting at PMA hall. I attended this meeting, but I do

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(Continued)

[REDACTED] not know what occurred at the meeting as I find it difficult to understand English. I did not hear of any other meetings at PMA hall nor a meeting at Redman hall. On a Sunday in Sept. 1941 I attended a meeting at the Elks Club. [REDACTED] was in charge of this meeting. I voted at this meeting to join UMW because all the others present voted to join UMW and I wanted to keep my job at Mine 'A'. Edmundson of UMW gave a talk at the end of the meeting. I do not know what was said at the meeting as I could not understand what was said. I joined UMW after the meeting, at the Elks Club. I did not go to the UMW building at the end of the meeting.

"Conditions at Mine 'A' are the same under UMW as they were under P.M.A.

"I have had this statement consisting of three pages read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"Witnessed:-

[REDACTED] refused to sign this statement because he finds it difficult to understand English and he could not understand why the investigation was being conducted. [REDACTED] stated that the statement was correct; that no one at Mine "A" or elsewhere told him not to sign a statement.)

/s/ [REDACTED] Special Agent FBI

[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I."

RE. JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his residence on September 17, 1943 by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] works as a digger at Mine "A". He was born [REDACTED] came to the U. S. in [REDACTED] and became a U. S. citizen in [REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois. He does not speak or understand English very well and would make an unsatisfactory witness. He advised he has never been arrested.

[REDACTED] furnished the following signed statement:

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 17, 1943

"I, [REDACTED], Springfield, Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make it without fear of threat, force or promise of any kind.

"I am employed as a digger at Mine "A". I was born in [REDACTED] came to the U.S. in [REDACTED] and became a U.S. citizen in [REDACTED]. I became a member of UMW in [REDACTED]. I started to work in Mine "A", Springfield, in about [REDACTED]. In 1932 I joined the Progressive Union because we did not want the reduction in wage scale which UMW wanted to give us. No one forced or threatened me in any way.

"In early fall of 1941 I read in the paper that Ryan sold Mine "A" to Elshoff. At a PMA meeting right at that time, [REDACTED] told us that RYAN had said Elshoff said if we went UMW, Elshoff would open Mine "A" and if we did not the coal could be hauled from Mine "A" thru Mine "B". No one from UMW or the Company told us we would have to join UMW and no one forced or threatened me in any way to join UMW. I felt if I wanted to work at Mine "A" I would have to join UMW. It made no difference to me if I was PMA or UMW, just so I could keep my job.

"This first PMA meeting was at the PMA hall, and then on Sunday, I believe Sept. 13, 1941, [REDACTED] I went to a meeting at the Elks Club where we voted to join UMW, and right after the meeting I signed up with UMW. The committee told us at this meeting that they had seen Elshoff who said if we would go UMW the mine would open. I joined UMW because I wanted my job. Edmundson talked to us and welcomed us to UMW.

"I notice no difference at Mine "A" under UMW or PMA except PMA could settle things with the committee, but UMW has to go to higher officials but I do not care which I belong to, just so I work.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS. ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

"At the PMM meeting a committee had been appointed to see Elshoff and this committee was the one which reported at the PMM meeting which was held about a week later.

"This statement of two pages has been read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge."

/s/ [REDACTED]

"Witnessed: -

[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I.

[REDACTED] Special Agent F.B.I."

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, was interviewed at his residence on September 18, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was born in [REDACTED]. He is employed as a digger at Mine "A". He can speak and understand English fairly well, but has a poor memory and therefore would not make a satisfactory witness. He advised he had never been arrested.

The following signed statement was obtained from [REDACTED]

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 18, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] Springfield, Ill. make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make it without fear of threat, force or promise of any kind.

"I was born in [REDACTED]. I am employed at Mine "A" as an entryman. I first started working in coal mines when I started at the Mine "A", Springfield, in [REDACTED]. I then joined the United Mine Workers of America Union. In 1932 I joined the Progressive Union because the majority of my local did.

"I did not, and I do not, care what Union I belong to. One is just the same as the other to me, just so I have food for my children.

"I read about Ryan selling Mine "A" to Elshoff in about Sept., 1941. I didn't think very much about it. I went to two meetings at PMA hdqtrs, one at Redman Hall and one at the Elks Club.

"The men at Mine "A" didn't seem to talk much except they all wanted to work. At this first meeting they all wanted to know whether Mine "A" would open. So they appointed a Committee to see Elshoff to see if he was going to open Mine "A". I did not hear any one say that Mine "A" would not open if we did not join UMW.

"At the second meeting at PMA hdqtrs, [REDACTED] talked, but I cannot remember what he said or what else was said.

"At the meeting in Redman Hall the men talked about going back to work, but I cannot remember much about that. I heard some talk about the company pulling coal from Mine "A" thru Mine "B". I do not remember anyone saying that Elshoff or anyone else said if we joined UMW he would open the Mine "A". Everyone was talking and it was so confused I cannot remember what happened [REDACTED]. I heard there was to be a meeting at the Elks Club, on a Sunday, September 14, 1941, at 2:00 o'clock, so I went. We voted then to join UMW and then Edmundson talked,

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

(continued)

or he may have talked before we voted. I cannot remember. I then signed up for UMW, and then went back to [REDACTED]

"It didn't make any difference to me which union had control, and I still don't care.

"This statement of two pages has been read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ [REDACTED]

Witnesses:

[REDACTED] Special Agent, FBI.

[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH

[REDACTED] was interviewed at his residence [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on September 17, 1943. [REDACTED] is employed at Mine "A" as a top man. He was born in [REDACTED]. He speaks and understands English well, and would make a satisfactory witness. He advised he has never been arrested. [REDACTED] gave the following signed statement to Agents:

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 17, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED] Ill., make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of investigation. I make it without fear of threat, force or promise of any kind.

"I am employed as a top man at Mine "A". I was born in [REDACTED]. I first went to work in coal mines in about [REDACTED]. I then joined UMW. I started to work at the Mine "A" in about [REDACTED]. In 1932 I joined the Progressive Union because the rest of the UMW local changed to PMA and I wanted to keep my job. I would have preferred to stay with UMW, but no one forced me in any way to join PMA. I was never satisfied with PMA and I always preferred UMW.

"In about Sept. of 1941 I read that RYAN sold Mine "A" to ELSHOFF. I immediately felt that we would have to join UMW if we wanted to work at Mine "A" because ELSHOFF was operating Mine "B" and that was UMW. No one from UMW or the company ever told me I would have to join UMW nor did they tell me that Mine "A" would not open except under UMW.

"But the men who worked at Mine "A" talked and they said ELSHOFF would not open "A" unless the men went UMW. I also heard tells that if "A" did not go UMW, they would not open "A" and would pull coal from "A" thru Mine "B".

"I never have held an office in any union and I was not interested in union activities. After I read that ELSHOFF bought Mine "A" and until the Mine "A" opened in about Sept. of 1941, I only attended one meeting of any kind - and that was at the Elk's Club. Some of the men told me about this meeting and they told me if we would

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

go UMW the Mine "A" would be opened.

(continued)

"At this meeting I do not remember any one talking, except the man saying that Mine "A" would not open unless the men joined UMW. There was a vote and the men voted to go UMW. EDMUNDSON talked after the vote and welcomed the men. I then signed up with UMW, and then went home.

"I prefer working out at "A" now under UMW than I did under PMA. I prefer UMW over PMA.

This statement of two pages has been read to me and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

[REDACTED]

"Witness:

[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I.

[REDACTED] Special Agent, F.B.I."

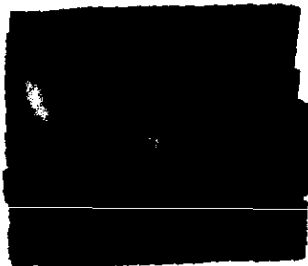
RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Men who were PMA miners at Mine "A" in April 1941, but who are now deceased:

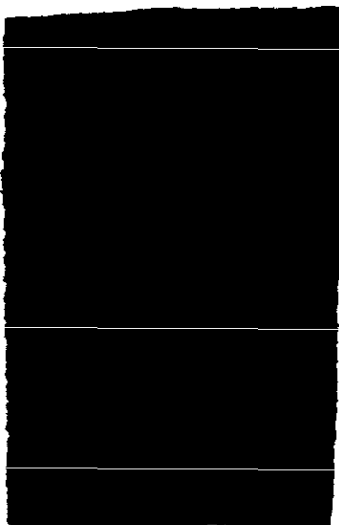
CHECK, JOSEPH NICHOLAS
DANIELS, PHILIPPO
DERUY, GEORGE
FLAMINI, CONCETTO
GYER, HARVEY SYLVESTER
HANKLEY, WALTER GUY
KOZAK, JOHN KANTY

MLAKER, BERT JOSEPH, JR.
MULLEN, HARRY HENRY
NORTON, JOHN WILLIAM
PALUMBO, JOE
RITZ, RUDOLPH
STRAUS, WILLIAM
WALUNTUS, TONY

The following men, who were PMA miners at Mine "A" in April 1941, have previously been interviewed, inasmuch as they were also PMA miners at Mine "B" in May 1937:



Investigation failed to indicate that the following persons who were PMA miners at Mine "A" in April 1941, are presently located in the vicinity of Springfield, Illinois:



RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

The following persons who were PMA miners at Mine "A" in April 1941, advised upon interview that they had never returned to work at Mine "A" after April 1941, and consequently had no information concerning the switch in union affiliations by the mine employees:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

REVIEW OF ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER AND
ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL NEWSPAPERS OF SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

REVIEW OF ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER AND
ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL NEWSPAPERS OF SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

A review of the Illinois State Register over the pertinent period with which this investigation is concerned was made by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Pertinent information obtained from this review is set out as follows:

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
1932 7-2	*p.1, c. 7	No immediate accord on mine scale likely between Illinois coal miners and operators.
7-7	Headlines	Agree to report on mine scale. Agreement reported reached; scale expected to be considerably higher than previous offer of \$4.
7-11	p. 1, c. 1	Miners vote Saturday on wage scale; sentiment appears divided.
7-12	p.1, c.1	Protest \$5.00 mine scale referendum. Southern Illinois miners protesting.
7-13	p. 1, c. 2 & 3	State union officials reject demand that wage scale vote be set aside; speeches against the wage agreement.
7-14	p. 1, c. 1	Mine chief asks vote for scale. JOHN H. WALKER urges member to vote "yes".
7-15	p. 3, c. 4	300 locals to participate in mine wage vote.
7-17	Headlines	Local miners reject scale. Opposition leading in whole state; in some districts as much as 4 to 1 against.
7-18	p. 1, c. 3	Tellers here for count of Miners' vote. Defeat of scale admitted.
7-20	p. 1, c. 7 & 8	Miners final vote shows 25,792 against wage pact to 12,124; 40,00 union miners.
7-23	Headlines	Renew efforts for mine pact. LEWIS made member of committee.

(* p. -- page; c. -- column)

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
1932 7-24	p.1, c. 7 & 8	Mining agreement nearer as State and International officers work in harmony.
7-25	Headlines	Operators offer new proposal. Number of objectionable features eliminated. LEWIS sees hope for a settlement.
7-26	p.1, c. 5 & 6	Vote next week on new mine pact. No change made in wage scale of \$5.00. Miners say \$5.00 is "slow starvation".
8-1	p.2, c.1	Local miners to meet here on wage pact. JOHN H. WALKER stoned from platform at Johnston City on previous Saturday.
8-2	p. 1, c. 5	LEWIS urges approval of wage scale, saying no better agreement can be obtained. 300 deputies needed to curb radicals at meeting.
8-3	p. 1, c. 3	Claim outlook for mine pact much brighter. WALKER and LEWIS campaigning. WALKER at Taylorville, Illinois 8-3-32 -- "save the miners' union of Illinois from destruction by voting for the proposed scale".
8-4	p. 1, c. 7	WALKER mails final plea to 40,000 miners. Protest meeting at Benld.
8-7	Headlines	Miners again reject wage scale. 118 out of 240 locals show the count to be 17,268 against and 13,429 for Lewis local rejects.
8-8	p. 1, c. 1	Union heads claim scale is approved. A. T. PACE, International Auditor, gives 223 majority in favor of the \$5.00 wage. DAN MCGILL local 921 of Springfield said, "The proposition won't carry by correct vote". Tabulated vote 14,705 for, 19,510 against.
8-9	p. 1, c. 1	Mine vote tabulation is started. Three "watchers" allowed.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
<u>1932</u> 8-10	Headlines	Wage Scale Signed 8-10-32. Mine tally sheets disappear. Tellers say they were robbed while miners cry "hoax"; more than 200 election result slips and tabulations disappeared. Tellers BLACKMAN and GEE claimed that they were robbed in an alley back of the Ridgely-Farmers State Bank where records were placed for safe-keeping. DAN MCGILL, a watcher, claims tellers handed package to an auto on Sixth Street. At the time of the theft the "NO" votes were leading by a big majority.
8-11	Headlines	Many Mines Prepare to Reopen. Wage scale signed as an "emergency measure"; 1,275 ready to work in Springfield.
8-12	Headlines	LEWIS acts to squelch disorder; threatens miners who won't work; loss of rights as union members.
8-13	p. 1, c. 1	Miners here idle; defy LEWIS' order. Protest meeting at Reservoir Park; not enough miners appeared; picket in evidence.
8-14	p. 1, c. 5 & 6	Springfield miners vote sub-district on "strike" at mass meeting in park. Allegation that a high union official drove the car that the tellers sheets were given to. Big protest meeting at Bauld.
8-15	p. 1, c. 5	Guard roads to halt invasion of mine area. 1200 special deputies sworn in to prevent "march on Taylorville". 22 mines working at new wage scale..
8-16	p. 1, c. 2 & 3	Miners to prepare plans for future at mass meeting. Meeting at Reservoir Park. Estimate 27,000 miners back at work.
8-18	p. 1, c. 2 & 3	Striking miners convene at Tovey; troops held in readiness for hurry call. 6 airplanes in readiness. About 400 cars of miners unarmed. JOHN L. LEWIS revoked charters of locals 790 and 4069 at Zeigler.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
1932 8-19	p. 1, c. 2 & 3	Striking miners map plans to close pits in Southern Illinois. Miners closed all mines in Taylorville. Dan McGill of Springfield one of the leaders. No bloodshed. About 15,000 picketers.
8-20	p. 1, c. 4	Walker says Strikers in "dual move". Walker scores movement and leaders.
8-22	p. 1, c. 4 & 5	One dead, several hurt in Illinois mine clash; all quiet in this area. Miners dispersed with machine gun fire. Taylorville mines at a stand still.
8-24	Sub-headline	Miners march on Southern Illinois, 2500 - 3000 from Springfield. Stopped by sheriff at Swanwick, Illinois. Carl H. Elshoff of Mine B Coal Co. is one of 4 signers to statement that miners would be better off if they would return to work under the new scale. The signers were local coal operators all idle.
8-25	Headlines, c. 7 & 8	Miners leave scene of attack. Miners repulsed by Franklin County sheriff; 12 seriously injured, about 20 bruised. Miners denounce action of deputies. Miners returning to their homes.
8-26	p. 1, c. 5 & 6	32 mine strike leaders indicted at Taylorville on charges of rioting. DAN MCGILL of Springfield one of those indicted. Miners planning new invasion of mining fields.
8-28	Headlines	Miners may act to curb LEWIS; say he violated permanent injunction to prevent his interference with Illinois affairs. 2-13-31 injunction restraining LEWIS from interference with District 12 officials in the performance of their duties.
8-29	p. 1, c. 7 & 8	Springfield miners meet Tuesday to pick delegates to statewide conference. Figures show new net wage to be \$1.67 under \$5.00 wage.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

<u>Date of Newspaper</u>	<u>Location of Article in Newspaper</u>	<u>Information</u>
<u>1932</u>		
8-30	p. 1, c 7 & 8	Local striking miners name delegates to state conference on situation.
9-1	Headline	Miners condemn union leaders; meet at Gillespie; ouster of state officials sought. Three delegates by each of 200 state locals.
9-2	p. 1, c. 2 & 3	New miners' union to ask operators to sign for work at old scale. New union formed at Gillespie Friday, 9-2-32, Progressive Miners of America -- CLAUDE PEARCE, President; T. J. JONES, Vice-President; WILLIAM KECK, Secretary-Treasurer.
9-3	p. 1, c 2 & 3	Officials of UMW indicted on counts of: 1. refusal to adhere to majority decision of membership. 2. refusal to carry out the mandates of the district convention. 3. Discrimination v. foreign born members of our union. 4. The outright robbery of referendum vote on wage scale. 5. Use of gangsters, police, sheriffs, state highway patrolmen, and all agencies of force and oppression in murdering and terrorizing loyal members of UMW of A.
9-4	p. 1, c. 2 & 3	New union to meet in October; LEWIS threatens members with expulsion. New union wants contract on old \$6.10 wage scale. Election of permanent officers and writing of constitution to be October 3.
9-5	p. 1, c. 2	Miners draft program for pit contracts, encouraged by prospects of signing local mine on old scale. New organization alleged to comprise 90% of the Illinois miners.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
1932 9-7	p. 1, c. 6	Springfield mine owners back UMWA; 5 companies 21 mines, 10,000 workers. W. M. RYAN, Central Illinois Coal Co., CARL H. ELSHOFF, Mine "B" Coal Co., two of the signers, will give "no consideration" to PMA. 14 mines sign up with PMA.
9-11	p. 1, c. 6	Expect all for UMW voting soon. Regular election of District 12. Purpose of new union to get away from JOHN L. LEWIS and WALKER.
9-13	p. 1, c. 1	Charters of five locals are revoked; steps taken to reopen Springfield mines. No. 2403 Mine "B" Coal Co. Officers: CHARLES BOHANNON, President, ELMER POWELL, Vice-President; JOHN J. KEELY, Recording Secretary; ANTON J. PLOTCH, Treasurer. (2 of these were among the 12 dismissed).
9-14	p. 1, c. 7 & 8	Progressive miners planning fight against LEWIS action in revoking local charters. (Note) ANTON J. PLOTCH resigned his new office (above) even before he accepted it.
9-19	p. 1, c. 2	State troops restore quiet in Taylorville, Taylorville bombing.
9-20	p. 1, c. 2	300 picketers force Lincoln mine to close. JOHN L. LEWIS revoked five more charters.
9-21	p. 3, c. 1	Lincoln mine to hoist coal at lower wage. PMA picketers leave.
9-26	Headlines	SMITH denies riot killing. State seeks eye witnesses; launch probe as 23 men are held in prison. DAN MCGILL shot in left leg. 9 casualties in all; one policeman killed. MCGILL blames LEWIS men for start of riot. PMA were picketing meeting of UMW.
10-4	p. 1, c. 7 & 8	Progressives begin work on new mine wage scale; delegations appear split. 95 locals representing 29,982.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
1932 10-7	Headlines	Delay Mine Union Recognition. Scales are the same as UMW.
10-8	p. 1, c. 1	PMA near end of its convention. Basic wage scale \$5.00 and \$0.68 per ton for hand loaders. Constitution completed.
10-9	p. 1, c. 3	Operators to meet PMA today. Work looms for miners in vicinity. W. M. RYAN of Citizens Mine "A" employing 320 men, to meet. No definite steps taken by Mine "B" Coal Co.
10-10	p. 1, c. 1	1,000 miners back to work in pits here. 3 Panther Creek mines at work under an agreement with PMA. Negotiations between CARL H. ELSHOFF of Mine "B", and W.M. RYAN of Central Illinois Coal Co. Mine "A" broken off.
10-11	p. 1, c. 1	Third firm here signs with PMA. Mine "B" still negotiating with union for operation. Mine "A", WILLIAM M. RYAN signed last night.
10-12	p. 1, c. 4	Springfield coal prices are reduced as result of mine wage scale.
10-13	p. 1, c. 3	Mine "B" signs contract with Progressives. All independent operators in Springfield are now at work with the new union. 2,000 miners employed in all. \$5.00 scale. To start Friday.
10-17	p. 1, c. 4	Find auto riddled by .38 caliber bullets; car believed to be that of PAT ANSBURY, PMA leader.
10-24	p. 3, c. 5 & 6	Near riot starts as PMA men attempt to present case to Franklin county miners. EDMUNDSON and UMS break it up with fist fight.
11-11	p. 1, c. 3	First mine pay day to be Saturday; first since April -- includes Mine "B".
11-14	p. 1, c. 8	PMA socks writ to permit union meeting at Taylorville. Sheriff had made UMW men special deputies to stop the meeting.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
<u>1932</u>		
11-18	p. 1, c. 8	McGILL among men seized by officers for picketing Cora mine.
12-15	p. 1, c. 4	PARCY, KECK unopposed in PMA voting. "Progressive Miner" - GERRY ALLARD, editor. Local executives: LESTER DOUGLAS, DAN McGILL and W. J. ROBERTS.
12-17	Headlines	Vandals Blast C & I M bridge span in zone patrolled during mine strife.
<u>1937</u>		
4-6	Headlines	PMA on Strike at Mine "B". Seek wages on par with United men. \$5.50 was \$0.50 a day under new contract of UMW \$6.00. ELSHOFF displayed an agreement signed last week by PMA officials for \$5.50 and ordered the men to the pits, pending the signing of a new contract.
4-7	Headlines	PMA miners back to work at "B" shaft after one day strike on promise that new contract with coal operators shall be retroactive to April 1.
4-19	p. 1, c. 4	Mine owners meet UMW for new pact. UMW delivers bitter attack on Progressives at meeting.
4-28	p. 1, c. 6	Reach accord on mine wage for Illinois; tentatively \$6.00 and time and one-half for overtime
5-2	p. 3, c. 1	Miners get \$5,000,000 wage boost. Gain \$.50 daily on wage scale. NOTE: Both PMA and UMW got this scale. RAY EDMUNDSON heads UMW. JOE OZANIC heads PMA. Old agreement of \$5.50 expired March 31.
5-3	p. 1, c. 3	Progressives to ballot on joining A. F. of L. OZANIC predicted a vote would be highly in favor of joining. PMA claims 160 locals with a membership of 35,000.
5-12-37		Nothing about strike at Mine "B".

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
<u>1937</u> 5-28	p. 1, c. 7 & 8	Progressive miners granted Federation of Labor charter. District 12, UMW of A to be ousted.
5-29	p. 1, c. 6 & 7	Progressives given A. F. of L. charter; will start drive against LEWIS in Illinois. PMA expects to become sole bargaining agent for all Illinois miners.
6-4	Headlines	United Miners quit Federation. EDMUNDSON withdraws by letter.
6-17	p. 2, c. 1	OZANIC denies statements of United Miners; declares Progressives sole bargaining agency in Illinois. The Associated Press of 6-16 reported a mine agreement signed by committees of the Coal Operators Association and District 12 of UMW of A. 2 year contract.
7-10	p. 1 Headlines	UMW of A Board to Expell GREEN, for granting a charter to PMW.
7-16	p. 2, c. 1	PMA local is opposed to UMW of A meet. States in last five years more than 20 members of PMA have either been shot or their homes bombed and RAY EDMUNDSON's aim is to destroy PMA.
7-17	p. 1, c. 8	Set date for PMA protest. National Bituminous Coal Commission to hear petition of 7-22 of PMA that it rather than UMW represents the majority of workers in Illinois coal fields.
7-19	p. 1, c. 3	PMA airs future of Local #1 who wanted to meet with UMW.
7-22	p. 1, c. 4	Rival mining unions before Federal board for the right to represent miners of Illinois. PMA claims 27,000 members.
7-31	p. 1, c. 7	Progressives get orders to stop working. PMA and operators disagree on contract, adjourn conference. Two major mines closed in Springfield; the rest, probably including Mine "B", previously closed for repairs and usual summer

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
<u>1937</u>		(cont'd) layoff. Scale conference between PMA and Coal Producers Association of Illinois adjourned. In conference since Feb. to replace contract expiring 3-31-37. Argument over a 7½ hour day which UMW had agreed to, also an extra 7 hour shift.
8-1	p. 3, c. 5	Mine owners will operate individually; PMA authorizes tentative working agreements.
8-5	p. 5, c. 1	55 companies in tentative PMA pacts. Central Illinois Coal Co. 342 men. OZANIC says practically all mines to operate by end of week.
8-7	p. 2, c. 4	Joint miners' parley called by EDMUNDSON, UMW and PMA #1.
8-8	Headlines	Progressive Miner Slain In Auto. Shot as autos meet on Route 66. CARL ELSHOFF, operator of Mine "B" Coal Co. said that he recalls STUFFLEBEAM (the killed man) as an employee of his mine which has been closed down for several weeks. SCHNEIDER in car with victim; two guns also found in victim's car.
8-9	p. 1, c. 5	Miner blames union trouble for \$400 fire; garage at home of A. J. PLOTCH burned. Blames mine trouble. PLOTCH was one of a group of 13 men recently expelled from the PMA on charges prejudicial to the activities of the union. While the nature of the charges was never made official it is understood that miners charged PLOTCH with endeavoring to influence Progressives employed at Mine "B" to switch over to UMW.
8-9	p. 1, c. 6	Blame union enmity for man's death. Belief is that GLENN STUFFLEBEAM's killers were out to get SCHNEIDER. Several shots fired into EDMUNDSON's home, 1146 West Lawrence Ave., 6-6-36.
8-10	p. 1, c. 3	SCHNEIDER and MOODY to face arms charges. Guns in these cars were sent to Northwestern Criminal Laboratory to check against slugs fired into EDMUNDSON's home. SCHNEIDER, organizer for PMA; MOODY, special investigator for UMW. He was accused of the above shooting.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
1937 8-11	Headlines	United Miners Claim Mine "B". EDMUNDSON's claim false, OZANIC says. Rival unions debate status of ELSHOFF mine which has been closed down for several weeks. EDMUNDSON claims miners met last week and petitioned UMW for a charter. A demand made upon the coal company for a contract. OZANIC says a deliberate lie. 98% of men PMA; 357 men signed a petition designating PMA.
8-12	p. 3, c. 5 & 6	Rival mine leaders lay claims to majority of members in Mine "B" local. 450 men at Mine. PMA claimed petition with 413 names; Local #54 UMW claimed petition with 357 names.
8-14	p. 2, c. 1	Intimidation is charged by PMA miners. Demand slayers of GLENN STUFFLEBEAM be brought to justice.
8-19	p. 1, c. 2	Mine B Head signs with the UMW. Contract signed in Chicago 8-18. All employees working for the company on the last day of operation will be permitted to return to work on the next regular day of operation without discrimination or penalty. UMW local #7469.
8-21	p. 1, c. 3	McGILL sues EDMUNDSON for \$50,000 charging slanderous statements. Article published 7-25-37 in "The Coal Digger", chizzling PMA Board Member exposed.
8-22	p. 1, c. 2 & 3	County officials may ask Governor HORNER stop reopening of Mine "B" action to prevent bloodshed.
8-28	p. 1, c. 4 & 5	Progressive miners and operators sign contract for \$6.00 basic daily pay, with Illinois Coal Producers Association, retroactive to April 1, 1937.
9-6	Headlines	OZANIC raps LEWIS and CIO in Labor Day Speech.

RR: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
1937		
9-7	p. 2, c. 3	EDMUNDSON says Mine reunion is on the way.
9-10	p. 5, c. 5	J. L. LEWIS visits in city.
9-12	p. 2, c. 3 & 4	Progressive Miners charged with bombings will enter not guilty pleas on Monday. 39 men charged with bombing of railroad between 1932 and 1935 during mine union warfare.
9-16	p. 1, c. 7	FMA votes 4 to 1 for contract; extends to 3-31-39.
9-17	p. 2, c. 1	Mine "A" will reopen with 325 workers. Central Illinois Mining Co. "A" opens after four months idleness. W. R. RYAN owner. FMA will work mine.
9-20	p. 2, c. 2 & 3	EDMUNDSON sees HORNOR to tell UMW stand on opening of ELSHOFF mine. EDMUNDSON claims to represent the majority.
9-21	p. 2, c. 4	Progressives-HORNOR talk mine dispute; discuss jurisdiction at Mine "B". FMA state they are willing to go before NLRB for a vote on majority.
9-24	p. 4, c. 1	ELSHOFF says Mine "B" will reopen soon; unable to give date of opening or what union will be employed.
9-25	p. 1 Headlines	U. S. to Settle Mine "B" Conflict. Trouble flares at closed mine. Two UMW miners arrested, JOSEPH ALBANESE and DOMINIC PASQUALE. OSCAR FALCETTI, mine superintendent said that he wasn't going to do anything about it because he didn't want to get mixed up in the fight. Both of the above men had a .38 automatic. CHARLES BOHANNON held for investigation in connection with the shooting of ANDREW SUSINSKAS and his wife Tuesday (evidently 9-21-37). Actual shooter was ANDREW SKRLEVICUS.
9-26	p. 2, c. 4	United Miners post bonds of \$5,000, freed. Charged with carrying concealed weapons.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
1937 9-26		NLRB announces hearing between PMA and UMW for October 6, 1937.
9-27	p. 1, c. 6 & 7	UMW starts cleanup of Mine "B". Quiet rules as 300 PMA members watch 13 men of UMW start cleaning up. The mine has a contract with UMW and CARL ELSHUFF, President of Mine "B" Coal Co. said today more men will be employed as the work of cleaning up the mine progresses. Progressive miners who reported for work were told there was no work today, MCGILL said. The men left the mine at once. Mine closed 5-12. Both unions claim majority. NLRB hearing Oct. 6.
9-28	p. 1, c. 7 & 8	300 PMA picketers prevent UMW from going into Mine "B"; one arrested. 12 members of UMW trying to clean up mine.
9-29	p. 1, c. 1 & 2	24 hour picketing started at Mine "B" to halt at reopening. PMA stated "we'll stay here until we get our jobs back".
9-30	p. 2, c. 1	Progressives rally to aid pickets at Mine B. Local 77 donates \$100.
10-11	Headlines, p. 1	A. F. of L. backs PMA against LEWIS.
10-15	p. 2, c. 1	Mass meeting scheduled at Mine "B" Sunday to acquaint public with facts.
10-25	p. 1, c. 5 & 6	ELSHUFF testifies on mine business as hearing opens on dispute over members. 22% sales outside of state. CHARLES E. PERSONS is the trial examiner. Dispute began when ELSHUFF signed a working agreement on 8-18-37 with UMW. Picketed since 9-28 by PMA.
10-26	p. 1, c. 2, 3 & 4	DAN MCGILL cross examined at NLRB hearing on Mine B. Petition circulate on May 25 because of passage of the Wagner Act. CZANIC testifies that PMA membership at Mine was 465.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
1937 10-27	p. 1, c. 3 & 4	Mine employess terrorized by group of Progressive UMW witnesses charge. SAM ALBANESE and FRANK AUSTIN the witnesses. 444 miners alleged to pay dues to PMA on May 12. Petition with 412 signatures.
10-28	p. 2, c. 1	Mine dispute up to board; hearing ends. ELSHFF testified that he had no contract with PMA on September 20 when he signed contract with UMW. Contract with PMA alleged to expire on July 30. ELSHFF said that he signed contract with UMW because EDMUNDSON told him that a petition showed 300 miners to prefer UMW. ELSHFF admitted that he did not see the petition.
11-3	p. 3, c. 4	Freeze out charged by Dan McGill. Claims ELSHFF turned off heat at Mine "B".
11-5	p. 2, c. 2	OZANIC advises pickets that evidence in NLRB hearing favorable to PMW. Approximately \$300 received from union at Mine "A" for use at Mine "B".
11-15	p. 1, c. 2, 3 & 4	Bombing trial opens. Indictments charge conspiracy.
11-16	Headlines	Bomb trial testimony starts. Defendants accused of violence. Check-off system used by PMW to buy dynamite. FITZGERALD declared UMW hired thugs out of state. WILLIAM J. SNEEC, former president of District 12, replaced with EDMUNDSON by LEWIS.
11-23	Headlines	Mine "B" sues PMW for \$100,000. Injunction asked by Mine which had been reorganized and incorporated under Delaware law.
11-24	p. 1, c. 5 p. 3, c. 4	PMA picketers leave Mine "B" after 56 day vigil. MCGILL stated the injunction was not justifiable. Unfair treatment charged by PMA. Statements issued by L. C. ATKINSON, PAUL MACK, WILLIAM BAUCK charge NLRB.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
1937 11-27	Headlines	Mine "B" will reopen next week. Progressives invited by EDMUNDSON to join UMW.
11-28	p. 1, c. 6	Temporary hearing injunction continued for another week.
11-29	p. 1, c. 6	Delay opening of Mine "B" until after hearing. Injunction hearing set for 12-6-37.
12-4	Headlines	Mine "B" men to vote on unions. NLRB orders mine referendum. MCGILL said 429 out of 445 men signed petitions designating PMA as their representative. EDMUNDSON stated, "I have no comment to make at this time, but will probably have something to say later".
12-5	p. 1, c. 5	EDMUNDSON and CZANIC both predict victory for their unions. A statement by EDMUNDSON is quote which reflects that "we feel perfectly confident that we are able to cope with this situation and when Mine "B" opens it will be under the jurisdiction of UMW". Also, "UMW has a valid contract with the Mine "B" Coal Company and expects that the company will liquidate its part of the contract. The district organization will utilize every legal influence it has to see that this is done."
12-7	p. 1, c. 6, 7	OSCAR FALCETTI says PMA men took over mine. States overt acts were committed by picketers when clean-up crew went to work 9-27-43.
12-10	p. 1, c. 2 & 3	Judge grants injunction restraining Progressive from picketing at Mine "B".
12-11	Headlines	Vote Wednesday on Mine "B" union. ELSHOFF signed with UMW 8-19.
12-12	p. 1, c. 5	Mine "B" to be opened Monday, 12-13.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
1937 12-13	p. 1, c. 1 & 2	PMA sues mine company for \$250,000 damages in lost wages, etc., and restraint of UMW from working mine until after election 8-14; 400 PMA men appeared at Mine for work but FALCETTI stated his company had a contract with UMW and therefore it was necessary to see them.
12-14	Headlines	"Writ halts UMW at Mine "B". Owner ordered to use PMA in mine. Permanent injunction against PMA still under advisement.
	p. 1, c. 2, 3 & 4	McGILL shot twice is reported in bombing case.
12-15	p. 1, c. 3 & 4	Mine "B" workers ballot on unions. EDMUNDSON stated legal steps will be taken to set aside most recent restraining order issued in Peoria. His union signed contract on 9-20 and again on 11-22 with the company as a Delaware corporation
12-16	p. 1, c. 5	PMA union wins Mine "B" vote 404 to 25. EDMUNDSON indicates unfair voting practices. OZANIC denies that distribution or printing of leaflets was done by PMA.
12-22	p. 1, c. 2	Judge dissolves temporary restraining order issued at Peoria 12-14, prohibiting Mine "B" Coal Company from operating the mines with other than men employed as of 5-12. PMA to appear to Circuit Court, the temporary injunction wherein PMA was not permitted to picket Mine "B".
		UMW appears election result.
1938 1-4	p. 1, c. 8	U. S. certifies PMA to Mine "B". 75 UMW men were working on this date.
1-5	p. 1, c. 3	PMA to push prosecution of complaint filed 8-21-37 charging company with unfair labor practices. Mine officials declare they will close the mine indefinitely because it has been unprofitable to operate the mine for several years in view of the trouble between rival unions. Company claims they have no contract with either union.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
1938 1-11	p. 2, c. 4	FMA will file complaint against Mine "B" company asking the company be cited for contempt in refusing to operate with FMA members.
1-12	p. 1, c. 8	Two FMA maintenance men given permission to work at Mine "B".
1-15	p. 1, c. 3	ELSHOFF rejects FMA plea for negotiations; says he has no plans for opening Mine "B". CZANIC quoted ELSHOFF as follows: "I do not contemplate opening Mine "B" and I have no plans to negotiate today. I may, however, call you the first of the week". CZANIC charged conspiracy between Mine "B" and UMW.
1-18	p. 1, c. 7 & 8	FMA filed formal petition charging coal company with unfair labor practices on three counts. This action came simultaneously with an announcement by SULLIVAN that the mine had closed indefinitely and mules had been removed along with portable equipment from the shaft. FMA also appealed the injunction against them to keep them from picketing.
1-19	p. 2, c. 3	FMA claims mine mules were given to UMW in exchange for work at the shaft. ELSHOFF refused to comment, but stated day before that "since the mine is closed down indefinitely there is no need to keep the mules at the shaft".
4-30	p. 2, c. 1	CHARLES ROTH killed in Mine "B" during inspection trip with CAPELLA. Mine not operating and no statement as to reason for inspection trip. Poison gas was cause of the death.
8-5	Headlines	UMW seeks "Home Rule". District Constitutional Convention scheduled for September 26. LEWIS visited Springfield last week.
8-11	p. 1, c. 4, 5	Charges of unfair labor practices by FMA were dropped today as ELSHOFF agrees to recognize FMA as sole bargaining agent. Agreement signed

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
1938		(cont'd) by JOHN H. FANCHER, Vice-President of PMA; C. E. PEARCY, Secretary-Treasurer, PMA; CARL ELSHOFF; T. G. LEWIS, UMW counsel; I. S. BARFMAN, NLRB attorney; LEMNARD C. DANKER, Director of NLRB 13th District; and JACK C. EVANS, NLRB attorney. EDMUNDSON states "it does not and will not stop the efforts of the UMW in organizing the employees at the mine back into the UMW." EDMUNDSON indicates he will get signed affidavits from miners that they belong to UMW and then will attempt to bargain collectively to get the mine reopened.
8-18	p. 15, c. 5	PMA members of Local 54 approve Mine "D" agreement. Meeting held at PMA headquarters.
8-22	p. 13, c. 5	McGILL and ELSHOFF hold conference at the mine offices relative to opening the mine.
9-12	p. 1, c. 6	PMA convention in Gillespie, charges NLRB was partial to CIC and rapped it for its slowness in the Mine "D" case.
9-22	p. 8, c. 1	NLRB approves stipulation agreed to in Mine "D" case. Orders company to offer permanent jobs to all those working 5-12-37 and to hire no new employees until this source was exhausted.
9-26	p. 2, c. 4	ELSHOFF states, "Definite plans to reopen the mine have not been made, and whether or not it is opened depends upon the outcome of future conditions.
1939		
1-22	p. 5, c. 1	Hearing to make permanent the injunction restraining PMA from interfering with operations at Mine "D" set for Wednesday, 1-25.
1-25	p. 13, c. 8	Mine "D" case postponed. Union attorneys are JOHN R. KANE, JOHN P. MADDEN.
2-6	p. 3, c. 5	WILLIAM GRIMMERTON elected board member of PMA, the office formerly held by McGill.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
1939 2-24	p. 1, c. 3 & 4	UMW seeks to extend its contracts. These instructions from JOHN L. LEWIS.
4-5	p. 1, c. 6	CZANIC seeks recognition of PMA by operators in parley in New York. Says his organization represents 54,000 miners in Appalachian region. He says operators prefer to deal with UMW because of their concessions which make working conditions bad while the miners would rather be represented by PMA.
4-8	p. 2, c. 1	CZANIC raps FRIES' labor stand. Declares "Your attitude and refusal to support these amendments indicates to me that you, like the CIO and UMW officials who are controlled by JOHN L. LEWIS, fear that the mine workers by virtue of these amendments being adopted would be afforded an honest, unrestricted opportunity to become free to join the organization of their choice."
4-17	p. 2, c. 4, 5	Referendum vote of miners to determine union affiliation proposed by state mine unions. PMA answered that they are willing to abide by the decisions of the miners.
4-20	p. 5, c. 1	LEWIS issues strike call to all Illinois miners when New York negotiations broke down. Date set for 5-4-39. Must give 15 days notice to employer according to tentative agreement extending the old contract. PMA not to strike, CZANIC says.
5-10	p. 2, c. 4	33 subjects in the bombing case were sentenced. DAN MCGILL was one of them who was sentenced to Federal Penitentiary at Milan, Michigan, for 2 years.
5-11	Headlines	LEWIS approves individual pacts; states mines to open. EDMUNDSON said new contract would be offered to operators which would be identical to the one which expired 4-1-39 except for two clauses which stipulated a union shop and a recognition of the UMW as exclusive bargaining agents for the mine employees.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
1939 5-27	Headlines	Asks Jefferson Mine Opening ELSHKFF in negotiation over shaft. Mine "B" to remain closed and ELSHKFF will be named operator of Brewerton Coal Company's Jefferson mine. ELSHKFF says he has been negotiating with RFC in an effort to reopen the Jefferson mine.
5-27	p. 1, c. 8	If the mine is reopened, ELSHKFF said, tonnage will be increased and all miners working at the time operations ceased will be reemployed. He added additional men would be needed and these would come from Mine "B". ELMUNDSON said a petition was signed by 90% of the 200 miners employed at the mine requesting that it be reopened and suggested ELSHKFF be the operator. Petition was to RFC and was signed by UMW Union #7473.
6-5	p. 3., c. 1	UMW moves to open Mine "B". ELMUNDSON said he had met with 91 men of the 450 normally employed there and had been authorized to circulate a petition among the miners asking that the UMW local and district officers confor with ELSHKFF in an effort to open the mine.
6-6	p. 3, c. 4	FMA insisted that if Mine "B" reopens it will have to use FMA union members only as reflected in the NLRB decree.
7-3	p. 1, c. 2	Progressive Miners see conspiracy. Ask check of mine records, UMW books, and income tax returns to see who is paying mine royalty. Alleges a conspiracy to evade NLRB ruling.
8-8	p. 1 Headline	ELSHKFF will reopen Mine "B". FMA will negotiate new terms. All old employees to have first chance. Stipulation of 9-19-38 set out.
8-11	p. 2, c. 5	RAY ELMUNDSON sends note to ELSHKFF; says UMW will insist on rights for its members.
10-30	p. 1 Headline	U. S. Ends Mine Bomb Cases. Three remaining cases are ordered nollied. 25 defendants got 2 year sentences for conspiracy.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
1939 11-2	Subheadline	Mine "B" Men Ordered Back to Work Immediately. ELSHOFF to open mine immediately, under NLRB stipulations. Notice to 100 maintenance men. All on payroll 5-12-37 eligible for old jobs without prejudice before any new employees can be hired.
11-7	p. 5, c. 8	Mine "B" to hoist coal on Thursday 10-9-39. Coal diggers notified.
1940 1-25	p. 1, c. 8	No self rule for UMW in Illinois. JOHN L. LEWIS defends ELMUNSON.
5-29	p. 1, c. 3	KECK leads Progressive Union vote as president, successor to REE.
5-31	p. 1, Subheadline	UMW requests new election at Mine "B". Petition filed with NLRB. Since 1-3-38 NLRB certified PMA no contract has been negotiated. Meanwhile mine has been operated by Local #54. 320 men alleged to be working at the mine.
8-1	p. 1, Subheadline	Progressive miners file charges against Mine "B" claiming Coal Co. persistently employed only UMW members. Company charged with hiring UMW men while refusing to hire 75 PMA members. The complaint lists the names of the men. Also alleged that the company allowed PMA men to go from room to room in an attempt to organize in July of 1940. Mention made of assaults and intimidation on PMA members WILLIAM SCHEWE, JOHN MILLAKER, and SALVATORE CATALANO. PMA miners given the best working condition so the petition before NLRB alleges.

Shaft operating without a contract for the past 10 months with members of PMA and UMW working side by side. Mine "B" refused to contract with PMA. Bargaining and negotiations going on at the mine with UMW while the negotiations with PMA were supposed to be carried out.

REF JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
1940 9-22	p. 9, c. 3	UMW to open organization drive on October 1. Particular attention to Springfield and Peoria areas.
10-26	p. 1, c. 3	State UMW to support W. L. WILLKIE, following JOHN L. LEWIS lead.
1941 1-10	p. 1, c. 2	Violence is reported at mine again. Rival unionists in fist fight after UMW strike threat unless ELSHOFF signs contract with UMW by 1-17. Outbreak is another in a series of incidents which have occurred at the mine lately. EDMUNDSON alleged to have said "We are going to take that mine". ELSHOFF refused to negotiate because of NLRB ruling.
1-15	p. 1, c. 3	WILLIAM KECK reelected by Progressives as District President.
1-16	p. 1, c. 4 & 5	Statewide strike is threatened by IMA in Mine "D" squabble. IMA has petitioned NLRB for another election.
1-20	p. 1, c. 5 & 6	A. F. of L. affiliates ask Congress for probe of Mine "D" case here. NLRB hearing today. IMA asks for dismissal of petition for election. Since 12-15-37 Mine "D" refused to contract with IMA.
1-22	p. 3, c. 5	Ask right to continue Mine "D" arguments. IMA to push dismissal of UMW petition for vote, claiming election not necessary since one was held in December 1937.
1-25	p. 1, c. 6 & 7	Violence flares at Mine "B". 4 United Men arrested; ED HECKLEBECK, CHARLES DEHANNEN, WILLIAM LASKY, and WILLIAM SIRTOUT. Charged with assault and battery.
1-28	p. 1 Headline	July to probe Mine "B" fight. Grand Jury to hear 15 IMA witnesses.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
<u>1941</u> 1-30	p. 1, c. 2	NLRB hears arguments on Mine "B". UMW asks election PMA protests.
2-17	p. 1, c. 7	Mine "B" vote is scheduled here for February 21, set by NLRB.
	p. 1, c. 8	PMA to spurn merger offer of the UMW.
2-20	p. 1, c. 2	EDMUNDSON in three point unity offer.
2-21	p. 1, Subheadline	United Mine Workers Win Mine "B" Vote. 259 to 108; 4 votes neutral and 18 challenged and uncounted. About 375 eligible to vote. Company will be asked to bargain with the winner.
3-4	p. 1, c. 8	UMW plan to picket mines if necessary; one is Mine "A". Strike if fails to negotiate contract for better wages. Mines worked by PMA members of Local 7469 of Mine "B" asked to participate in the picketing.
4-17	p. 17, c. 1	Panther Creek and Mine "B" to reopen Friday (4-18-41). Mine "B" opens under extension agreement signed March 14, 1941 with UMW about 400 men employed. The agreements are extensions to the contract with the Illinois Coal Producers Association which expired March 31.
9-4	Headline	RYAN sells Mine "A" to ELSHOFF. Central Illinois Coal Mining Co. Citizens Mine "A"-- WILLIAM M. RYAN head of Mine A for last 18 years. History -- ELSHOFF's career as a mine official began in 1914 with the Spring Creek Coal Co. He operated that concern until 1922 when he purchased and operated a mine at Cantrall. Since June 1935 he has been head of Mine "B". Included in sale was all supplies and equipment. Mine idle since April 1, 1941.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Date of Newspaper	Location of Article in Newspaper	Information
1941 9-16	p. 1, c. 6	Mine "A" will operate with UMW Union. Miners switch allegiance from PMA to rival union. 310 men employed, Mine "A" workers voted to abandon Progressives, Contract with ELSHOFF signed 9-14.
9-22	p. 2, c. 1	RAY EDMUNDSON named head of Illinois State Industrial Union as President.

A review of the Illinois State Journal was made by the same Agents. This review added nothing new in substance to the review of the Illinois State Register. It is noted that the substance in the Illinois State Journal had a slightly different slant at times and played up such things as the PMA auxiliary, and made more mention of the Jefferson Mine situation. The following items did not appear in the Register:

10-28-37	The weight sheet of car loading at Mine "B" on May 12, 1937 was introduced in evidence showing that 185 loaders out of 337 loaded considerably less coal than they did on the first 10 days of the month.
12-16-37	UMW sent no checkers, judges, or tally keepers to the polls to watch the NLRB voting and counting of ballots because of the non union position on the official ballot, according to EDMUNDSON. Circulars were distributed to the miners lined up to vote threatening a 99 year expulsion penalty. Both unions deny the distribution of this circular.
8-9-39	Plans to reopen Mine "B" announced by CARL H. ELSHOFF. Each mine worker to be notified by letter.
2-7-41	NLRB ordered to vote on Mine "B" on union choice within 30 days.
8-5-41	UMW will picket shafts employing PMA miners at Panther Creek No. 6 and Citizens Mine "A". EDMUNDSON claims 90% favor UMW.
9-8-41	Mine "A" workers to meet Monday. Special call for a meeting of 330 PMA Local #51. Meeting at 7:30 at PMA headquarters, 6th and Washington. JOHN MAKEROUKAS, President, said the purpose of the call was "urgent business relative to abandonment of the mine". Mine "A" closed since April 1. Members of Mine "B" belong to rival union.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS

- 9-11-41 PMA of Mine "A" told future course for unit. Met last night at PMA hall. No announcement of decisions reached at the meeting was given except that another meeting had been scheduled in a few days.
- 9-14-41 PMA of Mine "A" meet tomorrow. 330 members invited to attend a meeting at Elks Club at 2:00 p.m., Sunday to discuss situation at Mine "A". A committee which was appointed at the last regular meeting of the local to interview the new owner of the mine, will report back to the whole group at this meeting.
- 9-15-41 PMA workers at Mine "A" vote to join UMW. Less than 12 hours later CARL H. ELSHOFF, recent purchaser, announced the shaft closed since March 1941 would reopen.

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATION

and

INTERVIEWS

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
JOHN BERTHA

Mr. BERTHA who was an official of the National Labor Relations Board and who handled the details of the election conducted in Springfield, Illinois to determine who would be the bargaining Agent for the Mine B Coal Company was located at Peoria, Illinois and interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] on September 16, 1943.

Mr. BERTHA is presently working at [REDACTED]. He is quite willing to testify for the Government in this case provided he is subpoenaed. Mr. BERTHA stated that he and L. E. BAJORK worked on the Mine B case together and that from the very outset they had considerable difficulty in getting action from the National Labor Board in Washington particularly with reference to certifying an election. When they came to Springfield they found a very tense situation and as such felt that it should be dealt with immediately. Mr. BERTHA stated that the election of December 15, 1937 was conducted fairly in every respect. He advised that he prided himself upon the way that he conducted his elections as a National Labor Board representative and that even after he had gone into private industry various unions had requested him to come and conduct elections. Mr. BERTHA had a very clear recollection of the difficulties under which he worked and of the events which occurred at that time. He stated that the United Mine Workers made several charges alleging the election was unfair. First, that the election was conducted in a vicinity where liquor was available. Second, that people voted who were not on the payroll of the Mine B Company. Third, that the United Mine Workers were not represented in the election. Fourth, that seven men who were under indictment and being tried in mine bombing cases were not eligible to vote. Fifth, that there was coercion.

In answer to these charges Mr. BERTHA stated that it would have been difficult to locate an election place in Springfield which would not be near some liquor dispensing store. They were very careful to pick a place that would be absolutely neutral due to the strong feeling on both sides, and the Armory was selected as the most likely place. The Armory was also selected because it was felt that if it were held on government property there would be less chance for any violence. Even then the mayor of Springfield who was very concerned over the situation stated that he would hold Mr. BERTHA responsible for any destruction of property in the Armory.

Relative to the persons who voted in the election Mr. BERTHA stated that the payroll was certified by the employer himself and that this contention was baseless. The United Mine Workers were not represented in the election because of their own action, by refusing to pay

Among the charges brought by the United Mine Workers was National Labor Board representatives displayed favoritism toward

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
JOHN BERTHA
(continued)

To support this contention the United Mine Workers pointed out that the Progressives performed certain manual labor relative to setting up equipment in the Armory for holding the election. Mr. BERTHA stated that the United Mine Workers were also requested to assist in this matter but that they refused. According to custom this work was generally done by one or both of the participants in the election.

Relative to the seven men, former employees of Mine B who were on trial in the mine bombing case, Mr. BERTHA advised that specific arrangements were made with the U.S. District Attorney and the Federal Court to permit these men to vote. There was no question but what they were employees at the time that the mine shut down May 12, 1937. So far as he knew Mr. BERTHA stated that there was no criticism whatsoever. UMW charged that the Progressives carried some of their members to the polls in automobiles. Undoubtedly, this was true. However, Mr. BERTHA pointed out that UMW had an equal opportunity to take their members to vote at the polls also and that there was no evidence of coercion in that respect.

Mr. BERTHA stated that it was significant to him that these charges by UMW were not brought locally. He and BAJORK had a feeling throughout the entire proceedings that the company under Elshoff and the UMW was simply stalling for time and that in this respect they were perhaps being assisted by National officials of the Labor Board at Washington, D.C.

The charge had been made at that time that the Labor Board was definitely pro CIO and Mr. BERTHA was inclined to believe that this was true. The charges by the United Mine Workers were never brought locally but the first that he heard of them was from his headquarters in Washington, D.C. He had the feeling that in Springfield he and BAJORK were dealing first hand with the Progressives. However, with the United Mine Workers he felt that EDMUNDSON referred all of his ideas and objections to the Washington Headquarters of the United Mine Workers who in turn took it up with the Labor Board there and eventually he was called by the Labor Board regarding these matters. Mr. BERTHA stated that when he first arrived in Springfield and reviewed the situation he immediately asked for an election and in fact repeated this advice many times to the Labor Board which was unusually slow in acting whereas generally in matters of this sort the Labor Board acts at least within 90 days. However, on this occasion it was six months before the Labor Board actually certified the election.

Mr. BERTHA was present at the National Labor Board hearing in Chicago, Illinois on September 8, 1937 at which time representatives of both PMA and UMW were present. At all times the Progressive produced evidence showing that they held the majority of the members at Mine B.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH The UMW never produced any evidence whatsoever.

JOHN BERTHA

(continued)

"The attitude of CARL ELSHOFF during this period was described by Mr. BERTHA as being very remote. He was never agreeable to any suggestion which might come from the Progressives and Mr. BERTHA had the feeling during the time that he was in Springfield that ELSHOFF was being financed by someone. He noted also that during the hearings which were held in October of 1937 the Attorneys for UMW and ELSHOFF sat at the same table and at no time did his interest appear antagonistic.

Relative to the United Mine Workers' position Mr. BERTHA informed that he was convinced ^{all} of their activities were designed to promote a delay of action. They wanted, first, the Board to certify the United Mine Workers as bargaining agent without an election. Two, they would not agree to a consent election. In this respect BERTHA informed that ELSHOFF would not consent to the "consent election". Also it seems that in a consent election all three parties mutually agree, that is, the two contesting unions and the employer that an election will be held and that the employer will bargain with the union who wins. ELSHOFF took the position that he was required to bargain under the Labor Act with the winner of the election so why enter into an agreement such as a "consent election". The United Mine Workers of America never entered into any of the hearings pertaining to the proposed election. From the actions and the statements of EDMUNDSON it was clear to BERTHA that EDMUNDSON hoped that sufficient pressure would be brought in Washington upon the Labor Board to force them to certify the UMW as the bargaining union at Mine B without an election.

According to Mr. BERTHA, JOHN L. LEWIS never entered the picture in these negotiations. However, he advised that counsel for the UMW was THURLOW LEWIS, who was the brother of JOHN L. LEWIS.

Mr. BERTHA stated that at length due to the Labor Board's hesitancy in taking definite action both he and BAJORK were afraid to go to Springfield. Mr. BERTHA was certain that they were shadowed all the time they were in Springfield by the UMW men and was almost certain that PMA employed the same tactics. It was obvious in the one or two conferences that they had jointly with representatives of both unions that some of the men were determined on both sides and for fear that actual violence would break out in such conferences they decided against holding them unless they got better support from the Labor Board in Washington.

Mr. BERTHA was questioned as to whether or not it was obvious that UMW was employing counsel for ELSHOFF during the proceedings in the fall

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
JOHN BERTHA
(continued)

of 1937 with particular reference to the pleadings which were purportedly drawn up by the firm of Winston, Straum and Shaw of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. BERTHA stated that it was a practice among some of the large law firms in the United States who had a lawyer well versed in labor matters to draw up what was known as model pleadings. Mr. BERTHA informed that one of the law firms engaging in this practice was Winston, Straum and Shaw. These model pleadings were for sale and could be purchased by any attorney or client who might be engaged in a labor controversy.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
GEORGE BOTT,
REGIONAL DIRECTOR,
13th REGION, NLRB

On September 14, 1943, Special Agent (A) [REDACTED] and Special Agent [REDACTED] interviewed GEORGE BOTT, Regional Director, 13th Region, National Labor Relations Board, 176 North Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois. This investigation was prompted by information set out in report of [REDACTED] Special Agent, San Francisco, California, dated September 10, 1943, wherein it is indicated that the 13th Region, NLRB, may have an additional file in connection with instant matter; further, that the Bureau and the Department may not have had the benefit of the information contained in that file.

A search of the records of NLRB reflected an additional informal file under case file No. XIII-C-1665, entitled "Carl H. Elshoff and Progressive Mine Workers of America, District No. 1". Mr. BOTT advised that a charge was filed in this case on September 23, 1941 by WILLIAM KECK, President of District 1, PMW, alleging violation of Section 8, subsections (1) and (5); that preliminary inquiries were made by the Field Examiner of NLRB, and that the case was withdrawn on December 22, 1941.

In accordance with arrangements made through the Bureau and the Department, Special Agent [REDACTED] reviewed the above file on September 15, 1943. All pertinent information was photostated. Photostatic copies were furnished the Bureau for the Bureau and the Department by Springfield letter dated September 16, 1943.

For the information of this file and in brief, the following pertinent information appeared in the above referred to NLRB file:

By letter of September 22, 1941, WILLIAM KECK, President of District No. 1, PMA, transmitted a charge against CARL H. ELSHOFF, alleging he engaged in unfair labor practices in that on or about September 15, 1941, he refused to bargain collectively with the authorized representatives of PMA previously chosen by the majority of the production and maintenance employees at Mine "A" to represent them for the purpose of collective bargaining.

By memorandum for the file submitted by Field Examiner MARTIN WAGNER dated October 4, 1941, it appears that RAY EDMUNDSON discussed on October 4, instant matter. EDMUNDSON stated to WAGNER that ELSHOFF had purchased Mine "A"; that the mine had not been operated since March 31, 1941 when the contract between the mine and former company had expired; that it was customary not to operate the mine during the summer months; that when it was announced in the newspapers that ELSHOFF had purchased Mine "A" representatives of the local union PMW had come to EDMUNDSON and stated that they wanted to join UMW. EDMUNDSON told them to hold a meeting of the whole local and to take the necessary action to dissolve the local, and then they could join the UMW; that

INTERVIEW WITH
GEORGE BOTT
(continued)

on Sunday, September 21, 1941, at a mass meeting of the members of the local union of PMV, the local dissolved itself and thereupon 199 of the former employees of Mine "A" signed notarized applications for membership in UMW. Immediately thereafter EDMUNDSON communicated with ELSHOFF and signed a contract with the company for the employees of Mine "A". EDMUNDSON told WAGNER that these employees were undoubtedly afraid that ELSHOFF would mine the newly acquired property through Mine "B". He stated that despite the fact that he might receive criticism from UMW employees, he took the new Mine "A" employees and insisted that both mines be operated as separate mines.

By memorandum submitted by WAGNER it is reflected that ELSHOFF came to the NLRB on November 1, 1941. He told WAGNER he personally purchased assets and unexpired lease of Mine "A"; that these assets he had in turn leased to Mine "B" Coal Company which is now operating Mine "A". He stated that he first had hoped to mine the coal in Mine "A" from mine "B". He stated that when he purchased Mine "A" it was not in operation. After he purchased the assets arrangements were made to reopen the mine on September 23, 1941; that he sent notices to all former employees of Mine "A" advising them of the purchase, and that if any of the employees desired to continue work in that mine they should report to work within ten days; that prior to the opening of the mine ELSHOFF was informed by EDMUNDSON that UMW represented a majority of the former employees of Mine "A"; that EDMUNDSON presented 199 notarized statements of former employees of Mine "A" which designated UMW as their bargaining representative. EDMUNDSON also received notarized copies of the minutes of the local union of the Progressive Mine Workers which union had been in existence at Mine "A". On the basis of this evidence ELSHOFF said he signed an agreement with EDMUNDSON, and that EDMUNDSON insisted that Mine "A" be operated as a separate mine. At this time ELSHOFF stated that he did not believe that he was obligated to hire any of the former employees of Mine "A" since he had not taken over a corporation but had merely purchased some of the assets of that corporation.

A memorandum for the file submitted by MARTIN WAGNER indicates that he conferred with ELSHOFF on December 18, 1941. At this time ELSHOFF refused to turn over a copy of the minutes of the last meeting of PMV No. 51; that these were later obtained from EDMUNDSON. ELSHOFF permitted inspection of the list of the 199 names of individuals who had signed notarized statements designating UMW as the bargaining representative. He stated that a majority of the employees held a special meeting on September 14, and changed their affiliation from PMV to UMW. ELSHOFF exhibited a contract signed on September 15 between Mine "A" and UMW. EDMUNDSON exhibited to WAGNER the authorization slips, a sample copy of which is included in the photostats, signed by 199 individuals on Sunday, September 14, when PMA Local 51 disbanded and new local 7840 was formed.

A copy of the minutes of the special meeting of Local Union 51, PMA, dated at 2:30 p.m., September 14, 1941, at the Elks Club, Springfield, Illinois, is also contained in the photostats. These minutes reflect that the report of the committee elected at a special meeting held on Thursday night, September 11, 1941, was approved. The report of the committee who conferred with OSCAR

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH FALCETTI, and RAY EDMUNDSON, was approved. A motion to
GEORGE BOTT withdraw affiliation with PMA was approved. The meeting was
(continued) addressed by RAY EDMUNDSON. Officers were elected; Pit Com-
mittee was elected. It was moved and seconded that each
individual in attendance at the meeting sign an individual application for
membership card in UMW, thereby designating UMW as the collective bargaining
agent.

By letter of December 13, 1941, WILLIAM KECK withdrew his charge
before the NLRB.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
JOHN H. CARROLL, JR.

JOHN H. CARROLL, JR. was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] and Special Agent (A) [REDACTED] in Chicago, Illinois, on September 14, 1943. Mr.

CARROLL is General Freight Agent for the B & O Railroad with offices in Grand Central Station, Chicago, Illinois. This interview was conducted in view of the fact that ROBERT C. SOLOMON and L. G. PEPPERLE, owner and attorney respectively, for Panther Creek Mines, Springfield, Illinois, advised in interviews reported in report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, dated September 13, 1943, that CARROLL had been connected with negotiations between ELSHOFF and SOLOMON in the contemplated purchase of Panther Creek properties.

Mr. CARROLL advised that at the time of instant matter he was interested as a railroad man in securing more commercial coal business for the B & O and Alton Railroads. He stated that he entered into the negotiations for the purchase of that property by CARL H. ELSHOFF purely as a railroad man to see if he could assist the negotiations in order to get the Panther Creek Mine properties in operation. He was called into the picture by the railroad company because of his acquaintanceship with bank officials in Springfield, Illinois. He stated that he met with SOLOMON on one occasion, and that apparently from that contact SOLOMON gathered the impression that he, CARROLL, was interested financially in the transaction. Since this was entirely erroneous, CARROLL stated he met with SOLOMON upon a second occasion and disclaimed any such interest in the transaction.

He stated that while he did not have personal knowledge of CARL H. ELSHOFF's financial condition he assumed that ELSHOFF would not be able to finance the purchase of the Panther Creek properties on his own. He stated that he had talked with ELSHOFF briefly on the matter of the purchase, but no discussion was ever had as to whether ELSHOFF would be able to secure the money or where he might secure the money. CARROLL stated that he probably at that time guessed that ELSHOFF might secure the money from either the United Mine Workers of America or JOHN L. LEWIS, since it had been rumored at that time that the United Mine Workers had financed ELSHOFF in connection with Mine "B". However, ELSHOFF or no one else ever told him where the money for the purchase if made by ELSHOFF might come. He stated that he knows RAY EDMUNDSON and JOHN L. LEWIS, but that neither of these individuals ever mentioned this particular transaction.

He further recalls that he was in the cocktail lounge of the Leland Hotel, probably with SOLOMON and ELSHOFF, and that the conversation had included matters pertaining to the Panther Creek purchase. He is not sure of all the persons at the table but seems to recall that RAY EDMUNDSON came into the cocktail lounge and sat at the table, but as soon as EDMUNDSON joined the

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH JOHN H. CARROLL, JR. group all discussion of the proposed purchase was dropped.
(continued)

He stated that he had attended in the late afternoon parties in ELSHOFF's suite in the Morrison Hotel, but on none of these occasions did he ever recall any conversation pertaining to this matter. He was questioned concerning other matters of interest in this case, but was unable to furnish any pertinent information.

Interview with CARROLL failed to develop any pertinent information concerning this case, and his knowledge is to be limited to hearsay information.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH Special Agent [REDACTED] and Special Agent (A) [REDACTED]
JOHN W. DOHERTY [REDACTED] interviewed JOHN W. DOHERTY, United Steel Workers of America, CIO, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois on September 14, 1943. His office telephone number is State 3126. This interview was conducted in accordance with a request from the Department set out in Bureau letter dated August 23, 1943. This request asked that it be ascertained what relationship existed between DOHERTY and EDMUNDSON, and as to whether DOHERTY was aware of EDMUNDSON's attitude at the time DOHERTY suggested to BAJORK that EDMUNDSON was perhaps willing to reiterate a previous offer to operate Mine "B". This was set out in a memorandum written on October 8, 1937 by LEONARD BAJORK.

On interview, DOHERTY advised that from 1933 to 1936 he was an auditor with the United Mine Workers. His job consisted of auditing the various local union records throughout the State of Illinois; that he worked for UMW during the SNEED and into the EDMUNDSON administration. In 1936 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained until 1940 for the purpose of directing the organization of the United Steel Workers of America under CIO in that area.

DOHERTY met LEONARD C. BAJORK in St. Louis when BAJORK was Regional Director of NLRB at St. Louis. Concerning BAJORK's memorandum to the effect that DOHERTY had suggested to BAJORK that RAY EDMUNDSON of the United Mine Workers was perhaps willing to reiterate his previous offer to operate Mine "B" DOHERTY stated as follows: In connection with DOHERTY's work for the United Steel Workers he had come to know BAJORK well, and had found him to be of great assistance. Thereafter, upon an occasion when he met EDMUNDSON, date and place not recalled by DOHERTY, he learned that EDMUNDSON did not know BAJORK. He, therefore, suggested to EDMUNDSON that he should meet BAJORK and become well acquainted with him, and thus he would be able to go to BAJORK when it was necessary to find out what could and could not be done in connection with union matters. DOHERTY advised that no doubt as the result of this suggestion and some conversation with EDMUNDSON that the memorandum referred to above was written by BAJORK.

DOHERTY stated that especially since he was located in St. Louis during the pertinent period herein involved he had never talked with EDMUNDSON. As a matter of fact, he had little opportunity to talk with EDMUNDSON in connection with instant matter, and that at any event EDMUNDSON had never furnished him with any information concerning activities at Mine "B". He did know that EDMUNDSON was particularly active and particularly anxious to organize Mine "B" UMW, but EDMUNDSON had never given him any information as to why.

DOHERTY stated that he is personally acquainted with JOHN L. LEWIS, but that LEWIS had never talked with him concerning Mine "B" or Mine "A" problems, and that as a matter of fact LEWIS was not likely to have done so

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH JOHN J. DOHERTY (continued) especially if all the gossip information he, DOHERTY, has is true, since LEWIS is the type of man who confides only with the necessary people on matters such as this.

DOHERTY mentioned that between 1933 and 1936 regular audits were made under the SNEED administration in Illinois. After DOHERTY left the UMW organization in Illinois there were no audits for a period of some time until PACE was appointed as auditor; that PACE's appointment was made for the reason that the local membership had come to expect the regular audits then made by DOHERTY, and that they demanded that these regular audits be continued. He stated that PACE was apparently appointed merely to satisfy the local union members in the question of audits. DOHERTY stated that he had heard of an audit and transfer of records from Local 54 to International Headquarters, but that this was really hearsay or gossip information, and that he had no direct information concerning it.

DOHERTY stated that one JOHN J. BROWNLEE, United Steel Workers of America, CIO, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was present at one or two of ELSHOFF's parties at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago, and allegedly heard ELSHOFF leave instructions with the hotel and the Morrison bar that EDMUNDSON was to have anything he wanted at the hotel, and that it was to be charged to ELSHOFF's account.

From DOHERTY's interview it appears that he is familiar with the general story as appeared in the newspapers and from gossip from labor leaders, but is unable to furnish any direct information of value concerning this case.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

HARRY FISHWICK, ET AL
vs. JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Reference is made to paragraph 3 of Bureau letter dated August 21, 1943, wherein it is set out that the Criminal Division has advised that in 1932 injunction proceedings were instituted in the State Court in Springfield, Illinois, against LEWIS which resulted in an injunction forbidding LEWIS from interfering with Progressive Mine Workers' activity in Illinois. The Criminal Division requested a copy of these proceedings be secured and forwarded to the Department.

A careful search of the records of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Sangamon County, Springfield, Illinois, failed to reveal any injunction proceedings wherein the Progressive Mine Workers of America and JOHN L. LEWIS were parties to the action.

A similar search of the records of the Federal District Court, Southern District, Southern Division of Illinois, was negative.

The records, however, of the Clerk of Circuit Court, Sangamon County, Springfield, Illinois, under docket No. 52104, reflect that a bill of complaint was filed October 11, 1929, by HARRY FISHWICK, et al, against JOHN L. LEWIS, et al. This was an action in chancery requesting immediate temporary injunction and permanent injunction by the officers of the then District No. 12, U. M. W. of A. against JOHN L. LEWIS and other officers of the International U. M. W. and individuals whom LEWIS had appointed to assume the various offices of District No. 12 in place of the elected officers, HARRY FISHWICK being one of the elected officers. In this case, JOSEPH A. LONGDRIGAN and FLOYD E. THOMPSON were the principal attorneys representing FISHWICK. The principal attorneys representing JOHN L. LEWIS were HENRY WARRUM, CHARLES E. FEIRICH, M. PULVERMAN and and GILLESPIE, BURKE, and GILLESPIE.

The docket alone in this case consumed several pages, and it is believed at this time too voluminous to quote. Numerous pleadings were filed including several amended bills of complaint, several answers and amended answers, several cross bills, amended answers to cross bills and amended cross bills. From time to time, numerous complainants and defendants were added and subtracted from the suit. The suit was very active during the remainder of 1929 and 1930. On April 17, 1930, the Court ordered a citation for contempt against JOHN L. LEWIS and several others. Later in July, the citation against most of the others for contempt was dismissed. The pleadings in this case are very voluminous and would fill at least one file drawer.

A check of the records of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Appeals, Supreme Court Building, Springfield, Illinois, revealed that as a result of the proceedings in Circuit Court of Sangamon County in connection with instant case, two appeals were taken. The first appeal by JOHN L. LEWIS contends that the temporary injunction imposed by the Circuit

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

HARRY FISHWICK, ET AL
vs. JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
(Continued)

Court should be dismissed. The Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the Lower Court's decision and did not dismiss the temporary injunction.

The second case involves the contention of LEWIS that the permanent injunction should not have been issued and was erroneously issued by the lower Court in view of the fact that the complainant had not maintained the status quo in that that body had called an international convention and elected new international officers when previously LEWIS had secured a majority of signatures of members in favor of indefinitely postponing the international convention.

The printed record in the first case in the Appellate Court consisted of an abstract; statement brief in argument; and reply brief of the appellant, JOHN L. LEWIS. Also an additional abstract and brief of the appellee, HARRY FISHWICK. The printed record of the second case in Appellate Court consists of an abstract of record and statement brief in argument for the appellant, JOHN L. LEWIS; also reply brief of appellees and additional abstract for the appellees. All these printed documents are voluminous.

The result of both appeals was, lower court was upheld in both instances retaining in effect the temporary injunction and approving the permanent injunction. The two opinions of the Circuit Court of Appeal contain a brief concise summary of the facts and the law and are reported in the following citations:

"258, Illinois Appellate Court Reports, 402
206, Illinois Appellate Court Reports, 230"

In view of the voluminous nature of the case record and pleadings in this case, copies of the proceedings are at this time not being secured. It appears that they would have little value except as background information in connection with instant case, in view of the fact that the case involves a dispute within the U. M. W. of A. union and is not between members of the U. M. W. and the Progressive Mine Workers.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
JOHN GROH

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at Springfield, Illinois on September 11, 1943.

At the Office of the Springfield Field Division Agents interviewed JOHN GROH, Pawnee, Illinois, who furnished the statement mentioned herein.

In regard to the exhibits mentioned in his statement from JG-1 to JG-19 inclusive, it might be stated that they are being retained in the exhibit section of instant case and are not being set forth in detail as it is felt that other reference has been made to the reports and affidavits in interviews with other officials and miners.

In regard to these exhibits, MR. GROH requested that they be returned to him after instant case is disposed of.

GROH also advised that back in 1910 he shot a rabbit in Pawnee, Illinois and that a neighbor thought he was shooting at him so the neighbor got a warrant out and the Police at Pawnee, Illinois arrested him but did not put him in jail and after the matter was explained the warrant was dismissed.

He further said that in 1932 or 1933 the Sheriff of Springfield, Illinois came to his home and arrested him on an assault and battery warrant and took him to the County Jail where he was held about 20 minutes and was then released on bond and was bound over to the Grand Jury. GROH said he was not near the scene of the assault and battery but was in another town and had nothing to do with the case. He further said he never heard anything further about the case and never was indicted or tried.

It was noted that JOHN GROH is an intelligent individual and he speaks in a clear tone and is readily understood. He advised he is willing to cooperate to the fullest extent and will testify if necessary. It is felt that he would make a very good witness and he said he can testify from his recollection and also from the reports and affidavits and notes which he turned over to Agents. It might be stated that GROH had given the above exhibits to Mr. SCHNEIDER of FIA who brought them to the Springfield Field Division a few days earlier in order that they would be available when Mr. GROH came to be interviewed. In regard to these exhibits and copies of affidavits, Mr. GROH put his initial plus the number and date on each report or affidavit.

The signed statement which he furnished is as follows:

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 11, 1943

"I, John Groh, Pawnee, Ill. hereby give the following statement to [REDACTED] who are known to me to be Special Agents

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
JOHN GRICH
(continued)

of the F.B.I. No threats or promises have been made me to procure this statement and I make it of my own free will.

"I am presently employed by the Weaver Manu. Co. Springfield, Ill. I was born Jul. 10, 1888 in Hungary, I came to U. S. in 1900 and became a citizen through my father's naturalization in 1906 or 1908. I first joined a mine union at Lincoln, Ill. in 1903 this was U.M.W. I have held various offices in the unions from time to time, holding all local offices at one time or another. I have been a P.M.A. board member from Sept. 1939 to Feb. 1941 this was the District Board for Springfield, Ill. Mine "B" was included in my district. I have never worked at Mine "B". I had nothing to do with affairs at mine B until I became a board member just prior to the reopening of the mine in 1939.

"My attention was first called to the mine "B" situation when I read in the paper that the mine was reopening. I then called Mr. Elshoff and told him I was interested in the reopening of mine "B" as a Board member of P.M.A. which had the bargaining rights in his mine. He told me he had nothing to talk to me about and didn't intend to discuss the opening of mine "B" with me or the organization that I represent. I informed him that P.M.A. had the bargaining rights and that we were interested in the opening of this mine. He became a little abusive and I then contacted the lawyer he had hired to represent him. The lawyer told me Elshoff was going to open the mine under an open shop. This was in the lawyer's office at 5th & Adams. Through the attorney we finally got an interview with Mr. Elshoff, Mr. Falsetti and the attorney, Mr. McCann, Mr. Keck, Mr. Badock and I met with these men at the District P.M.A. headquarters. Mr. Lee Ensel was the Attorney for Mr. Elshoff. The Sect.-Treas. of the mine "B" Co. was also there I don't recall his name. We had a discussion and could not get together at this time Mr. Elshoff made the statement that he wouldn't sign a contract with either union. This meeting took place a few days after the mine was opened as an open shop, as I recall. After this meeting the P.M.A. officials decided since we could reach no agreement that we would just bide our time until something happened to call the board member into the picture. This would be when a controversy arose at the mine between the union and the company that could not be settled by the local officers.

Such a controversy did arise and I went out there and he refused to talk with me. I returned to my office and shortly received a call from Elshoff telling me he was wrong, that under the N.L.R.B. ruling he would have to deal with me. He asked me to return to his office at the mine. This was a short time after the first conference. I returned alone, the local pit committee consisting of Bill Scherve, a man by the name of Bantini, John Malacker then Pres. of local 54, were of course there. We met with Elshoff, who dealt with us but did so in a very off-hand manner making us feel we were unwelcome, we reached no agreement. Elshoff said he would not do business as in the past but outlined a proceeding of his own. I could not accept this

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH JOHN GROH (continued) and told him that I could only do business with him as with all others. We achieved nothing by this meeting. The method offered by Elshoff for handling matters made him the sole judge as to who should be discharged and why. He said it was his property and he would run it as he saw fit with no interference from anyone, the way he saw fit. I of course told him that as we were the bargaining agent he would have to change his mind. He said that time would tell as to that. He then got personal and told me that what happened out there was no business of mine. We repeated this procedure several times always with the same results. Finally we met with Elshoff at the Leland Hotel and held negotiations.

"I have turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation copies of notes taken at various meetings held between representatives of the P.M.A., of which I was one and representatives of the Mine "B" Coal Co. of which Mr. Elshoff was one. These notes were made in long hand by Mr. McCann at the time of these meetings and he afterwards had them typed giving copies to those attending. These copies were given to the representatives of mine "B" as well and it was agreed among all that they actually described what took place at these meetings. I am identifying my copies of these notes and verifying the information as contained therein. It is my feeling that these negotiations were all a farce and were entered in by the representatives of Mine "B" without a good faith and with no intent to make any contract with P.M.A. but intending at the time to make U.M.W. the bargaining agent at the mine. This was the impression I received from the meetings and the procedure there.

"I am identifying the first notes as J.G. 1 and verify the information therein as being a record of this meeting as it took place. I have nothing to add at this time. These notes refer to the meeting of Feb 15, 1940 held at the office of Mr. Keck in P.M.A. headquarters.

"I am identifying the second notes as J. G. -2 and verify the information therein as being a record of this meeting as it took place. I have nothing to add at this time. These notes refer to the meeting held May 2, 1940 in the office of Attorney Lee Ensel.

"I am identifying the third notes as J. G. -3 and verify the information therein as being a record of this meeting as it took place. I have nothing to add at this time. These notes refer to the meeting held May 9, 1940 at the Leland Hotel.

"I am identifying the fourth notes as J. G. -4 and verify the information therein as being a record of this meeting as it took place. I have nothing to add at this time. These notes refer to a meeting held June 18, 1940 at the Leland Hotel.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
JOHN GROH
(continued)

"I am identifying the fifth set of notes as J. G. 5. These notes are an accurate record of the meeting described therein as it took place. I have nothing to add at this time. These notes refer to a meeting held June 27, 1940 at the Leland Hotel.

"I am identifying the sixth set of notes as J. G. 6. These notes are an accurate record of the meeting described therein as it took place. I have nothing to add at this time. These notes refer to a meeting held July 11, 1940 at the Leland Hotel.

"I am identifying the seventh set of notes as J. G. 7. These notes are an accurate record of the meeting described therein as it took place. I have nothing to add at this time. These notes refer to a meeting held July 13, 1940 at the Leland Hotel.

"I am identifying a set of notes as J. G. 8 this is an exact copy of the testimony I gave under oath to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, in question and answer form.

"During this period I went to mine "B" and saw there Eddie Heckelbeck, I had known him by seeing him at various union conventions. He was at mine "B" as a "Air Inspector", this was a new job at mine be and I believe it was a camouflage for his organizational activities. He had what we called a "Wrecking Crew" of U.M.W. organizers with him some are: Wm. Lanski, a man called Shucy (ph.) Cudde Baumgarner, and about twenty others that I knew but can't recall offhand. I found that these men had been placed in strategic spots in the mine where they could contact each man. These men began to intimidate the men forcing them to join U.M.W. This information came to me from the men. These were men who had not worked since 1937, they were told to me in confidence some of the men even saying that if put on the stand they would deny what they had told. They would say they knew this was wrong but they and their family had to eat. Among these organizers mentioned were the Lindsey Brothers they were hard men. Some of these mens activities consisted of cutting tires and meddling with the ignition systems on cars & trucks belonging to the men outside of U.M.W. One of these men was named Pete Cloga, another Dixon, one Hick. A fellow named Geo. Buchaito, O. W. comm. Eliz. E Griffith Ave. was contacted by Ed. Heckelbeck on 7/5/40 asked him what organization he was paying dues to. Heckelbeck told him he better quit paying dues to P.M.A. and insisted he better join U.M.W. he would not sign so on that evening Sam Albanese and Wm. Lansky called at his home and forced him to join U.M.W. under threats.

Alec Wnensich was approached by Heckelbeck & Bohanon on Jul 9, 1940 and was forced to sign up with U.M.W.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
JOHN GROH
(continued)

"Andy Kocyan, Auburn, Ill. was approached by Wm. Lensky and another organizer at his home on July 31st, 1940, he was told he must sign up with U.M.W. or he wouldn't work at mine B or any other mine.

"I recall that the following men have made affidavits showing instances of violence and intimidation which affidavits were made in my presence. There must have been at least 25 or 30 such affidavits made one by Pete Kloba, one by a little Italian whose name I don't recall but who we called Charlie Chaplin. Another was James Schnieder, another Wm. Holinsky, Vincent Matjika and Anthony Cuiffetelli.

"There were numerous men who came to me with complaints about acts of violence and intimidation against P.M.A. men at Mine B among those I remember are Pete Brahan, Jr. S. Sr., George Horn Divernon, Martin Jurkis Divernon, Anton Buize, Tony Pikeridus, George Smith Virdon, Lester Wilkerson and many, many more that I can not recall.

"Additional men who made affidavits as to the intimidations at mine be are, Saladore Catalone and Camile Randazzo. Frank Sieders, Mathew Console, Joe Galman and Clyde Heads all of these men were also beaten.

"Others who made affidavits in my presence but were not beaten that I know were, Mike Willen, and Steve Ilieff. Also Pete Manual, Wm. Bryant.

"Some men who brought complaints to me but did not make affidavits that I know of were, John Prohoda, Thomas Hale, and Paris Causcilli.

"I have made several reports & affidavits on various occasions pertaining to various matters connected with the controversy at Mine "B" some of them I have kept copies of these copies which I have I am turning over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am identifying each of these and reaffirming the information contained therein.

"The first of these is undated and is a report I made on a discharge case of a shot-firer named Wm. Bryant and others. I made this report to Mr. Keck then President of P.M.A. This report is in the nature of a summary of what had happened in regard to these cases. It is to be noted that at this time the P.M.A. was the elected bargaining agent for all men at Mine "B" regardless of the Union to which they belonged. Nevertheless the Company officials recognized and dealt with Chas. Bohanon as the representative of the U.M.W., in the discharge case of John Remac. It is my observation that in dispute cases involving U.M.W. the Company officials would give them prior attention and preference over cases involving men who were members of the P.M.A. Wm. Bryant the shot-firer was entitled to 8 hours pay for a 7

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH JOHN GROH (continued) hour day under the recognised treatment of men engaged in this occupation, however when P.M.A. tried to have this matter cared for the Company refused to write his case up. But as soon as the U.M.W. came in this matter was settled and Bryant was paid back wages. I am identifying this report as J. G.-9.

"Exhibit J. G. -10 is a copy of an affidavit dated Sept. 12, 1940, this is an affidavit that sets out my findings on the question as to whether or not P.M.A. men were being hired at Mine B as well as U.M.W. members. It was the contention of the company officials that they were hiring P.M.A. men as well as U.M.W. I made this investigation because of numerous complaints that I had received from P.M.A. men to the effect that they could not get jobs at Mine B although men were being hired there. I am making as exhibit J. G. 10-A a copy of an affidavit made by me dated in October, 1940, this refers to men who were employed at mine "B" who were not Progressives and men who were Progressives who were denied jobs at mine "B" during the same period. This affidavit refers also to a group of P.M.A. men who had there mining tools stolen and were submitted to other intimidations. I am identifying as further evidence an exhibit numbered J. G. 10B which is a further list of P.M.A. men who were denied employment at mine B at the same time others who are named therein were given work who were not members of the P.M.A. some of these others are also named on this list. This list was made up by me for my own use and other than some possible mistakes in spelling names is known to me to be correct.

"I am also identifying a copy of a joint affidavit made by myself Wm. Schorve, Americo Dantini and Wm Badock. This was dated Aug. 8, 1940 and refers to a statement by Elshoff that he would never sign a contract with P.M.A. I am reaffirming this statement and identifying it as J. G. -11.

"I am turning over a copy of an affidavit made by me on Sept. 12, 1940, which pertains to the companies contention that two men they had hired were P.M.A. members when in fact they were not. I am identifying this as J. G. 12.

"I am identifying as exhibits J. G. 13 and 13 A a report made by me on a grievance of Anthony Cuiffetelli and my report of my findings in the matter. It is worthy of note that Cuiffetelli after making this report came to me with his wife and requested that it be withdrawn. He did not deny that he had been contacted and told to withdraw the complaint but refused to tell the whole story as to who had contacted him, he did mention the superintendent had talked to him but would not tell me what was told him. The case was withdrawn which is a very unusual occurrence.

"I am identifying as exhibit no. J. G. -14 an affidavit made by me relative to one H. V. Carver, who was hired at mine "B" and claimed by the management to be a Progressive but who was actually no longer a P.M.A. member but was strong for U.M.W.

RE. JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
JOHN GROH
(continued)

"I am identifying as exhibits J. G. 15-16-17 & 18
affadavits made by Mike Willen, James Schneider, Pete
Kloga and Wm. Scherve. These affadavits were made in
my presence and concern these men being contacted to
join the U.M.W.

"I am turning over to Agents of the F.B.I. 12 pages of long-hand notes
which I have used to refresh my recollection. These are notes made by myself
I am identifying them as J. G. 19, they have been kept in my possession until
this time as have all other papers I have turned over to Agents.

"I have been shown a copy of an affadavit made by me (1-B-57) which
I recognize as having made. It is in regard to the fact that there are no
check-offs of union dues at mine "B". I affirm that it is true and correct
and that the signature thereon is mine it is dated Aug. 10, 1940. I had tried
to get Elshoff to install the check-off system at mine "B" which had been in
effect at mine "B" prior to the strike. We even showed that the N.L.R.B.
ruling provided for this as one of the rights enjoyed by the miners prior to
the shut-down. He on many occasions had refused to grant this request giving
various reasons therefore.

"I have been shown a copy of a joint affadavit made by myself, Wm.
Keck, Wm. Scherve & John McCann, (1-B-30). This affadavit pertains to its
signers having notified Mr. Elshoff on many occasions of the intimidation being
used to swing the men back to the U.M.W. he had always denied any knowledge
of such action and claimed nothing of the sort would be allowed at the mine.
I reaffirm the information contained therein and acknowledge my signature
thereon. We always told Elshoff of each time a man was injured or beaten at
the mine but he claimed to know nothing about it. I must have known of it
however because of the hospital bills and compensation he had to pay.

"I have been shown by Agents a copy of an affidavit which is presently
in the possession of the Fed. Bur. of Invest. This pertains to the employ-
ment of 4 P.M.A. men at mine "B" who had to join the U.M.W. in order to get
a job. The men are George Norbert, Joe O'Heri, Joe Vona and Joe Zini, the
affadavit is dated Sept. 12, 1940. It is true and correct and I reaffirm the
information therein and am affixing my initials thereto.

"I do not recall at the present making the affadavit of Oct. 3, 1940
which bears the names (not signatures) of Wm. Keck, John McCann and myself.
I do know however that on numerous occasions Falsetti has made derogatory
remarks concerning P.M.A. (Exhibit 31).

"Heckelbeck prior to coming to mine "B" was employed by the State of
Ill. Sales Tax division. He left this job to go to mine "B". He shortly
after the swing over to U.M.W. quit mine "B" and went to Chicago where he
now is.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
JOHN GROH
(continued)

"The P.M.A. did nothing to keep the mine B men in line we depended on the honesty and loyalty of the men entirely. Our hands were tied by the injunction which we tried to have disolved but we were not able to do that.

"My understanding of how the U.M.W. won the 2nd N.L.R.B. is that the men were told that if the vote went for the progressives there would be no more work at mine "B". The men themselves told me this but at the same time told me that if they were put on the stand they would deny it rather than run the risk of being beaten or persecuted.

"Prior to 1937 from 1932 when a man wanted a job in the mine for his son, he was told that the older men with good cards would have to be given preference but that if the time ever came when the situation was such that no older men were waiting they could get a job for the son. When the mine reopened in 1937 however and a man wanted a job for his son he was told to see the U.M.W. organizers, who would tell him he could go to work at once if he and his father would join the U.M.W. In this way the U.M.W. got some men to swing over to them. The Policy under the P.M.A. had not been iron-clad but the circumstances of the family would be taken in consideration in special cases and the boys would be given a job.

"I have no information of my own knowledge as to how Elshoff could afford to keep mine B closed for so long. Rumor was that somebody was "Payin' the Freight." I have asked Elshoff about this time and again and he has always avoided giving me a direct answer.

"I have no personal knowledge of the condition of the mine when it opened. I was told it was in as good a shape as could be expected but I heard of nothing unusual.

"When the mine first opened I had a bad leg and could not exert myself physically. On two occasions an attempt was made to stop me. Once Chas. B. Hannon tried and once a fellow named Ray. I told them if they bothered me they would be sorry so they let me go unmolested.

"I have read the foregoing statement of 17 hand-written pages and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is all true and correct. I am therefore signing it of my own free will and volition."

/s/ "John Groh"

"Witnessed:

Spec. Agt. F.B.I. (Milw.)

Special Agent, F.B.I., St. Paul, Minn."

"Springfield, Ill.
Sept. 11, 1943"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, telephone [REDACTED] was interviewed at the Springfield Field Office on the afternoon of September 7, 1943, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] advised that he was employed as a miner at Mine A until 1932, when he quit to accept a job [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that in the time that he had known ELSHOFF he had never seen him with JOHN L. LEWIS, or RAY EDMUNDSON, except that he had seen EDMUNDSON and ELSHOFF talk together at the Leland Hotel on occasions. ELSHOFF ate there frequently. [REDACTED] had not seen ELSHOFF and any officials of any labor union confer at any time. [REDACTED] He never heard ELSHOFF say anything about the strike at Mine B, or about unions at all, [REDACTED]

Due to the fact that [REDACTED] evidenced considerable nervousness and lapse of memory, it appeared to interviewing agents that [REDACTED] was concealing some facts concerning his knowledge of the activities of CARL ELSHOFF.

32
1/1
2

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
JOHN R. KANE

Illinois.

Mr. JOHN R. KANE, who is presently the States Attorney at Harrisburg, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] on September 14, 1943 at Harrisburg, Illinois.

Mr. KANE advised that he became counsel for the Progressive Mine Workers of America in the latter part of 1937 and continued in that capacity until August, 1941. Mr. KANE advised that he would need his letters and other records to refresh his recollection of the events and conversation on certain specific dates. However, he was questioned specifically as to whether or not at any time during his negotiations with Elshoff and his counsel the matter of Elshoff's subsidation by the United Mine Workers was ever openly charged. Mr. KANE stated that he never openly made that charge during his negotiations with them because he was attempting to get the contract signed by ELSHOFF with the Progressive Mine Workers of America and that such a charge would simply aggravate matters. In the early part of the negotiations with ELSHOFF ELSHOFF repeatedly stated that he could not enter into closed shop contract with the PMA because if he did he would be liable for contempt under the Federal Court order which was issued in 1938. This Court order provided that ELSHOFF should reemploy all workers in the mine as of May 12, 1938. To have signed a closed contract with the PMA would have necessitated ELSHOFF also employing the twelve men who had been expelled from the Progressives. ELSHOFF contended that this would be a discrimination against new men and that he would have been liable for contempt as he should have signed a closed shop contract. Mr. KANE stated that he and the Attorneys for the American Federation of Labor obtained an advisory opinion from the National Labor Board stating that it would not be a violation of the Court's order to sign a closed shop contract under those circumstances. He stated that ELSHOFF and his attorney EISEL dropped any legal pretense for refusing to sign a contract with the Progressives and simply refused to do business with them.

Mr. KANE also was specifically questioned concerning his affidavit of September 13, 1940 at which time he stated that on November 29 or 30, 1939 he met with CARL ELSHOFF at the Leland Hotel at ELSHOFF's request for the purpose of discussing a provision of the proposed contract with the Progressives. At that meeting ELSHOFF stated that he would not grant the Progressive organization a check off in dues because he did not like the organization and intended to do everything in his power to disappoint it. ELSHOFF stated on that occasion that he would deal with his employees at the mine but that he would not agree to anything that would be of aid or benefit to the Progressive organization. He further stated that not only did he dislike the Progressive organization but he did not like its officials or its attorneys.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
JOHN R. KANE

On the above occasion Mr. KANE stated that he proceeded to the Leland Hotel at ELSHOFF's request to discuss the institution of a check off at Mine B. At that time ELSHOFF was with some other individual whom he, KANE, did not know. ELSHOFF at that time was somewhat intoxicated, which, according to Mr. KANE, accounted for ELSHOFF's lack of judgment and discretion in making those statements. On all other occasions Mr. KANE stated that ELSHOFF was very discreet and tight lipped. In conferences most of the talking was done by ELSHOFF's Attorney.

Further reference was made to the discussion with Mr. KANE concerning the advisory opinion from the Labor Board. Mr. KANE stated that he furnished this opinion to ELSHOFF's attorney, LEE EISEL, by letter and that he is certain the matter came to ELSHOFF's attention because they discussed it between them in their conferences.

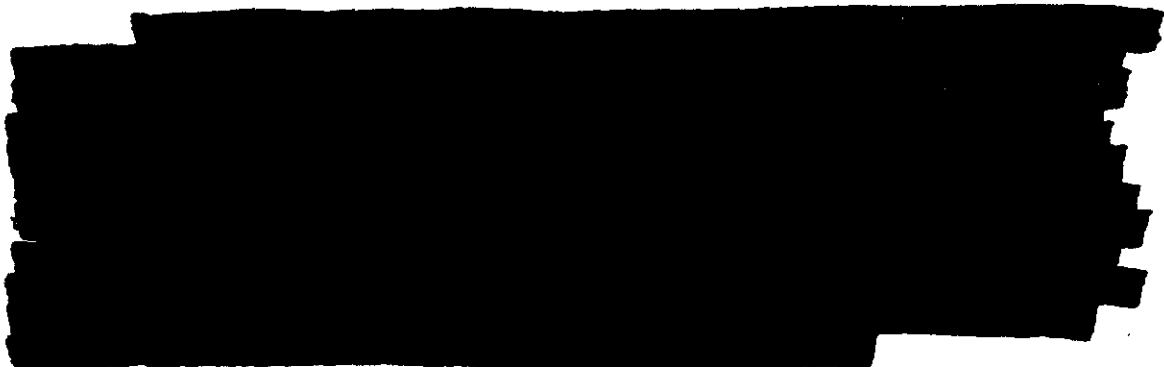
Mr. KANE stated that when the mine opened in November he was fully prepared to file an action citing ELSHOFF for contempt in his failure to negotiate with the PMA. Mr. KANE's proposed action brought about some investigation by representatives of the National Labor Relation's Board who allegedly told ELSHOFF that unless he negotiated with Progressives he would be liable for contempt. For a period of time after this pressure was brought to bear, ELSHOFF appeared to be willing to negotiate with the Progressives, never, however, to the extent of signing a contract. Mr. KANE also informed that before ELSHOFF opened the mine he sent men around to talk to the former employees of Mine B to see if they were willing to come back to work and in this manner was more or less able to determine the relative strength of the Progressives at that time. After the mine opened charges were brought alleging that ELSHOFF was employing UMW in preference to the Progressives. Mr. KANE informed that ELSHOFF worked a very clever scheme in this respect. Most of the men who were employed at that time were men who had formerly worked in a mine organized by the Progressives in 1932 which had shut down almost immediately. These men possibly had been out of work for several years and were eventually offered a job at Mine B. In every instance the record as produced by ELSHOFF would show that they had been members of the PMA. However, this membership was not current. It dated back to 1932.

With respect to the dynamite and bombings in Illinois from 1932 to 1937 Mr. KANE stated that there were three sets of bombers, those with the PMA, those with the UMW and those with the operators. Mr. KANE was positive that he could produce affidavits and witnesses establishing the fact that EDMUNDSON was instrumental in bringing dynamite into Illinois and also high powered rifles and ammunition.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH JOHN R. KANE (continued) Mr. KANE was also interrogated as to whether or not he knew of any individual situations in other mines in Illinois which might be comparable to that at Mine B in 1937. For example, whether any other mine owners might be approached by ELAUNSON or other UMW officials with the proposition that they close their mine down until it could be organized by UMW. Mr. KANE was sure that he could locate possibly two or three other such mines. He could not recall their names at that time, however.

b7C
b7D



Mr. KANE stated that he would be in Springfield on a later date at which time he would go over his records more thoroughly and call at the Springfield Office for a further interview.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET8

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:
44-245-115 p. 705-712

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

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH Mr. MALLOY is presently located in the State Capitol Building where he is the Superintendent of Buildings.
CHARLES MALLOY

This interview was conducted on the basis of information furnished by Mr. WILLIAM RYAN, former owner of Mine A, who stated Mr. MALLOY possibly had information concerning an attempted purchase of a mine located in Bond County, Illinois by CARL H. ELSHOFF.

Mr. MALLOY was very cooperative, advising that this mine was the Pocohontas Mine, which was located at Pocohontas, Illinois in Bond County. The mine was formerly owned by parties living in East St. Louis. As a result of the death of the owner the mine was sold to a Jewish junk dealer in Terre Haute, Indiana. It was the desire of a Mr. WOOSLEY and other citizens in Pocohontas to keep the mine open. They made a proposition to the junk dealer in Terre Haute whereby they would form a corporation on a cooperative basis, sell stock, and thus raise money to operate the mine. It was estimated that it would take \$60,000 to put the mine in operation. Mr. WOOSLEY was unable to promote this proposition and raise the necessary money. He appealed to Mr. MALLOY for assistance in finding a man who would be willing to operate the mine. Mr. MALLOY stated that Mr. RYAN was a personal friend of his, so he endeavored to interest Mr. RYAN in the operation of the mine. He found, however, that Mr. RYAN had retired from the coal business, and was not interested.

Mr. RYAN subsequently brought CARL H. ELSHOFF to his, Mr. MALLOY's home, and at that time which was approximately six months ago, ELSHOFF indicated an interest in purchasing the mine. A call was placed to Mr. WOOSLEY in Pocohontas to see if the mine were still available, for it was Mr. MALLOY's understanding that the option to purchase and operate the mine ran only for a limited time. Mr. WOOSLEY advised by telephone that the option had expired and that in fact the junk dealer was already taking the equipment out of the mine and scrapping it. This, according to Mr. MALLOY, terminated the negotiations; hence no proposition was made and no conversation was had as to how Elshoff would finance the proposition even if it could be concluded.

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 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:

44-845-115 p. 714

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

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 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:

44-845-115 p. 715

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
DUNCAN SMITH and
ROBERT RONK

Mr. DUNCAN SMITH who resides at [REDACTED] Peoria, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] on September 15, 1943. Mr. SMITH is presently a Board member for the PMA for the Peoria area. He was interviewed specifically regarding the circumstances of the organization of the Pekin Mining Company by UMW in the summer of 1936. Mr. SMITH produced his newspaper files which gave a written detailed account of the events pertaining to this mine. The mine formerly had been owned by the Grant Brothers and was under contract with the Progressive miners. In the summer of 1936 the mine was sold to Mr. Fred Schaeffer in Pekin, Illinois. Even though the Progressives had a contract with the former owner, Schaeffer refused to negotiate with the Progressive stating that the contract did not bind him and signed a contract with the UMW. He refused to deal with the Progressive and to open his mine until it could be worked with the UMW. Mr. Smith stated that his organization tried to enforce their contract but a decision was handed down against them by the Circuit Court Judge. It was also found that the National Labor Relations Board had handed down a ruling stating that whenever a mine changed owners he was not bound by the labor contract executed by the former owner. Mr. SMITH was not aware of whether or not SCHAEFFER was subsidized by the UMW during the time that the mine was shut down. His charge was made but no evidence was ever developed to substantiate it.

Mr. SMITH personally talked to SCHAEFFER who stated that he operated a construction company, the employees of which had always been members of the A.F. of L. and that if he signed up with another organization he would lose some 1600 A.F. of L. customers in Illinois and that he would not open a mine except under an A.F. of L. union. At that time the UMW was still a part of the American Federation of Labor. However, since the expulsion of the UMW from the A.F. of L., Mr. SCHAEFFER has never entered into any negotiation with the Progressives relative to signing the contracts with their organization which is now a member of the A.F. of L.

In view of the fact that Mr. WILLIAM RYAN, former owner of Mine A, Springfield, Illinois, had stated that one ROBERT RONK had possibly been approached by EDMUNDSON in a situation similar to the Mine B case Mr. SMITH was questioned as to any knowledge that he might have of that situation as he would have jurisdiction as a Board member. Mr. SMITH was acquainted with RONK who had operated mines at Hanna City and Middel Grove, Illinois. Mr. SMITH informed that RONK had never operated any mines under the Progressive. His mines in fact even after the break in 1932 had opened under UMW. Hence it appeared that a situation such as the Mine B case could never have occurred in mines owned by RONK.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
DUNCAN SMITH and
ROBERT RONK
(continued)

However, Mr. RONK who now resides at [REDACTED] Peoria, was located and interviewed at Farmington, Illinois. Mr. RONK verified information furnished by Mr. SMITH and stated that he had never operated any mine except under the UMW. He specifically denied ever having any conversations with ELAUNDSON with respect to his own mines concerning subsidation.

During the course of the interview with RONK he indicated a profit in dealing with the UMW and advised that this was the general feeling among all coal operators. He considered the break in the UMW ranks of 1932 as promoted by radicals and agitators within the UMW who had simply seized that opportunity to further their own political aspirations. He was well aware that the Progressives elected their own officers but stated that this did not always work to the best interests in negotiations and relationships. The men who were elected to office were sometimes incompetent. He felt that the system under JOHN L. LEWIS was perhaps better whereby a man with LEWIS' experience could appoint qualified labor leaders to handle the various disputes and negotiate the various contracts. He stated that the UMW seemed to have better success in keeping their members in line and making them comply with the terms of the contracts which were negotiated.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
GEORGE J. STELTE

This interview was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] on September 22, 1943, in view of information furnished by JACK GLASGOW. GLASGOW advised that one SAM WILLIS, Division Superintendent of Peabody Coal Company, Taylorville, Illinois, contacted GLASGOW concerning the retail coal account of the Leland Hotel held by the Springfield Office of the Peabody Coal Company. WILLIS pointed out that the Leland Hotel account had been cut approximately in half sometime after November, 1939. GLASGOW stated that he went to RAY EDMUNDSON in connection with this matter, and EDMUNDSON replied that it was none of GLASGOW's business. WILLIS is now deceased.

GEORGE J. STELTE of Peabody Coal Company Retail Office, 124 South Sixth Street, Springfield, Illinois (home residence - [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois) furnished the following information:

He stated that prior to 1937, the Peabody Coal Company had had Leland Hotel business on and off. He could ^{not} recall whether or not Peabody Coal Company had had Leland Hotel account prior to 1932 or subsequent to and before 1937, but stated that undoubtedly during part of that time, the Leland Hotel account had been with Peabody Coal Company. He produced a record card of the Leland Hotel which showed that the present Leland Hotel account was started in June of 1937. In May of 1937, the date with which that particular card account started was blank. For the year 1937 - 1938, 1,167.20 tons of coal were sold by Peabody to the Leland Hotel. This was the full requirement of the Leland Hotel; 1938 - 1939, 1,393.80 tons; 1939 - 1940, 1,538.28 tons; in 1940 - 1941, the total tons sold were 788.78. For the month of April, 1939, Peabody Coal Company sold the Leland Hotel 149.44 tons. For April, 1940, the company sold the Leland Hotel 60.40 tons. It was noted that in April, 1940, the volume of coal sold to the Leland Hotel by the Peabody Coal Company was cut approximately in half.

Mr. STELTE advised that when the volume of business with the Leland Hotel had dropped off approximately 50 per cent, he mentioned the matter to SAM WILLIS, Division Superintendent, Peabody Coal Company at Taylorville, Illinois. He requested Mr. WILLIS to use his good office in any way possible to attempt to secure all of the Leland Hotel's business. He stated that undoubtedly WILLIS contacted GLASGOW on the matter since they were both in Taylorville, Illinois. STELTE did not contact GLASGOW directly because of the fact that GLASGOW was located in Taylorville. He stated that he undoubtedly and probably did contact RAY EDMUNDSON concerning the Leland Hotel account. He does not recall definitely EDMUNDSON's reply except that it was generally to the effect that the best EDMUNDSON could do was to secure approximately 50 per cent of the Leland Hotel business for Peabody.

Mr. STELTE was either intentionally vague or else he has a poor recollection of this latter circumstance.

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
GEORGE J. STELTE
(Continued)

In the event the account card of the Leland Hotel is desired in evidence in this case, Mr. STELTE is the appropriate individual to subpoena. He has been in the retail coal sales business with Peabody for approximately 20 years. He makes a good appearance, and it is believed that he would make a better than average witness. However, it should be noted that Mr. STELTE would undoubtedly be reluctant in furnishing damaging testimony other than the account card against any of the officials of the UMW because of the fact that Peabody mines have always been operated by UMW labor.

P E N D I N G

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE SPRINGFIELD FIELD DIVISION

At Springfield, Illinois:

Will report action taken in this case by the Federal Grand Jury,
it being noted it is contemplated that this case will be presented at Spring
field on September 29, 1943.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOHN L. LEWIS

PART 11 OF 13

FILE NUMBER: 44-845

FILE DESCRIPTION
BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT JOHN L. LEWIS

FILE NO. 44-845

SECTION NO. 13

SERIALS 116

thru

145

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

20 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) b3 b6 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: b3 statute in Title 26, United States Code, Section 6103

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

44-345-116

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Springfield, Illinois**

FILE NO. **44-18**

REPORT MADE AT Springfield, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 9-21-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/6-18/43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.			CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ACCOUNTING REPORT

Mine B Coal Company purchased brokerage coal from Panther Creek Mines Inc. from May 1937 to July 1938. Purchases declined sharply from January to July 1938. Purchases of carload coal on basis of 25 cents per ton discount which amounted to about 10% gross profit after payment of sales tax. Retail coal purchased from Panther Creek on basis of 25 to 50 cents per ton discount. Mine B Coal Company purchased carload brokerage coal from Peabody Coal Company from January 1938 to November 1939 on basis of 8% discount with Peabody making allowance to cover sales tax. Peabody agreed to sell Mine B Coal Company retail coal at 40 cents per ton discount, however, no indication that any coal sold at this rate. GEORGE W. REED, Vice President of Peabody, advised that EDMUNDSON suggested that Peabody take steps to sell Mine B brokerage coal in 1937 but that no one outside of Peabody had any influence on price arrangement with Mine B. REED insisted that price arrangement with Mine B was usual and consistent in coal industry. Date that KLSHOFF made \$1000.00 payment on alleged loan appears to have been 2/16/43.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. 44-845
Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** Springfield, Illinois, dated September 9, 1943.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED JAN 10 1962 ⑨ - Bureau 3 - Springfield.	RECORDED
	44-18-43-117 9/28/43 SEP 28 1943
OCT 1 1943	

EXAMINATION OF RECORDS OF
PANTHER CREEK MINES, INC.,
RIDGLEY BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD,
ILLINOIS

Mr. R. S. SIMPSON, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of Panther Creek Mines Inc., made available the records of sales of coal to the Mine B Coal Company. A review of these records reflected that from May to December 1937 a total of 151647 tons of car-load coal was sold to Mine B Coal Company at an average price of \$1.61 per ton. This price, according to Mr. Simpson, was after deduction of a 25 cent per ton discount. It was noted that on all sales during this period ELSHOFF paid Panther Creek in sufficient time to receive a 3% discount. In December 1937 the sales amounted to 22873 tons.

In 1938 sales of carload coal ran as follows:-

January	13197	tons
February	13778	"
March	4871	"
April	2347	"
May	488	"
June	378	"
July	470	"
(None after July)		

It was noted that ELSHOFF made payments promptly until February, 1938. The average price of the coal sold in 1938 amounted to \$1.67 per ton after deduction of a 25 cent per ton discount.

From February through July 1938 ELSHOFF was slow in paying Panther Creek and it was noted that a total of \$4642.66 was charged to a suspense account, and \$1650.00 was charged to a Reserve for Loss account on November 28, 1938. Mr. SIMPSON advised that the amount of \$4642.66 was never collected.

Neither Mr. SIMPSON nor Mr. ROBERT C. SOLOMON recalled the exact details of the dispute with ELSHOFF. However, documents obtained from Mr. CLAYTON J. BARBER, First National Bank Building, Attorney for Panther Creek, clarified the matter in substance as follows:

SI. #44-18
JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

In 1930 ELSHOFF assisted Panther Creek in the purchase of a mine of the Empire Coal Company. In 1938 when ELSHOFF became indebted to Panther Creek for coal purchased he began pressing GEORGE W. SOLOMON for his share in the proceeds from the Empire Mine. ELSHOFF did not contest the debt owed Panther Creek for the purchase of coal in 1938. Panther Creek finally agreed to accept a claim of Mine B against certain customers for additional sale price claimed under some provision of the National Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 for \$4642.66, which was never realized, as payment of part of the amount due from Mine B and also to allow ELSHOFF \$1650.00 for his share of the Empire transaction. Mr. SIMPSON advised that it appeared to him that a loss was sustained of the total of the two amounts, namely \$6292.66, although he could not locate the entry charging the amount of \$4642.66 from the suspense account to a loss account. Mr. ROBERT C. SOLOMON ADVISED THAT ALTHOUGH THE ELSHOFF business was handled by his brother, GEORGE W. SOLOMON, now deceased, he was under the impression that the reason ELSHOFF quit buying coal from Panther Creek was because Panther Creek did not want his business after he failed to pay his account currently. It is noted, however, that ELSHOFF had entered into an agreement with Peabody in January 1938, which from the facts appears to have been prior to any of his difficulties with Panther Creek.

Mr. SIMPSON, after consulting daily manifests of sales advised that ELSHOFF was allowed a 25 cent per ton discount on car-load coal. He further advised that out of this 25 cents ELSHOFF had to pay the sales tax on coal not sold for re-sale. If the sales tax were at the rate of 6 cents per ton, the net discount to ELSHOFF would have been about 19 cents per ton. Considering that this coal was selling at about \$2.00 per ton at this time the percentage of discount would be approximately 9½%, as compared to 8% at Peabody. It is pointed out that these computations are made without benefit of reviewing Mine B or Peabody books.

The Panther Creek records also indicated that Mine B bought \$17,440.57 worth of retail coal from September to December 1937, and \$15,266.12 worth from January to August 1938. The retail purchases dwindled from \$6,028.85 in January to \$40.41 in August 1938. The tonnage of the retail coal was not immediately available but may be ascertained at a later date if deemed necessary. Mr. SIMPSON advised that to the best of his recollection ELSHOFF was allowed a discount of 25 to 50 cents per ton on the retail coal. He did not know the exact retail discount but said it would be considerably higher than on the car-load coal.

SI. #44-18
JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

Mr. ROBERT C. COLOMAN advised that his brother had used very poor business judgment in allowing ELSHOFF such a high discount and if it had been allowed to continue it promised to ruin Panther Creek. He related, however, that at that time the company was in such strained financial condition that they were desperate to get business, which condition enabled ELSHOFF to drive a hard bargain. He stated that they were dependant on collections from ELSHOFF and KIAN to meet their own payroll, and when they started having difficulty in collecting from ELSHOFF they were glad to get rid of him as a customer.

SI. #44-18
JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH GEORGE W. REED,
VICE PRESIDENT, PEABODY COAL CO.,
CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL
BANK BUILDING,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Mr. REED was interviewed in his office on September 14, 1943
by Special Agents [REDACTED]

Mr. REED advised that Peabody had bought coal from and sold coal to the Mine B Coal Company as well as the Panther Creek Mines, Inc. in years prior to 1937 in relatively small amounts. These transactions took place when one company was temporarily closed down or lacked coal of a specified size to fill an order and had to rely on one of the other companies to obtain the necessary coal. He stated that as far as he was concerned and as far as he knew the question of what Union was the bargaining agent at a mine never had any effect on whether one operator would sell to another operator.

Mr. REED advised that after the passage of the Guffey Act in 1936, a three-man board was set up for Illinois which was District #10 under the Act. This Board which was called the Producers Board; was established in 1936 and was composed of himself, as representative of Railroad Shipping Mines, C. J. SANDOE (now deceased) as representative of Truckers Mines, and RAY EDMUNDSON as representative of mine employees. This board met frequently during 1937 and 1938, and he had frequent contact with EDMUNDSON. He advised that he faintly recalled that EDMUNDSON asked him, sometime in 1937 after Mine B had closed, why Peabody did not furnish the coal that ELSHOFF was selling. Mr. REED stated that he presumed that he thereafter got in touch with ELSHOFF to try to sell his brokerage coal.

Mr. REED exhibited a schedule reflecting the idle time for mines #53, #57, and #59 at Springfield for the years 1937, 1938 and 1939. This schedule reflected that each above mine was idle for these years on an average as follows:

	AVERAGE IDLE DAYS PER MONTH PER MINE	WORKABLE DAYS PER MONTH
Last 9 Months		
in 1937	13	21
Year 1938	11	21
Year 1939	9	21

It is noted in each of the three years that the maximum idle time was in the summer months, and the minimum in the winter months. It is noted that the average idle time per mine ranged from a high of 16½ days in July to a low of 5 days in December 1937. As will be pointed out, ELSHOFF began negotiating with Peabody in December 1937, and began buying coal in January 1938. Mr. REED stated that he was anxious to sell coal to ELSHOFF or anyone else so that the mines could be kept in operation.

Mr. REED advised, upon consulting his correspondence file that ELSHOFF came to him on December 28, 1937 to discuss purchasing coal from Peabody. ELSHOFF gave no reason for switching from Panther Creek to Peabody. Mr. REED stated he knew ELSHOFF was buying coal from Panther Creek and for this reason was hesitant about aggressively trying to get ELSHOFF'S business. He related that to the best of his recollection ELSHOFF told him that the arrangement with Panther Creek was temporary. He advised that he assumed ELSHOFF was quitting Panther Creek because of the well known belief that Panther Creek was in poor financial condition and had been expected to go bankrupt for quite some time. If Panther Creek went out of business ELSHOFF would be without a supply of coal, whereas if he bought from Peabody his supply would be assured.

Mr. REED advised that on January 12, 1938 he made ELSHOFF the following proposition which was accepted:

1. On sales to Railroads, Peabody would allow ELSHOFF a discount of 8% of the selling price plus 6½ cents per ton to cover the state sales tax, which ELSHOFF had to pay. The sales price was the price to the customer. At this time, Mr. REED stated the sale price to Railroads ranged from \$2.00 to \$2.15 per ton.
2. On sales to customers other than railroads, Peabody would allow ELSHOFF 8% of the selling price, plus 5½ cents per ton. Mr. REED stated that the allowance for sales tax was reduced from 6½ to 5½ cents per ton because this coal was selling for about \$1.90 per ton.

Neither of the above arrangements covered the following classifications of sales:

3. On sales of 6" lump coal to other than railroads, and on sales of all 6" x 3" egg coal Peabody would allow ELSHOFF a discount of 12% of the sales price. Mr. REED stated that the higher discount was allowed on the latter sales because he knew ELSHOFF had no sales organization and would have to sell this coal to retail coal dealers or jobbers who would receive a commission or discount from ELSHOFF. The 12% was expected to take care of this expense to ELSHOFF and in addition give him a reasonable profit. No allowance was made for sales tax because ELSHOFF in such sales would not have to stand it.
4. On sales to trucks Peabody allowed ELSHOFF 40 cents per ton on 6" lump, 6" x 3" egg and 3" x 2" nut coal. Mr. REED explained that this higher discount was allowed because the above sizes were selling to trucks for about \$3.25 per ton whereas carload sales were only about \$2.15 per ton at that time.

On smaller sizes than the above mentioned, Peabody allowed ELSHOFF 25 cents per ton because the price range was downward from \$3.25 per ton. This applied to sales to trucks.

Mr. REED, after an examination of the documents before him, advised that he could see no record of any sales to ELSHOFF on the 40 cents per ton basis.

Mr. REED emphatically stated that in the above sales agreements with ELSHOFF and in any other agreements made subsequently, that EDMUNDSON, LEWIS, JAMES or any other union official either directly or indirectly had no influence or had anything to do with the discount or commission allowed ELSHOFF. He advised that during this period Peabody was not selling coal to any other operator in volume but that if it had been doing so, the same price arrangement would have been proposed. He stated that the above price arrangements were consistent and usual in the industry and were determined entirely by him acting in behalf of the company.

Mr. REED advised that under the above price arrangements, PEABODY sold to ELSHOFF and billed him for sales. ELSHOFF at that time was not financially in good condition and found it difficult to carry the account of the Wabash Railroad which usually took four or five months to pay. For this reason in the latter part of January 1936

an arrangement was made whereby Peabody would bill Wabash direct for coal shipped on ELSHOFF'S orders. The same arrangement of 8% plus 6½ cents per ton was allowed on these sales except that the sales tax actually paid by Peabody was deducted from the sales tax allowance before remitting to ELSHOFF. ELSHOFF also sold to the Baltimore & OHIO Chicago Terminal Railroad, however, Mr. REED advised that his records reflected that Wabash was the only one of ELSHOFF'S customers that Peabody billed direct. He stated that the bulk of ELSHOFF'S business was with Wabash.

Mr. REED advised that the arrangements set forth above continued until November 6, 1939 at which time the following changes were made:

1. On sales to Railroad where Peabody carried the account and paid the sales tax, ELSHOFF was allowed a flat 10 cents per ton.

On sales to railroads where ELSHOFF carried the account and paid the sales tax, Peabody allowed him 8% of the sales price to the customers.

2. On all sales except to Railroads, Peabody allowed ELSHOFF 8% of the sales price with a minimum net commission of 10 cents per ton.

It will be noted that no allowance was made for sales tax in any of the price arrangements entered into November 6, 1939. It will be further noted that this date is also the date Mine B re-opened.

Mr. REED explained that the commission allowance to ELSHOFF was reduced at this time because Peabody found it could dispose of all its coal without selling any of it through a broker. He related that selling coal to ELSHOFF was beneficial to Peabody when the market was slow, even though Peabody did not make any money on the deal. This benefit, he said, was the result of being able to operate at a higher capacity than would have been possible without the sales to ELSHOFF. When the market picked up there was no longer any necessity to sell to ELSHOFF at the old rates. Mr. REED stated that his records showed that very little coal was sold by Peabody to ELSHOFF after November 6, 1939. According to Mr. REED all transactions were

SI. #44-18

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

in the name of the Mine B Coal Company during 1938 and 1939. He said he did not know whether all the transactions were records on the Mine B Coal Company books, or whether the commissions paid on sales to the Wabash Railroad after January, 1938 were handled by KLSHOFF outside the Mine B records.

Mr. WKEED advised that a perusal of the records before him reflected that about 116000 tons were sold to KLSHOFF in 1938 and about 49000 tons in 1939, and further that 2600 tons were sold to him in 1937. He further stated that Peabody paid KLSHOFF a total of approximately \$28000.00 in 1938 and 1939, out of which KLSHOFF had to pay sales tax on the coal sold by him to railroads and all of the Peabody books and records, saying that he did not wish to do anything which would give the United Mine Workers, who have the past been bargaining agents in Peabody Mines, an excuse to use labor trouble at the Peabody mines. In the event it is deemed necessary to subpoena Peabody records, it is suggested that the following records be called for:

1. All ledger sheets reflecting sales of coal, commissions, discounts, allowances to KLSHOFF or the Mine B Coal Company.
2. All invoices showing such sales, commissions, etc.
3. All ledger sheets showing accounts receivable resulting from sales of coal to CARL H. KLSHOFF or the Mine B Coal Company.
4. All records of whatever nature showing the tonnage of all sizes and grades of coal, sold to CARL H. KLSHOFF or the Mine B Coal Company.
5. All correspondence, contracts, agreements, and memoranda relative to the sale of coal to CARL H. KLSHOFF or the Mine B Coal Company.

SI #44-18
JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

Mr. REED advised he was not familiar with the incident wherein EDMUNDSON is alleged to have taken the Leland Hotel business away from Peabody and given it to KISHOFF.

Mr. REED stated that under the Gaffey Act, the maximum discounts allowable to operators buying from other operators were prescribed. As of October 1, 1940 these limits were as follows:

Lump- 2" and larger	22 cents/ton
Lump- Less than 2"	17 " "
All other sizes	12 " "

He further stated that their records would indicate that on all coal sold to or through KISHOFF during 1938 and 1939, the discount or commission allowed KISHOFF would not be in excess of 26 cents per ton. He further advised that at the time EDMUNDSON suggested selling coal to KISHOFF, he understood that EDMUNDSON was interested in helping Peabody in return for the loyalty Peabody had shown toward the United Mine Workers during the time the Progressives were taking over most of the Illinois mines.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

213 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) b3 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: b3 statute is with 26, United States Code, Section 6103
- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
44-345-117 p. 11-20

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

20 [REDACTED]

C. J. PETERSON, 808 S. English Avenue, Springfield, Illinois, advised he had sold the property at 1301 Bates Avenue to ELSHOFF for the former owner, MORRIS KAISKERMAN. He stated he definitely recalled that the sale price was \$21,000.00.

Deed Record book #274, page 571, of Sangamon County, Recorder's Office, Springfield, Illinois, reflected that on November 18, 1936, the property at 1301 Bates Avenue was deeded to FLORENCE E. ELSHOFF by MORRIS KAISKERMAN.

Mr. LEO HAGEL, Deputy County Clerk, Sangamon County, County Court House, Springfield, Illinois, made available the "Capital Township Individual Personal Property Tax Returns" for District #12 United Mine Workers of America, and CARL H. ELSHOFF for the years 1941, 1942 and 1943. These returns reflected information as follows:

Tax Payer	Year	Property Listed	Amount	Date Filed	Depty. Assessor	Notes
Dist. #12	1941	Office & Store	1000	4-7-41	Billy Connors	1
		Fur. & Fixtures				
Dist. #12	1942	"	"	6-25-42	-	2
Dist. #12	1943	"	"	-	-	3
C.H.Elshoff	1941	Household fur. & Furnishings	400	5-5-41	Ralph Gusswein	4
"		Personal Effects	50			
"	1942	"	450	4-24-42	C. A. Berner	5
"	1943	"	440	-	Virginia H. Roy	6

Notes 1. Return filed showing "Same 1940." Address 604-607 Mine Workers Bldg. Bears signature of WALTER J. JAMES, but does not appear to be JAMES' handwriting. Assessor filled in amounts of valuation. Return indicates it was sworn to by JAMES on 4-7-41 before BILLY CONNORS; however, CONNORS, 2513 S. 9th Street, Springfield, Illinois, unable

JOHN L. LEWIS, et al
SI #44-18

to recall who signed the return for JAMES. CONNORS advised he left the blank return at the District #12 Office and picked it up later after it had been filled out and signed.

2. Taxpayer failed to file a return so the County Clerk's Office filed the return, using same valuation as prior year.
3. Return filed showing "Same as last year." Return is signed by WALTER J. JAMES, Sec.-Treas." but it does not appear to be his signature. This return apparently mailed or brought in to Clerk's office because no Deputy Assessor's name appears thereon.
4. Return filled in and signed "CARL H. ELSHOFF," however, signature does not appear to be ELSHOFF'S. Shown to have been sworn to 5-5-41. Address shown as 1301 Bates Avenue.
5. Return filed showing "Same as last year." Signed by CARL H. ELSHOFF and shown as sworn to 4-24-42.
6. Return filed showing "Same as last year." Signed by CARL H. ELSHOFF.

There is space provided on the above returns to show Taxable Credits, i.e., Notes Receivable, Accounts Receivable, and Mortgage Notes Receivable, and also there is space for listing deductions, i.e., Notes Payable, Mortgage Notes Payable and Accounts Payable. The Net Credits should be listed on line 14 of the return. No credits or deductions were shown on any of the above returns. Mr. HAGEM advised that a note receivable should be listed by a taxpayer; however, as a matter of practice returns for individuals rarely show notes or accounts receivable.

original

The above/returns are presently in the possession of Mr. M. B. OVERAKER, County Clerk, and Ex-Officio Township Assessor, Capitol Township, Springfield, Illinois.

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) b3 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: b3 Statute is Title 26, United States Code, Section 6123
- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
44-845-117 p 23-26

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL
SI 44-18

UNDEVELOPED LEAD

The SPRINGFIELD FIELD DIVISION will conduct the investigation necessary to bring instant case to a logical conclusion.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Springfield, Illinois
September 24, 1943

Director, FBI

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Re: ^①JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL;
CIVIL RIGHTS & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

Dear Sir:

On the morning of September 23, 1943, Honorable HOWARD L. DOYLE, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois, called me to his office for a conference, at which time he informed me that he had not been receiving any of the reports in this case and did not know the status of the case at the present time, and yet he understood through the Attorney General that he was to be in charge of the prosecution of this case, should any prosecutive action be taken. He further informed he had been called to Washington for a conference in this case for the morning of September 25, 1943.

I informed Mr. DOYLE that no copies of the reports in this case had been furnished to him pursuant to specific request of Mr. FRANK COLEMAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and that Mr. COLEMAN had indicated he would have copies of the reports furnished to him at a later date.

While in the office of Mr. DOYLE, he placed a long distance call to Mr. TOM CLARK, Assistant Attorney General, and asked Mr. CLARK if there was any reason why he could not have copies of reports in this case, whereupon Mr. CLARK asked Mr. DOYLE'S permission to talk to me on the phone in Mr. DOYLE'S office. I conversed with Mr. CLARK telephonically and he requested copies of all reports be furnished to Mr. DOYLE so that he could become familiar with the facts in this case. I informed Mr. CLARK that he should confirm his desire in this regard with the Bureau in Washington in order that the reports could be made available to Mr. DOYLE and he stated he would handle this matter with the Bureau personally.

While talking with Mr. CLARK he suggested that a request might be directed to the Bureau for the Bureau to re-investigate the facts developed by the Treasury Department, particularly the accounting phases of the investigation. He said he desired that the case be an FBI case all the way through.

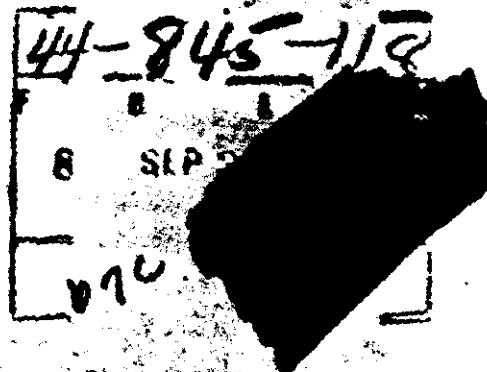
COPIES DESTROYED

R42 4 JAN 10 1962



OCT 1 1943

RECORDED



9-24-45

At the time I talked with Mr. CLARK he highly praised the work which had been performed on this case up to the present time.

On my return to the office after my conference with Mr. DOYLE I found that Mr. MUMFORD at the Bureau had telephoned at 12:45 p.m. on September 23, 1945, instructing that copies of reports in this case be immediately furnished to Mr. DOYLE, and accordingly one copy each of the following reports were delivered personally to Mr. DOYLE on the afternoon of September 23, 1945, by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted].

Reports of Special Agent [redacted] dated Springfield, Illinois, 9-4-45; 9-13-45 and 9-23-45.

Reports of Special Agent (A) [redacted] dated Springfield, Illinois, 9-9-45 and 9-21-45.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated Buffalo, New York, 9-9-45.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated Indianapolis, Indiana, 9-12-45.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated Cleveland, Ohio, 9-10-45.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] San Francisco, California, dated 9-10-45.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated Miami, Florida, 9-1-45.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated Washington, D. C., 9-16-45.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated Norfolk, Virginia, 9-15-45.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
FRED BALDWIN
SAC.

PH:lmj
44-18

b7c

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Springfield, Illinois,
September 28, 1943**

URGENT

Director, F.B.I.

Re: ^①JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL.
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.
(Bureau file 44-845)
(San Francisco file 44-19)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated September 24, 1943 in the above captioned matter, and particularly to the part requesting a re-interview with MARTIN WAGNER in accordance with the memorandum for the Director dated September 23, 1943 submitted by Mr. TOM C. CLARK, Assistant Attorney General. Necessary and pertinent information is being furnished to the San Francisco Office with their copies of this letter.

The San Francisco Office's attention is called to the report of Special Agent [redacted] San Francisco, California, dated September 10, 1943, reflecting an interview with MARTIN WAGNER, N.L.R.B. Regional Director. In your referenced report it is set out that WAGNER had no connection with the Mine B matter but did conduct some investigation in connection with the Mine A matter. As a result of the information furnished in your report, additional investigation at the N.L.R.B. Thirteenth Region, Chicago, Illinois, developed a file in connection with the Mine A matter. The information contained in that file is within the scope of instant investigation. For the assistance of the San Francisco Office, there are transmitted herewith photostatic copies reporting the pertinent information contained in the Thirteenth Region N.L.R.B. file number XIII C-1665.

The Department requests that MARTIN WAGNER be re-interviewed and asked to confirm the facts which are set out in his several memoranda to the Board covering his negotiations with subjects ELSHOFF and EDWARDS. All of his memoranda contained in the Thirteenth Region file are included in the photostats transmitted herewith. Special reference should be made to WAGNER's statement in his memorandum of November 1, 1941 that "When ELSHOFF first purchased the assets of Mine A he hoped to mine the seam of coal in Mine A from Mine B." The statement in the same memorandum, Page two, "that ELSHOFF stated that he did not believe he was obligated under any circumstances to hire any of the former employees of Mine A since he had not taken over a corporation but had merely purchased some of the assets of the corporation," is also called to your attention.



COPIES DESTROYED
R-424 JAN 10 1962

60 OCT 1 1943

b7c

Of significance is a statement made by WAGNER in his memorandum of October 4, 1941 that "EDMUNDSON stated that these employees undoubtedly were afraid that ELSHOFF would mine his newly acquired property through Mine B," and that "To avoid this they came to him and signed applications for membership in the U.M.W.A." The Department feels that it is apparent that EDMUNDSON's contentions in this regard were hypocritical in view of his knowledge that he and LEWIS were advancing \$60,000 to enable ELSHOFF to purchase the mine. The Department hopes that Mr. WAGNER's recollections of exact conversations can be refreshed by his reading of the photostatic copies of his memoranda transmitted herewith.

For the information of the San Francisco Office, practically all of the miners employed at Mine A at the time of the seasonal shut down in the spring of 1941 were interviewed. As a result of these mass interviews it appears that a vast majority of the miners employed at Mine A were in favor of the P.M.A. Union and had no desire to switch to U.M.W. It further appears that there was no particular controversy, and the subject of a switch from P.M.A. to U.M.W. was never discussed among the miners until after CARL H. ELSHOFF purchased Mine A on September 4, 1941. It appears that immediately after September 4, 1941 a number of meetings were held by the Mine A employees, and in the course of these meetings they came to the conclusion that they would save their jobs only by switching their affiliations to U.M.W. On Sunday, September 14, 1941 the majority of the employees of Mine A voted to join U.M.W. On the same date, EDMUNDSON swore in the officers of the new U.M.W. local and called ELSHOFF to his office where ELSHOFF immediately agreed to sign a closed shop contract with U.M.W. for the operation of Mine A. The actual signing of the contract was deferred until after midnight inasmuch as ELSHOFF did not want to sign a contract on Sunday. A few days later the operation of Mine A actually commenced.

It appears that after ELSHOFF's purchase of the mine a well-planned strategy was put into effect wherein rumors were circulated among the miners to the effect that since Mine A and Mine B were connected, and since it was possible to take coal out of Mine A through Mine B, that unless the miners at Mine A joined U.M.W. they would not be employed when the mine reopened. They were led to believe that if the mine did not open U.M.W. that the coal of Mine A would be taken out by U.M.W. miners from Mine B through the Mine B shaft.

The information set out above concerning the results of interviews with miners of Mine A is furnished for the confidential information of the San Francisco Office, and MARTIN WAGNER should not be advised of the results of the Bureau investigation in connection with this matter. However, he should be thoroughly reinterviewed in addition to the request set out above, to ascertain the results of his investigation in connection with this matter. It is noted that WAGNER's investigation was made after Mine A opened and after the membership switch from P.M.A. to U.M.W.A.

As a matter of background, it is stated that ELSHOFF commenced negotiations with WILLIAM RYAN, operator of Mine A, looking toward the purchase of Mine A in April, 1941, which, it is noted, was shortly after ELSHOFF had negotiated a closed shop agreement with U.M.W. at Mine B. The negotiations with RYAN resulted in the purchase of the assets of Mine A and the acquisition of the unexpired portion of the lease on this mine on September 4, 1941. However, the designation of ELSHOFF as the purchaser of Mine A was in reality a fiction inasmuch as the \$60,000 purchase price was advanced directly to RYAN by EDMUND BURKE, an Attorney for U.M.W. BURKE subsequently retained title to the assets of Mine A subject to an agreement with ELSHOFF that the assets would be transferred to a corporation which ELSHOFF was to form for the purpose of operating Mine A.

b3 [REDACTED]

It thus appears that at the time of WAGNER's investigation which occurred in October, 1941, Mine A was owned by BURKE in his capacity of Attorney for U.M.W. and this fact was, of course, well known to both ELSHOFF and EDMUNDSON. It is noted that the above facts are inconsistent with ELSHOFF's statement to WAGNER as indicated in his memorandum dated November 1, 1941, to the effect that ELSHOFF personally had bought certain assets and the unexpired portion of a lease of Mine A, and had in turn leased these assets to the Mine B Coal Company, which was then operating Mine A.

In general, the point to be proved in connection with the Mine A matter is that ELSHOFF, an employer, conspired with EDMUNDSON and other officials of U.M.W. to deprive the employees of Mine A of their rights under the National Labor Relations Act.

In interviewing WAGNER it is desired, of course, that everything he may be able to recall concerning his conversations with ELSHOFF, EDMUNDSON, and any other persons he may have interviewed be recorded. However, it is requested that WAGNER be asked the following specific questions:

1. Did ELSHOFF indicate whether he or OSCAR FALCETTI, his Superintendent, had indicated to any of the former employees of Mine A that he hoped to mine the seam of coal in Mine A from Mine B?
2. Did ELSHOFF indicate whether he or FALCETTI had advised any former employees of Mine A concerning the belief that he was not obligated to hire any of the former employees of Mine A since he had not taken over a corporation but had merely purchased some of the assets of the corporation?
3. Did ELSHOFF indicate to WAGNER whether he would have declined to operate Mine A through its own shaft if the former employees of Mine A had not switched affiliations from P.M.A. to U.M.W.?

b3 Statute is Title 26, United States Code, Section 6103

9-28-43

4. It is noted that EDMUNDSON stated to WAGNER that the employees of Mine A were undoubtedly afraid that ELSHOFF would mine his newly acquired property through Mine B, and that to avoid this they came to him and signed applications for membership in the U.M.W.A. WAGNER should be asked if EDMUNDSON explained why the Mine A employees undoubtedly had this fear, and also whether EDMUNDSON explained why the Mine A employees felt that they could correct the situation by coming to him and signing applications for membership in the U.M.W.A. WAGNER should also be asked whether EDMUNDSON indicated that he or any other U.M.W. official fostered any propaganda which would lead the Mine A employees to believe that Mine A would be operated if they signed up with U.M.W.

5. WAGNER should be asked whether he inquired of either EDMUNDSON or ELSHOFF to determine whether U.M.W. had any financial interest in Mine A. If WAGNER did not make such inquiries he should be asked whether either EDMUNDSON or ELSHOFF volunteered any information indicating that the assets of Mine A were in fact owned by U.M.W. through BURKE, their Attorney.

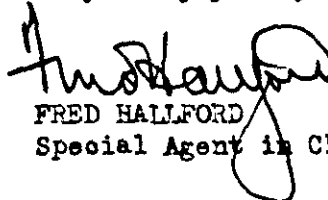
6. If WAGNER indicates that he had no information concerning the ownership of the assets of Mine A by U.M.W. he should be asked whether the possession of such information at the time of his investigation would have made any difference in his official actions concerning the matter.

In the event that Mr. WAGNER's memory is substantially refreshed as the result of the interview and he is able to furnish any probative information, that information should be reduced if at all possible and practicable to a signed statement.

In view of the fact that the Springfield Division has only two copies of the enclosure transmitted herewith, it is specially requested that the enclosure transmitted herewith be returned with the San Francisco report to the Springfield Field Division.

I wish to again point out the extreme urgency and the expeditious nature of the investigation requested of the San Francisco office in this letter, particularly because of the possibility of Grand Jury action in the immediate future. San Francisco is requested to submit a report in this matter, A.M.A.S.D., nine copies to the Bureau, and four to the Springfield Division, not later than October 5, 1943.

Very truly yours,


FRED HALLFORD
Special Agent in Charge

67c
cc San Francisco (enc.)
44-18
AMASD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 22 1943

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Sharkey _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____
Telephone Room _____

FBI PITTSBURGH 9-22-43

3-46 PM EWT EMC

DIRECTOR AND SAC SPRINGFIELD

ADEPT. URGENT. JOHN L LEWIS, ETAL, CR AND DV. [REDACTED] DENIES
OVERHEARING ELSHOFF LEAVING INSTRUCTIONS [REDACTED] TO HAVE
EDMUNDSON BILLS CHARGED TO ELSHOFFS ACCOUNT. [REDACTED] HAS NO
KNOWLEDGE OF ANY RELATIONSHIP [REDACTED] EXISTING BETWEEN THE SUBJECTS.
HE BELIEVES THAT [REDACTED] FORMER [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IS IN A POSITION TO GIVE
INFORMATION ON [REDACTED] INSTANT CASE. [REDACTED] IS IN PITTSBURGH
TODAY AND CAN BE INTERVIEWED AT FOUR THIRTY PM. [REDACTED]
COULD GIVE NO INFORMATION IN ADDITION TO THAT PREVIOUSLY GIVEN TO AGENT
[REDACTED] OF PITTSBURGH EXCEPT THAT ON EITHER JUNE ELEVEN, TWELVE, OR
THIRTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYEIGHT, HE RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL AT KANSAS
CITY, MO., AT THE NATIONAL RELATIONS BOARD FROM [REDACTED] OF THE
UMWA WHO SPOKE FROM JOHN L LEWIS OFFICE. [REDACTED] SAID LEWIS WAS IN-

TERESTED IN THE ALSTON COAL CASE BUT NOTHING ELSE CONCERNING THE CASE

COPIES DESTROYED
R424 10066

9/22/43
Mr. Coleman requested that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] be re-interviewed. CC: Mr. Dodd.
[REDACTED] Pittsburgh
[REDACTED] to submit
[REDACTED] on interview route / 2 which

b7c
b7D

PAGE TWO

WAS MENTIONED. [REDACTED] IS IN PITTSBURGH TODAY AND CAN BE REACHED [REDACTED]
AT FOUR THIRTY PM FOR INTERVIEW IF DESIRED. [REDACTED] WAS NOT ADVISED
THAT HE WOULD BE SUBPOENAED SINCE HE HAD NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
SUTEL BY FOUR THIRTY PM IF IT IS DESIRED THAT [REDACTED] BE REINTERVIEWED
REGARDING STATEMENT THAT [REDACTED] OVERHEARD ELSHOFF LEAVE INSTRUCTIONS
[REDACTED] OR THAT [REDACTED] BE INTERVIEWED OR THAT
[REDACTED] BE ADVISED THAT HE WILL BE SUBPOENAED.

JOHNSON

END

ACK IN ORDER

FBI WA 3-52 PM OK FBI WA MAK

FBI SI OK FBI SI EM

DISCT

b7c
b7D

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

Springfield, Illinois
September 17, 1943

Director, FBI

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

URGENT

Re: JOEN L. LEWIS, Et Al;
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to memorandum for the Director No. 3 dated August 30, 1943, in the above captioned matter submitted by Tom C. Clark, Assistant Attorney General, and particularly to the first paragraph on Page No. 3 of that memorandum.

The Bureau has been previously advised that no action would be taken in connection with G. Love Grant. However, Assistant Attorney General Frank Coleman has orally requested this office to conduct investigation to ascertain the present whereabouts of G. Love Grant. This request is made in order that Grant may, if later deemed advisable, be readily located and served with a Grand Jury Subpoena. However, Mr. Coleman stated that he did not desire Grant interviewed at this time or apprised of the fact that he may at some later date be served with a Grand Jury Subpoena.

In connection with this matter, the St. Louis Office is requested to conduct the following investigation:

For the information of the St. Louis Office, G. Love Grant and Ernest Charles Dunbar were subjects of a Bribery investigation investigated by this Bureau in late 1939 and early 1940. Special Agent [redacted] interviewed G. Love Grant in January of 1940 at Muskogee, Oklahoma. Grant is an attorney. At that time, he spent most of his time travelling for the United Mine Workers of America, and at the time of interview, travelled in the States of Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas. He advised that his home and family are located [redacted] and that his telephone number was [redacted]. He advised that his family would always know his whereabouts at any time.

The St. Louis Office is requested to conduct discreet investigation to ascertain the present whereabouts of G. Love Grant. It should also be ascertained whether or not he is still travelling for the United Mine Workers of America, and if so, in what area of the United States; further, if possible, where he can be reached by subpoena. Your investigation should be con-



COPIES DESTROYED
A-2 - JAN 10 1962

60 OCT 1 1943

b7c

[redacted]

Director, FBI

-2-

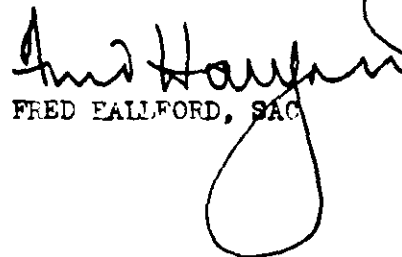
9-17-43

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, Et Al;
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

ducted in such a manner as not to disclose the fact that he may be at a later date in connection with the captioned matter served with a Grand Jury Subpoena.

In view of the extreme emergency and expeditious nature of this investigation and if this Field Division is to meet a deadline set by the Bureau, a report of the results of the investigation requested herein must be in the hands of the Springfield Division not later than September 25, 1943. Nine copies of your report should be submitted to the Bureau and four for the Springfield Office, the office of origin. I wish to emphasize the importance of this investigation and the fact that it is imperative that this lead be covered immediately. In addition, it is the Bureau's desire that you give this matter your personal attention.

Very truly yours,


FRED HALLFORD, SAC

 b7c
44-18

cc St. Louis (2)
SPECIAL DELIVERY



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
September 26, 1943

JSG:mer
Call Made: 11:15
Dictated: 11:40

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: John L. Lewis, et al
Civil Rights and Domestic Violence

Mr. Frank Coleman of the Criminal Division contacted the writer telephonically in your absence at the above time in regard to the captioned case.

Mr. Coleman advised that he had been in conference with Mr. Tom Clark of the Criminal Division and they had decided that the Bureau should be the agency to examine the records of Lewis in order that they might be able to testify rather than having the Treasury Department agents appear in the case. According to Mr. Coleman, it would therefore be necessary for Agents of the Bureau to obtain access to the original records either by permission of the defendants or by subpoena, if necessary.

The purpose of Mr. Coleman's call was to request permission to have Agent [redacted] of the Springfield Office attend a conference which is to be held at the Department tomorrow, September 27, at which time the various aspects of the case would be discussed. Mr. Coleman stated that the conference would be attended, he expected by Mr. Clark, Mr. Howard DeLoach, United States Attorney, yourself, Mr. Coleman, and possibly Mr. Frank Welch.

The reason given by Mr. Coleman for especially wanting Agent [redacted] to be present was due to the fact that the latter had done considerable work on the case and had made an analysis which Mr. Coleman considered quite good. He stated that it was believed that Agent [redacted] would be able to discuss the case intelligently with the Department and advise them as to what further action is necessary as well as to what portion of the original records will have to be examined.

ACTION

RECORDED

Acting on the instructions of Mr. Frank Welch, who had telephonically conferred with you, I called the Springfield Office speaking to Agent [redacted] at 12:15 p.m. Agent [redacted] was instructed 943



COPIES DESTROYED
R424 JAN 10 1962

50 OCT 1 1943

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

44-845-12

b7c



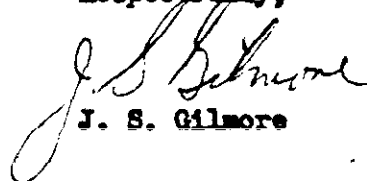
Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

- 2 -

to make arrangements to have Agent [redacted] obtain reservations from Springfield to the Bureau by the quickest possible route and to call me when the necessary plans had been completed. The purpose of the trip was explained to Agent [redacted] and it was suggested that it would be unnecessary for Agent [redacted] to bring any material with him with the exception of any accountant's work papers which he might have.

At 2:00 p.m. ASAC L. O. Teague of Springfield telephonically contacted the writer advising that Agent [redacted] would catch the 6:21 train from Springfield to Chicago, arriving at the latter city at 10:00 p.m. Arrangements have been made for Agent [redacted] to catch the 12:15 a.m. plane to Washington from Chicago, which arrives here at 6:00 a.m. He would, therefore, be available for conference at any time on Monday morning. This information was transmitted to Mr. Coleman who was advised that Mr. Welch would call him tomorrow morning so that final arrangements for a conference could be completed.

Respectfully,


J. S. Gilmore

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS**

FILE NO. **44-20**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE 9-28-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/21-25/43	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE JOHN L. LEWIS, RAY EDMUNDSON, WALTER J. JAMES, Officials of the United Mine Workers of America; CARL H. DELSHOFF, Owner of Mine "B", Springfield, Illinois.			CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] United Mine Workers of America, Washington, D.C., do not know WALTER J. JAMES, Secretary and Treasurer, District #12, United Mine Workers of America, and cannot remember removing any books and records from JAMES' automobile in driveway between United Mine Workers Building and Southern Railway Building, Washington, D.C. in July, 1939. [REDACTED] not located and no such address as 1624 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Panther Creek Mines, Inc., loan with RFC, Washington, D.C., paid in full in December, 1940, and no information re facts and figures concerning financial set-up of Panther Creek Mines, Inc., in RFC files subsequent to December, 1940.

- RUC -

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

REFERENCE:

Letters from the Springfield Field Division to the Bureau, dated September 18, 1943 and September 21, 1943.

COPIES DESTROYED
R424 JAN 10 1962

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">[Signature]</div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">44-845-122</div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 9 - Bureau 4 - Springfield (AMSD) 9/27/43 2 - Washington Field 10/1/43		INDEXED <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 50px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>

40 OCT 1 1943

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

On the morning of September 21, 1943, Special Agent [redacted] and the writer endeavored to locate [redacted] woman) at 1624 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., and upon arrival in this locality, found there was no such address. At 1622 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., it was found that this was a four family apartment house and no such name as [redacted] appeared on the mail boxes in the entrance and an unidentified colored girl who resides in one of the apartments stated that no such person as [redacted] resided on the premises as far as she knew and she had never heard of [redacted]

At 1626 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Special Agent [redacted] and the writer contacted [redacted] who stated he has been in this location for the past four years and never heard of [redacted] and that no-one resides on the second floor above his [redacted]

On the night of September 21, 1943, Special Agent [redacted] and the writer interviewed [redacted] at his residence, [redacted] Alexandria, Virginia, and he stated that he has been employed by the United Mine Workers of America, 15th and I Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C. for about six years and that he and [redacted] are the only [redacted] who have been employed by the United Mine Workers of America during this period. He stated he does not know WALTER J. JAMES, Secretary and Treasurer, District #12, United Mine Workers of America, and cannot remember any specific incident of unloading books and records for a man accompanied by a woman from an automobile in the driveway between the United Mine Workers of America building and the Southern Railway building, Washington, D. C., in July, 1939; nor could he remember requesting this man not to park his car in the driveway; that if any protest were made it would be made by [redacted] superintendent of the United Mine Workers of America building. He also stated that he could not remember this man making the remark that he and his wife were going to the Hotel Carlton for lunch while the automobile was being unloaded.

[redacted] stated that during his employment with the United Mine Workers of America, a number of men with women accompanying them have driven their automobiles to the front of the United Mine Workers building on 15th Street, N. W., and in the driveway with books and other papers which he has unloaded from the vehicles and carried these documents into the building with specific instructions from the deliverer as to where to deposit the books and records in the building.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] is a maid and attends to the ladies' rooms in the United Mine Workers of America building at 15th and I Streets, N. W., and he does not know her address on New Jersey Avenue in Washington, D. C.; that [redacted] has been in the employ of the United Mine Workers of America for about one year and is employed as a maid and performs the same kind of work as [redacted] that [redacted] lives somewhere on 12th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

[redacted] is the superintendent of the United Mine Workers of America building in the District of Columbia.

On the night of September 21, 1943, Special Agent [redacted] and the writer also contacted [redacted] at his residence at [redacted] Washington, D. C., who stated he has been in the employ of the United Mine Workers of America for about five years and he does not know WALTER J. JAMES, Secretary and Treasurer, District #12, of the United Mine Workers of America. He stated that he can only remember one occasion which occurred about a year ago when he remembered that he removed a typewriter and some books or card board boxes from an automobile parked in front of the United Mine Workers of America building on 15th Street, N. W., for a man not accompanied by a woman, and placed this machine and records on the passenger elevator in the United Mine Workers building and the man who brought the typewriter and records to the building took them to an upper floor in the building; that he has never told anyone not to park their cars in the driveway aside of the United Mine Workers building in Washington, D. C.

[redacted] further stated that representatives of the United Mine Workers of America dine at the Hotel Carlton at 15th and K Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. He stated that [redacted] is the only [redacted] who has been in the employ of the United Mine Workers of America continuously since and prior to July of 1939, and that [redacted] Washington, D. C., who was employed by the United Mine Workers of America on a couple of occasions may have been in the employ of this union in 1939;

b7c
b7D

that [REDACTED] is now employed in some unknown government department; and that [REDACTED] lives in a two family house in the 1600 block of New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. [REDACTED] also stated that he has never told anyone not to park in the driveway between the United Mine Workers of America building and the Southern Railway building in Washington, D. C., and made mention of the fact that JOHN L. LEWIS always parks his car in this driveway.

He informed that [REDACTED] is the paymaster at the United Mine Workers of America offices at 15th and I Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. and that [REDACTED] is the superintendent of the United Mine Workers of America building in the District of Columbia.

On the morning of September 23, 1943, Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer interviewed [REDACTED] who stated he was employed by the United Mine Workers of America in their offices in Washington, D. C., from January to April 1937 or 1938, and was re-employed by this union in September 1941 to July 1942, and knows WALTER J. JAMES, Secretary and Treasurer, District #12, United Mine Workers of America by sight only and that during his employment he was instructed by [REDACTED] superintendent, to remove books and records from automobiles parked in front of the United Mine Workers of America building on 15th Street, N.W., and in the driveway aside of the building and cannot remember any such incident as removing books and records from an automobile belonging to WALTER J. JAMES, nor could he remember ever telling JAMES not to park his automobile in the driveway between the United Mine Workers of America building and the Southern Railway building.

[REDACTED] stated that he was employed at the present time as [REDACTED], Cameron, Virginia, and that he resides at [REDACTED] Washington, D. C.

On September 24, 1943 the writer contacted [REDACTED] Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C., who stated that he was informed by [REDACTED] examiner for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and a specialist on coal loans and who is familiar with the transactions of the Panther Creek Mines, Inc., that this corporation applied for a \$150,000 loan in 1936 and the Springfield Marine Bank, Springfield, Illinois, agreed to participate therein by putting up \$100,000 of the loan, but the

b7c
b7d

loan fell through; that in 1938, the Panther Creek Mines, Inc., applied for another loan in the amount of \$50,000 which was granted and subsequently paid in full in December, 1940. [REDACTED] stated that he reviewed the files covering the Panther Creek Mines, Inc., loans and there has been no correspondence covering any transactions since the payment of the loan in December, 1940, and that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation did not come into possession of any facts and figures which analyzed the financial set-up of the Panther Creek Mines, Inc., in 1942.

He stated that [REDACTED] had informed him that the SOLOMAN brothers were always quarreling among themselves and this was the reason why the \$150,000 loan fell through in 1936, and that between 1936 and 1939, one of the SOLOMAN brothers committed suicide and it was [REDACTED] opinion that if one of the SOLOMAN brothers could hurt the other, he would not hesitate to do so in giving out information concerning the Panther Creek Mines, Inc. [REDACTED] stated that the officials of the Panther Creek Mines, Inc. in 1936, were as follows:

HENRY A SOLOMAN, president;
G. W. SOLOMAN, vice-president;
E. C. SOLOMAN, vice-president; and
ROBERT C. SOLOMAN, secretary and treasurer.

[REDACTED] stated that it was [REDACTED] opinion that CARL H. ELSHOFF had purchased the Mine "B" Coal Company from the Panther Creek Mines, Inc. He stated that the desired information concerning the facts and figures relative to the financial set-up of the Panther Creek Mines, Inc. could be compiled by anyone familiar with mining operations and could have been obtained from most any where and may have been obtained from the Panther Creek Mines, Inc.; that the desired information in 1942 may have been furnished by the Panther Creek Mines, Inc., to the State Commissioner for Mines at Springfield, Illinois for statistical purposes or may have been furnished Dun and Bradstreet and other credit agencies; that the National Bituminous Coal Commission, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C., might have been furnished the desired information for 1942 relative to the financial set-up of the Panther Creek Mines, Inc., with other data but doubts if any of this information was supplied ELSHOFF by this governmental agency.

[REDACTED] further stated that the United Mine Workers of America has no contacts with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

b7c
b7d

and the Corporation is very particular not to become involved with labor organizations and he doubts if ELSHOFF obtained his information in Washington, D. C. relative to the facts and figures which analyze the financial set-up of the Panther Creek Mines, Inc., in June, 1942.

[redacted] called [redacted] to his office and [redacted] stated in the presence of [redacted] and the writer that he believes that the information relative to the Panther Creek Mines, Inc. for 1942 may have been obtained by CARL H. ELSHOFF from [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, and auditor for the Panther Creek Mines, Inc., who is a very talkative individual and who may be in Washington, D. C. at the present time and whose address in the District of Columbia is unknown to him.

[redacted] stated that it is assumed by him that the United Mine Workers of America has all information in their possession regarding mines wherein they have members of their organization. He stated that [redacted]

[redacted], may be of assistance in instant case.

[redacted] stated that if it became necessary to review the files covering the applications for loans filed by the Panther Creek Mines, Inc. with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, that these files would be available through [redacted] manager of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois. In addition thereto, [redacted] stated that with regard to the loan applications filed with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by the Panther Creek Mines, Inc., a copy of these applications, together with additional data attached, were filed as follows:

- One copy to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.;
- One copy to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Chicago, Illinois;
- One copy to the Springfield Marine Bank, Springfield, Illinois; and
- One copy to Mr. SOLOMAN of the Panther Creek Mines, Inc.

b7C

b7D

WFO 44-20

On September 25, 1943 [REDACTED]
to [REDACTED] of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, advised
the writer that the records of the Corporation revealed that no appli-
cations for loans were made in the name of CARL H. ELSHOFF, and on this
same date, [REDACTED] office telephonically
advised the writer that no loan applications were filed in the name
of the Mine "B" Coal Company with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

b7c
b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 22 1943

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starnes
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI SPRINGFIELD 9-22-43 3-45PM CWT

DIRECTOR AND SAC, PITTSBURGH.

ADEPT. URGENT.

JOHN L

LEWIS, ET AL, CR AND DV. RETEL PITTSBURGH THIS PM.

REQUEST YOU ADVISE [REDACTED] NOT DEFINITELY [REDACTED] KNOWN WHETHER SUB-
POENA WILL BE ISSUED FOR HIS [REDACTED] APPEARANCE HERE SEPTEMBER THIRTY,
BUT REQUEST HIM TO KEEP YOUR OFFICE ADVISED OF WHEREABOUTS UNTIL
THAT DATE SO HE CAN BE LOCATED IF SUBPOENA IS [REDACTED] ISSUED. DIS-
REGARD OTHER LEADS INDICATED IN YOUR TELETYPE UNLESS BUREAU ADVISES
YOU TO CONTRARY.

HALLFORD

4-50 PM OK FBI WASH DC GMW

RECORDED

7.
PG

OK FBI PG EMG

60 0211 1943

JUMBLED HERE PLS ACK IN ORDER

44-845-124
B
c e Ladd
8 SEP 30 1943
[REDACTED]

b7c

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Springfield, Illinois
September 25, 1943

AIR MAIL—SPECIAL DELIVERY.

Director, FBI

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, et al.
Civil Rights & Domestic Violence.

Dear Sir: URGENT

Reference is made to letter from this office dated September 23, 1943, requesting the Chicago Field Division to conduct additional investigation at the Morrison Hotel in an attempt to ascertain whether or not ELSHOFF may have paid hotel bills of EDMUNDSON and JAMES, or vice versa. By teletype dated September 25, 1943, the Chicago Field Division advised that no information was available indicating that ELSHOFF may have paid bills for EDMUNDSON or JAMES. The Chicago Office further advised that one [REDACTED]

also, that [REDACTED] is acquainted with the subjects in this case. [REDACTED] INDEXED

The Detroit Field Division is requested to interview [REDACTED]. It should be ascertained whether or not [REDACTED] has any personal recollection of any instances where CARL H. ELSHOFF may have paid hotel bills for room or miscellaneous charges at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, for RAY EDMUNDSON or WALTER JAMES. In the event [REDACTED] has any recollection of such occurrences all information concerning them should be reduced to signed statement.

For the information of the Detroit Field Division, CARL H. ELSHOFF is owner and operator of the Mine B Coal Company at Springfield, Illinois. RAY EDMUNDSON is President of District Number 12, United Mine Workers of America, and WALTER J. JAMES is Secretary-Treasurer of the same organization. ELSHOFF, as reflected by records of the Morrison Hotel, frequently stayed at that hotel in Chicago where he was a lavish spender. He usually rented not a room but a suite and entertained considerably at the Morrison. During the same period of time RAY EDMUNDSON is known to have stayed frequently at the Morrison Hotel. The same is true of WALTER J. JAMES. [REDACTED]

The purpose of this interview is to substantiate allegations that CARL H. ELSHOFF not only did business with RAY EDMUNDSON and WALTER J. JAMES, but also was closely associated with these two individuals socially.

COPIES DESTROYED

6-2-JAN 10 1962

10011 1943

INDEXED

b7c

Director

- 2 -

9-25-43

The Detroit Field Division is requested to submit a report in this matter not later than September 29, 1943, and to furnish the Springfield Field Division with a teletype summary of the results of the investigation as soon as it is completed. Springfield is the office of origin. Nine copies of this report should be designated for the Bureau, and four for the Springfield Division.

Very truly yours,

Fred Hallford

FRED HALLFORD,
Special Agent in Charge.

44-18

cc: Detroit (AMSD)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Springfield, Illinois
September 23, 1943.

AIR MAIL-SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, et al.
Civil Rights & Domestic Violence.

Dear Sir: URGENT

The Chicago Field Division is being requested to conduct the following additional investigation requested by the Department:

The Chicago Field Division is requested to conduct additional investigation [REDACTED]

b7D For the information of the Chicago Office there is transmitted, herewith, Part 3 of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Springfield, Illinois, September 4, 1943, consisting of Pages 401 through 503. The attention of the Chicago Office is called to Page 474, etc., wherein investigation conducted [REDACTED] by Special Agent (A) [REDACTED] is set out. This information will furnish all necessary background to the Chicago Field Division and it is requested that Part 3 of the report transmitted, herewith, be returned immediately to the Springfield Division as soon as it has served its purpose in connection with your investigation.

b7D Since [REDACTED] additional investigation in the Springfield area, through interview with JACK GLASGOW, indicates that CARL H. ELSEHOFF and GLASGOW telephonically communicated with RAY EDMUNDSON at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, in the

COPIES DESTROYED

R-2 JAN 10 1962

60 OCT 1 1943

Director

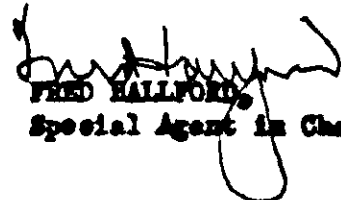
- 2 -

9-23-43.

b7C
b7D
early morning of September 27, 1937. [REDACTED]

In view of the urgent and expeditious nature of these inquiries, it is requested that the results of your investigation be furnished in report form not later than September 28, 1943, and that the results of your investigation be submitted in teletype summary form as soon as completed. Office of origin in this case is Springfield, and the Bureau should be furnished with nine copies of this report and the Springfield Office with five.

Very truly yours,


FRED HALLFORD
Special Agent in Charge.

b7C [REDACTED]
44-18
cc-Chicago (Enc) Special Delivery

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Springfield, Illinois
September 21, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Dear Sir:

In connection with the investigation of this case by the Springfield Field Division considerable inquiry has been made relative to the attempted purchase of the Panther Creek Mines, Inc., Springfield, Illinois by CARL H. ELSHOFF over a period extending from the summer of 1941 until October, 1942.

During the course of this inquiry Mr. ROBERT C. SOLOMAN, President of the Panther Creek Mines, Inc. was interviewed. It appears that in the early part of June, 1942 Mr. SOLOMAN with his attorneys had a conference with ELSHOFF relative to the possible purchase of the Panther Creek Mines. At that time it developed that ELSHOFF had in his possession facts and figures which analyzed the financial setup of the Panther Creek Mines at that time. ELSHOFF had actual figures on the estimated value of the Panther Creek properties and its indebtedness for the years of 1936 and 1937. ELSHOFF at that time stated that he obtained this data in Washington, D.C. In the same conversation ELSHOFF commented that before he could accept any proposition relative to the purchase of the mines he would have to see "his parties in Washington, D.C." It is known that shortly after this ELSHOFF did go to Washington, D.C. and was apparently in contact with the office of the United Mine Workers of America daily. Mr. SOLOMAN has informed that during 1936 and 1937 he was attempting to obtain a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Washington, D.C. for the refinancing of the entire Panther Creek properties. In obtaining this loan it was necessary for Mr. SOLOMAN to submit data showing the financial condition of the Panther Creek Mines, Inc. at that time. This work was done by the Lloyd Thomas Company of Chicago, Illinois and the data thus obtained was eventually submitted to the R.F.C.

It is felt that ELSHOFF obtained the data in his possession at the time of the interview in June, 1942, possibly from the R.F.C. in Washington, D.C. or that it was obtained for him by JOHN L. LEWIS or some representative of the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. FRANK COLEMAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who is handling this case, has requested that an inquiry be conducted

COPIES DESTROYED

1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2

Director

-2-

Sept. 21, 1943

at the R.F.C. in Washington to determine who obtained this data.

The Washington Field Division is requested to conduct such inquiry bearing in mind that it is hoped to establish that the information in ELSHOFF's possession was obtained by the United Mine Workers of America for him. There is no information at present in the possession of the Springfield office which discloses exactly under what case or file this loan would be handled in the R.F.C. The only paper that Mr. SOLOMAN had in his possession was a letter to a Mr. CROSLAND of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, dated November 28, 1936 from himself, as president of the Panther Creek Mines, Inc., requesting form L-109.

It should be noted perhaps that a subsequent loan was obtained from the R.F.C. in 1939 and 1940 which was listed under loan #4049. Collateral in the form of accounts receivable was submitted by the Panther Creek Mines as security for these loans. None of the instant data in ELSHOFF's possession during June of 1942 was obtained from this file.

In view of the urgency of this investigation the Washington Field Office is requested to conduct the necessary investigation and advise the Springfield Office by October 1, 1943.

Very truly yours,

Fred Hallford
FRED HALLFORD
SAC

44-18

cc to Washington Field

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Springfield, Illinois
September 18, 1943

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Re: ^③JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

Dear Sir:

This letter is submitted to advise the Bureau concerning certain investigation which is hereby requested of the Washington Field Office. Copies of this letter are being furnished to the Richmond Office inasmuch as it may be necessary for the Washington Field Office to conduct one of the requested interviews at Alexandria, Virginia.

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

63 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] me



COPIES DESTROYED *b3 Statute*
R424 JAN 10 1962 *is Title 26,*
United States Code,
Section 6103

92-15
OCT 1 1943

RECORDED

INDEXED

44-845-15

[REDACTED] b7c

Director, FBI

-2-

9-18-43

b3
T 26,
usc,
§ 6103

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

The Department has pointed out that JAMES' story concerning this matter is highly improbable and the Department is interested in ascertaining whether it will be possible to impeach his story by [REDACTED] at the United Mine Workers Building during July 1939 received these records from JAMES under the circumstances indicated above.

Mr. FRANK COLEMAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, has ascertained through a confidential source that [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

not at that address
James was at the
United Mine Workers Building
during July 1939
and received the records
from JAMES
under the circumstances
indicated above.

It is requested that these persons be interviewed concerning the matter indicated above. It should of course be ascertained from these individuals [REDACTED]

any additional persons disclosed by the inquiry should be appropriately interviewed. An effort should be made to ascertain from these individuals the identity of the building manager or superintendent, and

Director, FBI

-3-

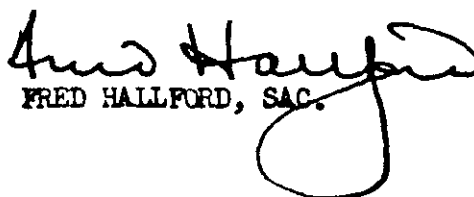
9-18-43

also to ascertain the source of their salaries. The point of this inquiry is to ascertain the identity of the person who might be subpoenaed to testify from payroll records as to the persons who were employed as custodial employees during July 1939.

It is noted that the Washington Field Office may deem it advisable to interview these persons at their residences, in which event it will be necessary for the Washington Field Office to conduct one interview at Alexandria, Virginia.

It is requested that a teletype summary of this investigation be furnished to the Bureau and to the Springfield Office, not later than Wednesday, September 22, 1943, inasmuch as it will be necessary to issue subpoenas in this matter in the very near future.

Very truly yours,


FRED HALLFORD, SAC.

 b7c
44-18

cc Washington Field - AMSD
Richmond

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

23 1943

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI PITTSBURGH

9-23-43

12-20 AM ET

MOF

DIRECTOR AND SAC SPRINGFIELD

ADEPT. URGENT. JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL, CR AND DV. [REDACTED] STATE

THAT ACCORDING TO WHAT [REDACTED] TOLD HIM, [REDACTED] WAS WITH EDMUNDSON
IN ELSHOFFS SUITE [REDACTED] WHICH SUITE CONTAINED A PRIA-
VATE BAR WITH A NEGRO ATTENDANT. DOES NOT RECALL THAT ELSHOFF

WAS PRESENT. SOMEONE THERE, THOUGHT TO BE THE BAR TENDER, SAID, WHEN
[REDACTED] OFFERED TO PAY FOR DRINKS, THAT HIS IS ALL PAID FOR AND ITS
MY JOB TO SERVE YOU. NO MENTION WAS MADE AS TO WHO PAID FOR IT.

[REDACTED] UNABLE TO GIVE DATE OF INCIDENT. [REDACTED] SAID JACK GLASGOW,
FORMERLY AN AIDE TO [REDACTED] EDMUNDSON, NOW IS USA IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
IS IN POSITION TO GIVE COMPLETE DETAILS REGARDING FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS
BETWEEN EDMUNDSON AND ELSHOFF. [REDACTED] FURNISHED A RECEIPT DATED SEPT.
ELEVEN, NINETEN THIRTY SEVEN IN AMOUNT OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS MADE OUT
TO JACK GLASGOW AND SIGNED BY RAY EDMUNDSON. [REDACTED] SAID THIS
RECEIPT WAS DEMANDED BY GLASGOW OF EDMUNDSON IN ORDER TO PROTECT
GLASGOW FROM THE IRREGULARITIES OF EDMUNDSON WITH UNION FUNDS. DURING
INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] TODAY, [REDACTED] DESCRIBED INCIDENT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SUBSTANTIALLY AS [REDACTED] DID EXCEPT THAT THE SUITE OF ROOMS WAS
NOT IN NAME OF ELSHOFF A BUT WERE CONFERENCE ROOMS USED FOR THE JOINT
CONFERENCE OF COAL OPERATORS AND UMWA OFFICIALS OF ILLINOIS. [REDACTED] SE
DATE AS EITHER THREE OR FOUR YEARS AGO ON DECEMBER TWENTY FOUR.

COPIES DESTROYED

END R-2 JAN 10 1944

ACK IN ORDER PLS

12-26 AM OK FBI WA DCJ

JOHNSON

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

44-845-129
B I
3 SEP 27 1943

ee Todd

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Springfield, Illinois,
September 13, 1943

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, PERSONAL ATTENTION
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, etal.
CIVIL RIGHTS and DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mr. FRANK COLEMAN, Assistant to the Attorney General, appeared in Springfield, Illinois on September 10, 1943 and called at my office for a conference in connection with this case. He was apprised generally of the results of the investigation as of the date of the conference. He appeared to be very well satisfied with the results of the investigation to date and made no unusual requests or suggestions while at this office.

As a matter of personal interest to you, he confidentially informed me that he had been informed by the Attorney General that President ROOSEVELT had approved the indictment of subjects in this case and trial of subjects subsequent to indictment. He indicated that the Grand Jury would convene to hear the evidence in this matter about October 1, 1943, although he does not know definitely at the present time whether the case will be presented in Washington, D.C. or at Springfield, Illinois. He mentioned that Federal Judge CHARLES G. BRIGGLE in Springfield was a Republican and indicated that the Department was giving consideration to the possibility that he might be biased in the matter in the event the case was tried before him, due to the fact that charges might be brought by the opposition (defendants) that the case was political persecution on the part of the administration. He also stated that he learned in Springfield casually that EDMUND BURKE, Attorney for U.M.W. was Jury Commissioner and that BURKE might exert some influence through this position to favor the defendants in this case. He said if the case was presented to a Federal Grand Jury in Springfield, that probably the Department would request the appointment of another Jury Commissioner for the handling of this particular matter.

As a matter of strategy which might lead to valuable information being obtained from subject ELSHOFF, owner of Mine A and Mine B, involved in this case, Mr. COLEMAN stated that in all probability if



Memo for Clark
9/20/43

COPIES DESTROYED

R424 JAN 10 1962

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Acers	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Mumford	✓
Mr. Starks	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

INDEXED 61-44-845-1

b7c

63 Statute is
Director

Title 26, USC, 6103 -2-

9-13-43

the facts are presented to a Federal Grand Jury at Springfield, Illinois, the facts in instant matter would be presented to the Grand Jury first and if an indictment is returned, it would be announced in the press immediately that the indictments were returned, and the details of the indictment would be released, and at the same time, a statement would be made to the press that the Grand Jury would remain in session [REDACTED]

63 [REDACTED] Mr. COLEMAN said he felt that this strategy would cause ELSHOFF to become worried and if he realized that he was going to be prosecuted on the charges in this matter, [REDACTED] he might break and testify for the Government. I, of course, did not indicate in any way approval or disapproval of such a procedure.

I thought you would be interested in having called to your attention the publicity which has been released from an unknown source in connection with this investigation, which possibly has interfered to a certain extent with the successful culmination of the investigation. I called to the attention of the Bureau by letter dated September 10, 1943 that a number of persons had declined to furnish statements to Agents in this investigation with the advice that their Attorney, ARTHUR FITZGERALD, should be consulted. The names of those persons who, as of September 10, 1943, had failed to divulge information to Agents without consulting their Attorney, were set forth in my letter of that date. Up to September 5, 1943, the Agents working on this case had encountered no difficulty in obtaining statements from any of the persons interviewed. There was a decided change beginning with interviews to be conducted on September 5, 1943 when a number of persons began to tell Agents that they should consult their Attorneys or they would say that they did not desire to make any statements unless the Attorney was present at the time of the interview.

I have also previously called to the attention of the Bureau, that Mr. WALTER T. DAY, Attorney at Law, Springfield, Illinois, and a member of the firm of ARTHUR FITZGERALD, called at this office on September 7, 1943, to request copies of the statements previously executed by FRANK AUSTIN, JAMES HALE, and one BAUMGARTNER. I think that this change in the attitude of persons interviewed by Agents working on this case may possibly be attributable to a United Press release which appeared in the Illinois State Register on September 3, 1943 which bore a Washington date line of the same date. This item carried the following three column heading on the front page of the Register: "U.S. Grand Jury to Sift F.B.I. Investigation into U.M.W. Mine B Deal." Particularly it was stated in this item "Reliable Sources Said an Inquiry by F.B.I. was about completed and that the matter would be placed before a Federal Grand Jury here (referring to Washington) or at Springfield." The item stated that the Justice Department officials declined to comment. This particular item, of course, possibly put the U.M.W. officials in Springfield on notice of the status of this case. The information that the investigation was about completed was, of course, inaccurate, inasmuch as considerable investigation remains to be conducted in this matter.

Director

-3-

9-13-43

Mr. COLEMAN of the Department is aware of the fact that a number of the persons interviewed by Agents of this office have met with an uncooperative attitude on the part of certain persons desired to be interviewed who have declined to make statements pursuant to advice from an Attorney, or who have failed to make statements without being in the presence of an Attorney at the time of the interview. He stated at the conference in my office on the night of September 10, 1943 that if specific instances arose where specific individuals were asking the miners not to make statements to the F.B.I. Agents, that he may contact Federal Judge CHARLES G. BRIGGLE at Springfield, or United States Attorney HOWARD L. DOYLE, and ask them to make a statement for publication to the effect that such advice would be an obstruction of justice. I did not express approval or disapproval of such a procedure as this. Mr. COLEMAN will return to Washington in the near future, and he may take this point up with the Bureau.

Mr. COLEMAN also stated that if an indictment is returned in this case that he may recommend to the Attorney General that the Attorney General request the Bureau to conduct an investigation of the Petit Jury.

In connection with the sale of Mine A by Mr. RYAN of Springfield, Illinois to subject ELSHOFF in 1941, Mr. COLEMAN has requested that the employees of Mine A at the time of the sale to subject ELSHOFF be interrogated and statements obtained as to whether they desired to become members of the U.M.W. or whether they automatically voted to become U.M.W. members because of the tactics used by U.M.W. in converting Mine B to U.M.W. membership. There are approximately three hundred persons to be interviewed in connection with this particular incident.

In connection with the interviews of the miners who were employed at Mine B just prior to the shut down, the greater percentage of these persons have been interviewed. However, a number of these persons' whereabouts are not definitely known at the present time and I discussed with Mr. COLEMAN whether it would be necessary to conduct extensive investigation to locate these persons for interview, and he stated that if they were not available for interview in this immediate area that no further effort should be made to locate them at this time. It is suggested that the Bureau communicate this information to the Department so that it can be confirmed by the Department directly with the Bureau.

9/14/43
Mr. COLEMAN raised the question as to the possibility of interviews with subjects in this case, and it was agreed that no interviews would be conducted with those persons who are considered subjects at the present time unless the Department directed a specific request to do so to the Bureau.

9-13-43

Mr. COLEMAN has previously made a request that a representative number of the P.M.A. operators in this area be interviewed to determine if subject ELSHOFF had endeavored to purchase their mines similarly to the purchases of Mine A and Mine B. At the conference on September 10, 1943 with Mr. COLEMAN he stated that he did not believe the interviews with these operators were justified at the present time, and that such interviews should be held in abeyance. He requested that the attempted purchase of a mine in Bond County, Illinois previously mentioned by him in a memorandum be investigated and this will be done, and also a mine in Fulton County.

In a memorandum from the Bureau from Mr. TOM C. CLARK, Assistant Attorney General, dated August 30, 1943, certain investigation was suggested in connection with the fees paid to the firm of Winston, Strawn, and Shaw at Chicago, Illinois, who were shown as Counsel for the Mine B Coal Company on some of the pleadings filed with the Labor Board during the year 1938. It was stated in this memorandum that it was not believed that subject ELSHOFF or Mine B was in a position to retain this firm and the conjecture was that the firm was retained by the U.M.W. on ELSHOFF's behalf. This was discussed with Mr. COLEMAN, and he stated that he had two different attorneys look up the law to determine if this would be privileged information, and that it was, and that no inquiries should be made by this office at this time unless a direct request is made by the Department of the Bureau. It is suggested that this particular point be called to the Department's attention by the Bureau so that it can be confirmed by the Department.

b3
[REDACTED]

b7c Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were present with me at the time of the conference with Mr. COLEMAN.

The above is supplied for your information. Any difficulty encountered in the remaining investigation in this case which might be attributable to premature publicity will be specifically called to the Bureau's attention.

Very truly yours,

Fred Hallford
FRED HALLFORD,
Special Agent in Charge.

FH:ejc
44-18

b3 Statute is Title 26, USC, §6103

44-605-130
RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOM C. CLARK
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, et al.
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Reference is made to our previous correspondence in the above titled case; your file reference 144-10. There is transmitted herewith, for your information, four copies of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 16, 1943, at Washington, D. C., in the above titled matter, together with one copy of the enclosures thereto.

The Springfield Office of this Bureau has advised that Mr. Frank Coleman of the Criminal Division of the Department, recently stopped at the Springfield Office and discussed the above captioned matter. In this regard, the Springfield Office stated that the greater percentage of the miners who were employed at Mine B prior to May 12, 1937, had been interviewed. However, the whereabouts of a number of these miners are not definitely known at the present time and Mr. Coleman indicated that in the event these miners were not available for interview, in the immediate area covering this investigation, no further effort should be made to locate them at this time.

In connection with my memorandum to you dated September 7, 1943, Mr. Coleman advised the Springfield Office that it would not be necessary to conduct interviews with the persons who are considered subjects in this case at the present time, prior to a specific request to do so from the Department.

With reference to your previous request that a representative number of F.M.A. operators in the Springfield area be interviewed to determine if subject Elshoff had endeavored to purchase their mines similarly to the purchases of Mines A and B, Mr. Coleman advised that the interviews with these operators did not appear to be justified at the present time and that such interviews should be held in abeyance. However, the attempted purchase of a mine in Bond County, Illinois, and in Fulton County, Illinois, will be investigated in accordance with your prior request.

In reference to your memorandum dated August 30, 1943, in connection with the requested investigation into fees paid to the firm of Winston,

Mr. Telson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAILED 10
SEP 21 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 OCT 3 1943

SEP 21 9 55 AM '43
RECEIVED
OFFICE

b7c

Memorandum for Tom G. Clark - 3 -

Strawn and Shaw at Chicago, Illinois, who were shown as Counsel for the Mine & Coal Company on some of the pleadings filed with the Labor Board during 1938, Mr. Coleman advised the Springfield Office that this appeared to be privileged information and therefore such investigations should be held in abeyance pending further advice from you.

b3 With reference to my memorandum to you dated August 28, 1943, Mr. Coleman has advised the Springfield Office [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that the Bureau would not need to conduct any further investigation in this regard in the absence of specific instructions from the Department.

In order that the above may be made a matter of record, your advice would be appreciated whether the arrangements made by Mr. Coleman with the Springfield Office of this Bureau, as set forth above, are in accordance with your desires.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

b3 Statute is Title 26, U.S.C., § 6103

jk



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

JKM:EK
Call: 1:20 P.M.
Transcribed: 1:30 P.M.

September 23, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, et al;
Civil Rights and Domestic Violence

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

At this time I received a call from Assistant Attorney General Tom Clark of the Criminal Division in connection with the captioned case. He said he understands that someone in the Department issued instructions to the effect that copies of the reports in this case should not be furnished by the Springfield Office of the Bureau to U. S. Attorney Howard Doyle.

I told him that the Bureau had instructed Springfield to conduct this investigation as a special at the Attorney General's request, and that the Bureau's instructions are in all cases investigated on this basis that the field offices shall not furnish copies of the reports to the U. S. Attorneys until specifically instructed by the Bureau because we never know whether the Department wants the U.S. Attorneys to have them or not. It was explained that this is probably the reason the reports have not been made available.

I inquired if they desired that we give copies to the U. S. Attorney at Springfield. He said that Doyle is coming to Washington this coming Saturday and it would be better if Doyle were familiar with the details so that they could discuss the matter on his arrival. I told him we would be glad to furnish copies to Doyle if this is in accordance with his desires. He said he would appreciate it very much if they were made available to Doyle and also told me that the Springfield Office had done a fine job on the investigation.

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford

ADDENDUM: 1:40 P.M.

RECORDED

44-845-137

I called Springfield and talked to S. [redacted] who was on the desk. I told him of Mr. Clark's request and instructed him to furnish a copy of each of the reports to USA Doyle this afternoon. He stated Doyle had told him this morning that he intended coming to Washington Saturday and would appreciate having a copy of each of the reports. He said he would give them to him within the next hour. A memorandum of confirmation has been prepared to Mr. Tom C. Clark of the Department advising of compliance with his request.



J.K.M.

JKM:BK
9/23/43

44-845-131

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
TOM C. CLARK

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, et al
Civil Rights and Domestic Violence

Pursuant to your telephonic request to Mr. J. E. Mumford of the Bureau, copies of the reports submitted in the captioned case have been handed to U. S. Attorney Howard Doyle at Springfield, Illinois today.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
SEP 23 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
SEP 23 3 09 PM '43

67C
SEP 23 1943

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

Springfield, Illinois
September 21, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, et al;
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is advised that a conference was held with Mr. FRANK COLEMAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, in my office on the late afternoon of September 18, 1943. At the time he called at my office he was accompanied by Mr. PAT COONS, another Special Assistant to the Attorney General. The purpose of this conference was to go over a number of points Mr. COLEMAN desires to be handled, inasmuch as he contemplates that the facts in this case will be presented to the Federal Grand Jury convening in Springfield, Illinois, on September 29, 1943. He said he was leaving for Washington on the night of September 18, 1943, and that he would direct a memorandum to the Bureau setting forth in detail any additional investigation he desired.

He was very well pleased with the status of the case as of September 18, 1943 and said that most of the investigation he desired had been completed, particularly insofar as presentation of the facts to a Federal Grand Jury is concerned.

The main request of Mr. COLEMAN was in connection with the issuance of subpoenas to persons whose presence might be desired before the Federal Grand Jury at Springfield, Illinois. He said he had reached a decision to subpoena all P.M.A. members at Mine B in May 1937 who are presently employed at either Mine B or Mine A in Springfield, Illinois. He requested this office to prepare a list of all of these persons and said he would call me from Washington, D. C. at such time as he desired this list to be furnished to the U. S. Attorney at Springfield, Illinois, so that immediate subpoenas could be issued for their presence before the Federal Grand Jury. I informed Mr. COLEMAN that no written request had been received from the Department through the Bureau at Washington to furnish any reports or other data to the U. S. Attorney at Springfield, Illinois, and I requested him to take up directly with the Bureau the furnishing of any names or reports to the U. S. Attorney in Springfield. He said he would do this.

RECORDED

COPIES DESTROYED

R42 JAN 10 1962

50 OCT 1 1943

Director

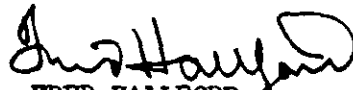
- 2 -

9-21-43

He stated that in the event it was definitely decided to present the facts of this case to the Grand Jury on September 29, 1943, he would return to Springfield by September 25, 1943 and in view of this he requested that three of the four copies of the report which would ordinarily be furnished to the Department by the Bureau be retained by this office to be furnished to him upon his return to Springfield, Illinois. He was informed to take this matter up with the Bureau. However, the three copies of the report presently in preparation will be retained here for delivery to Mr. COLEMAN unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

For the most part the investigation of this case has been completed with the exception of a few minor points, which will be included in the report presently being prepared for transmittal to the Bureau on or about September 23, 1943.

Very truly yours,



FRED HALLFORD
Special Agent in Charge.

FH:lmj
44-18



FLW:TD
3:35 PM
3:41 PM

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

September 17, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: John L. Lewis et al
Civil Rights and
Domestic Violence

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 _____

At this time SAC Hallford of the Springfield Office telephoned, stating that practically all of the investigation in this case has been conducted with the exception of some smaller leads that will have to be covered from time to time and that for this reason it now appears that the 12 Special Agents who were sent to the Springfield Office from other offices to assist in the investigation can be released on the evening of September 19, 1943 and that he contemplates instructing them to return to their respective offices at that time unless the Bureau has referred additional matters to the Springfield Office requiring additional investigation which he has not as yet received.

I advised that no additional specific requests have been received from the Department and the Bureau has not directed any further investigative matters in the case to his office.

According to Hallford, Mr. Frank Coleman of the Department is still in Springfield and has from time to time discussed the investigation to date with him. Mr. Coleman has made the statement that he is well satisfied with the investigation and feels that it has been handled in an excellent manner. Coleman recently requested that the Springfield Office prepare some charts based upon certain financial transactions in the case for possible use before the Federal Grand Jury. Mr. Hallford stated that in connection with this request, he contemplates informing Mr. Coleman he does not feel this is an investigative procedure and that, therefore, the charts should be prepared by Departmental employees and that if Mr. Coleman still feels that the Bureau should prepare the charts that the request to do so should be submitted to the Bureau in writing.

Coleman also indicated to Hallford that he contemplates submitting a request to the Attorney General for SA [redacted] who is well acquainted with the investigation to be present at all times during the Grand Jury hearing. In this connection Mr. Hallford intends to advise Mr. Coleman that if such an arrangement is desired that this, likewise, should be submitted in the form of a request to the Bureau in Washington.



ACTION: In view of the statements made by Mr. Hallford concerning the status of the investigation he was advised that it would be satisfactory to release the 12 Agents on September 19th in order that they may return to their field offices.

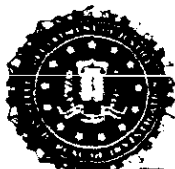
Respectfully,

F. L. Welch

RECORDED

44-840-15

60 OCT 1 1943



JRM:TD
6:15 PM
6:20 PM

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

Washington, D. C.

September 20, 1943

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 _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: John L. Lewis et al
Civil Rights and
Domestic Violence

SAC Hallford called from Springfield at 6:15 PM to advise the present status of the captioned case. He informed me that Mr. Coleman was supposedly en route to Washington and that before he left he expressed himself as very well satisfied with the developments of the investigation.

Mr. Hallford stated that there are only two or three small points to be cleared and that a report of about 700 pages is being prepared and will probably be mailed from Springfield on Thursday of this week. Mr. Coleman requested him to retain three of the four Departmental copies there and to just send in one. He said he would have the one here for review and would pick up the other three when he returns to Springfield at the end of the week. I approved this procedure.

Coleman advised that he is going to subpoena all PMA members at Mine "B" as of May 1937 who are still employed at either Mine "B" or Mine "A" on the theory that some of them will undoubtedly be favorable to this investigation. Coleman asked Hallford to prepare a list of such people on the basis of the information developed. This was approved since Coleman cannot prepare the list in view of the fact that many of the names are in the report now being prepared and, of course, Coleman will not have time between the date he receives the report which will be mailed from Springfield Thursday and Saturday when he anticipates returning there. Coleman requested that a copy of this list be furnished to the United States Attorney immediately when it is prepared, but Hallford told him he would not do so as he had not been authorized by the Bureau to furnish any information in this case to the USA. This action on the part of Hallford was approved.

This case is due to be presented to the Federal Grand Jury on September 29, 1943.

Mr. Coleman also advised Mr. Hallford that he wished the Bureau to prepare some charts as exhibits for the trial of this case, but Mr. Hallford told him that such a request must be taken up with the Bureau here at Washington. He did not know what type of charts were involved and I told Hallford we would handle the matter when it is presented.



60 OCT 1 1943

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

44-845

SEPTEMBER 27, 1943

TO: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

SAC, SPRINGFIELD

Transmit the following message to:

URGENT

JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL, CRIV. LIMIT INVESTIGATION CONCERNING JURISDICTION OF
WIRB AS TO MINE A TO YEAR NINETEEN FORTY-TWO AND TO PANTHER CREEK MINE TO YEARS
NINETEEN FORTY-ONE AND NINETEEN FORTY-TWO. CONTINUE TO DETERMINE PERCENTAGE
OF COAL SOLD TO INTERSTATE CARRIERS AND UNLOADED OUTSIDE OF STATE AND TO DETERMINE
PERCENTAGE OF SUPPLIES PURCHASED OUTSIDE STATE OF ILLINOIS FOR YEARS DESIGNATED
ABOVE.

HOOVER

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. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COPIES DESTROYED

R 424 JAN 10 1962

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 2 1943

RECORDED

44-845-135
4 SEP 28 1943

SENT VIA

3:34 PM

Per

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

44-845

SEPTEMBER 28, 1943

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: SAC,
SPRINGFIELD

ROUTINE

1st 41 0
m JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL, CHOV. REURTEL SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SEVENTH LAST.

SECURE JURISDICTIONAL DATA AS TO MINE A FOR THE ONE YEAR IMMEDIATELY
PRIOR TO SUBJECT ELSHOFF'S GAINING POSSESSION OF MINE A IN SEPTEMBER
NINETEEN FORTY-ONE.

MOOVER

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. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

256 30
COPIES DESTROYED
R424 JAN 10 1962

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

40 OCT 1 1943 949

RECORDED

44-845-136
SEP 30 1943

SENT VIA _____

Per *get*

SEP 30 1943

44-845
5/29/43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to the conference which was held in the office of Mr. Henry Schuchman at 10:00 a.m., September 27, 1943, which was attended by Mr. Schuchman, Mr. Sam C. Clark and Mr. Frank C. Coleman of the Criminal Division of the Department; Mr. Howard Doyle, United States Attorney at Springfield, Illinois, and Mr. [redacted] of this Bureau, for the purpose of discussing certain aspects of the case concerning the [redacted].

I have been advised that Mr. Clark requested that this Bureau recommend the complete accounting investigation in this case [redacted].

[redacted] all that to completely recommend this investigation in order to put Agents of this Bureau in a position to testify to all phases of the accounting work would require considerable time.

It was observed that records would have to be examined at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers, Washington, D. C.; at the United Mine Workers District Local #12, Springfield, Illinois; at the United Mine Workers District Local #23, Louisville, Kentucky; at Mine B, Springfield, Illinois (including the records of subject Kischoff, the owner of Mine B), and probably the records of District Local #5, United Mine Workers, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In addition, it would be necessary to interview a number of persons previously interviewed [redacted] in an attempt to again secure certain admissions for use to establish a complete chain of evidence as to the payments of money between the United Mine Workers organization and Carl E. Kischoff, owner of Mine B at Springfield, Illinois.

SEARCHED

INDEXED

RECORDED

F B I

I have also been advised that Mr. [redacted] contacted attorneys for the United Mine Workers, Washington, D. C., on September 27, 1943, for the purpose of securing voluntary permission to allow Agents of this Bureau to examine the books and records of the United Mine Workers which pertain to this matter. It was stated that Mr. [redacted] determined that John I. Lewis was at [redacted].

Tolson
Mr. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Cers
Harbo
Lund
Morrow
Parke
Mr. Tamm
Case
Gandy

Statute is Title 26,
United States Code,
Section 6143

5-26 pm
9/30/43
[redacted]

2 OCT 1 1943

b7c

Memorandum for the Attorney General

- 2 -

that time absent from Washington, D. C., and, therefore, a definite answer to the request could not be given; however, it was felt that the United Mine Workers Union would not give voluntary consent for examination of its records. [REDACTED] of this Bureau has stated that in view of this fact, Mr. Schenck advised that this Bureau should withhold the beginning of an accounting investigation in this matter, pending the receipt of subsequent advice as to whether such an investigation should be undertaken.

Accordingly, an accounting investigation will not be conducted in this case until such time as appropriate instructions are received. Needless to say, I shall be pleased to have this Bureau promptly initiate and perform this investigation should you so desire.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

Honorable Howard Doyle
United States Attorney
Springfield, Illinois

44-845
9/29/43

Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Reference is made to your memorandum dated September 22, 1943, regarding the captioned matter, forwarding a rough draft chart concerning Mine B and payments subject Elshoff received from the United Mine Workers of America.

In accordance with your request, a graphic chart was constructed and is attached hereto, which it is believed incorporates the suggestions set forth by you. It is hoped that you will find this chart satisfactory.

Enclosure *Per*

RECORDED

44-845-138

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 30 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
FBI
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
29 35 PM '43
READING ROOM

b7c

Ear

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Coffey _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Acers _____
Carson _____
Harbo _____
Hendon _____
Mumford _____
Starke _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
SEP 29 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OCT - 2 1943



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

September 27, 1943

C-287

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

As you know, at the request of Mr. Frank C. Coleman of the Criminal Division, Supervisor [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted] of the Springfield Office, attended a conference in the Department at 10:00 a.m., September 27, 1943, which was attended by Mr. Tom C. Clark, Mr. Henry Schweinhaut and Mr. Frank C. Coleman, all of the Department, and Mr. Howard Doyle, United States Attorney, Springfield, Illinois, for the purpose of discussing certain aspects in the above entitled case.

Mr. Clark stated that it was his own as well as the desire of the Attorney General that the Bureau conduct the entire accounting investigation in this case [redacted]

Mr. Clark was extremely complimentary in his comments concerning the Bureau and its Agents, observing that he would feel better if Special Agents did the testifying rather than Agents of other Governmental agencies. He pointed out two recent cases that the Department attorneys had lost due to the incompetency and immorality of Governmental accountants attached to other Governmental investigative agencies. However, later in the discussion, Mr. Clark indicated that there was some controversy over this case between the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury and he observed that an additional reason for having Bureau Agents investigate the entire matter would be that the Department of Justice, as a whole, would be in a better position should Mr. Morgenthau start making comments concerning this matter at a later date."

It was pointed out by Supervisor [redacted] and Agent [redacted] that [redacted] had spent eight months auditing and examining the records involved in this matter and that to ready this investigation in order to put the Bureau in a position to testify to all phases of the accounting work would require considerable time. It was further pointed out that records would have to be examined at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers, Washington, D. C., at the UMW District Local #12, Springfield, Illinois, at the UMW District Local #23, Louisville, Kentucky, at Mine B, Springfield, Illinois (including records of subject Elshoff, the owner of Mine B), and probably any records of District #5, UMW, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, pertaining to the payments owed John O'Leary of the UMW.



COPIES DESTROYED
R424 JAN 10 1962

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

44-845-139

b7C In response to Mr. Clark's and Mr. Schweinhaut's question as to how soon the entire accounting matter could be accomplished, Supervisor [redacted] and Agent [redacted] observed that a definite time limit could not be given at the present without more information concerning the location and availability of the books and records in this matter, and it would also depend on how many Agents could be used advantageously on the project. It was pointed out, however, that the possibility existed that the required investigation might possibly take from one to two months. Mr. Clark indicated that even though the investigation were to take this long he believed it desirable to have the Bureau conduct the investigation in the event the headquarters of the UMW Union would consent to allow Agents of this Bureau to go over the records of the UMW Union, both at headquarters and the Districts involved.

b3 [redacted]
In view of the fact that Mr. Clark requested a full accounting investigation by the Bureau, it was observed that the Bureau would undoubtedly have to conduct similar investigations to construct a complete chain of evidence.

b7C During the conference, Mr. Schweinhaut telephonically contacted Mr. Welly Hopkins, attorney for the UMW of America at Washington, D. C., with regard to the availability of the records of that organization to Agents of this Bureau. Mr. Hopkins informed Mr. Schweinhaut that if he could be informed as to just what records the Bureau wished to look over, he might be able to give a definite answer as to whether permission would be given or not. Mr. Schweinhaut indicated that Mr. Hopkins was an attorney who had formerly been connected with the Department of Justice, and in view of the fact that he was well acquainted with him, he would go over and see Mr. Hopkins regarding this matter. Mr. Clark requested that Agent [redacted] who is well acquainted with the accounting phase of this case, accompany Mr. Schweinhaut in order that the latter might converse more intelligently as to what records would be required.

b3 With your approval, Agent [redacted] accompanied Mr. Schweinhaut at 3:00 p.m., September 27, 1943, to the UMW Building, Washington, D. C., where a conference was held with Mr. Welly Hopkins and Earl Hauk. Agent [redacted] has advised that Mr. Schweinhaut told Mr. Hopkins that Mr. Clark of the Criminal Division was very incensed at the fact that the Treasury Department had apparently given out newspaper publicity concerning the fact that the Department and the FBI were conducting an investigation of the captioned matter and in view of this fact, he, Mr. Clark, desired that the Bureau conduct the accounting investigation even though the matter might require some duplication of the work performed [redacted]

Mr. Schweinhaut told Mr. Hopkins that Mr. Clark was not going to let the Treasury Department tell him whether or not "we" had a case and the the Department would decide whether or not it had a case for itself through an FBI investigation. Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Hauk advised that they would be unable to give a definite answer to Mr. Schweinhaut on the problem inasmuch as John L. Lewis was out of town and would not return until Thursday; however, they indicated that their opinion would be that permission would not be given for an examination of the books and records by the FBI.

b3 [REDACTED]

During this conference, Agent [REDACTED] of course, took no part in the request for a voluntary consent to examine the records of the UMW but only assisted Mr. Schweinhaut in specifically advising as to the scope of the investigation of the UMW records desired.

Mr. Schweinhaut advised after this conference that the Bureau should withhold the beginning of any accounting investigation in view of the very strong possibility that the UMW was not going to allow a voluntary examination of the records and stated that the Bureau would be advised in the near future whether or not this phase of the investigation should be undertaken. Mr. Schweinhaut observed that in the event the UMW did not give permission to examine its records, the Department might either decide to go ahead with the grand jury at the present time [REDACTED] or it might subpoena the required records before the grand jury. He stated that if this were done the Department would probably have the UMW records in Washington subpoenaed before the Federal grand jury at Washington, D. C., where they would be impounded by the court and sent to Springfield, Illinois, for examination.

You will be informed promptly upon the receipt of information from the Department informing whether or not the Bureau should undertake the accounting investigation.

Respectfully,

*I think we should J. L. Welch
send memo to a.g.
H.*

F. L. Welch

b3 - Lind

[Handwritten signature/initials]
b7c

September 30, 1943

RECORDED

Honorable Howard Doyle
United States Attorney
Springfield, Illinois

My dear Mr. Doyle:

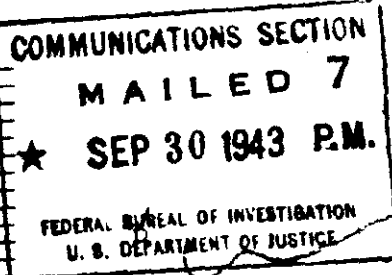
There is enclosed for your information a copy of a memorandum that I have forwarded to the Attorney General concerning the conference which you attended in the office of Mr. Henry Schweinhaut of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice at 10:00 a.m., September 27, 1943.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure *(handwritten)*



Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Mumford
Starke
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

RECEIVED READING ROOM
SEP 30 11 15 AM '43
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

(Handwritten signature)

(Handwritten signature)

61 OCT 1 1943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 27 1943

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI SPRINGFIELD

9-27-43

AW 2-15 PM CWT MFG

DIRECTOR

URGENT

ZEBU. JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL, CRDV. REURTEL THIS PM. NOTE JURISDICTIONAL DATA AS TO MINE A FOR YEAR NINETEEN FORTYTWO IS IN POSSESSION OF SUBJECT ELSHOFF INASMUCH AS HE HAS OPERATED MINE A SINCE SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN FORTYONE. INVIEW OF THIS CIRCUMSTANCE, ADVISE WHETHER DATA FOR ANY YEAR PRIOR TO ELSHOFFS OPERATION OF MINE A WILL SUFFICE.

HALLFORD

END

ACK PLS

3-16 PM OK FBI WASH GMS

RECORDED

44-845-14
F B I

35 SEP 29 1943

Mr. Coleman advised date for one year prior to 9/11 all set needed. 9/29/43

b7c

44-345-146
8/28/43
RECORDED

Date:

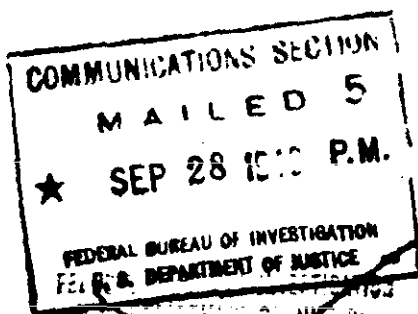
To: Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Mr. Frank C. Coleman of your Division has recently advised a representative of this Bureau that in securing the data to show the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board over the situation in this matter with regard to Mine A and the Panther Creek Mines, Springfield, Illinois, the investigation could be limited to securing the data bearing on jurisdiction of Mine A for the year immediately prior to September, 1941, when subject Elshoff took over the Mine. Mr. Coleman also indicated that it would only be necessary to secure the data bearing on the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board as to the Panther Creek Mines for the years 1941 and 1942.

In view of Mr. Coleman's comments, this Bureau's investigation will be limited accordingly unless advised to the contrary by you.



SEP 28 5 22 PM '43
RECEIVED COMM. DIV.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

b7c

[Handwritten signature]

SEP 28 2 12 PM '43
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signature]

61 OCT 7 1943

44-845
9/29/43

Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

There are transmitted herewith for your information four copies of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 28, 1943, at Washington, D. C., in the above entitled matter.

Enclosure *bw*

RECORDED

ba
44-845-141
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 1 1943

RECEIVED-MIT ROOM
OCT 30 1943

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Coffey _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Acers _____
Carson _____
Harbo _____
Hendon _____
Amford _____
Larke _____
Vine _____
Wise _____
Wy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

★ SEP 30 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

470074

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

September 30, 1943

CC-287

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

44-845

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Reference is made to the Bureau's memorandum to the Criminal Division of the Department dated September 29, 1943, transmitting a chart entitled "Chronological Sequence of Significant Events," which was prepared concerning the above entitled case at the request of the Department in order that it might be used for graphic illustration before the grand jury and the subsequent trial jury in this case.

A duplicate copy of this chart, which is approximately 30"x40" in size, was constructed for the Springfield Office. In view of the fact that this chart could not be folded and could not easily be mailed, it was given to SA [redacted] who left for the Springfield Office at 5:30 p.m., September 29, 1943. Agent [redacted] is assigned to this case in the Springfield Office and was at the Bureau to attend a conference with the Department in this matter.

This is submitted for record purposes.

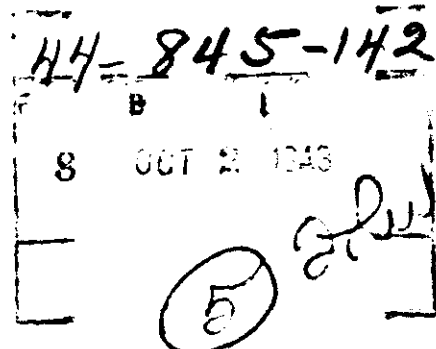
Respectfully,

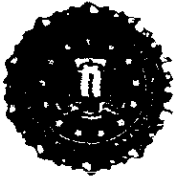
F. L. Welch

RECORDED



29 OCT 7 1943





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

September 30, 1943

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Call: 5:20 pm
Dictated: 5:25 pm

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

At the above time Mr. Frank Coleman of the Criminal Division of the Department advised Supervisor [redacted] that Mr. Tom Clark, head of the Criminal Division, had been advised today by Mr. Welly Hopkins, attorney for the United Mine Workers, Washington, D. C., that John L. Lewis and the UMW would definitely not give voluntary consent for the FBI to examine books and records of that organization.

Mr. Coleman stated that this left the Department with the alternative of going ahead with the case, [redacted]

or of subpoenaing the books and records of the UMW before a grand jury so that they could be examined by FBI accountants. In regard to the latter circumstance, Mr. Coleman advised that there was a definite question as to whether or not the UMW organization, which was an association rather than a corporation, had to comply with an order to produce its records before the grand jury. Mr. Coleman further stated, however, that the Department definitely was going to go ahead with the case, presenting it to a grand jury for ultimate prosecution; however, at the present time they are deciding just how and when to proceed.

He stated that the Bureau would be advised as to further action to be taken with regard to the accounting investigation in this matter.

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch

F. L. Welch

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

201 21 OCT 4 1943



452
51 NOV 11 1943

b7c

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2

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:
44-845-144

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TCC:PC:MLB

144-10

September 22, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Mine "B" -- Alleged Violation
of Section 51.

Attached is a draft of a chart which, if this case is presented to the grand jury, will be used to illustrate graphically the chronological sequence of principal events.

I will very much appreciate your having this chart redone in a more presentable form. I understand the Bureau has available facilities.

Respectfully,

Tom C. Clark
TOM C. CLARK,
Assistant Attorney General.

Enclosure
No. 240983

27 OCT 8 1943

COPIES DESTROYED

R42 + JAN 10 1962

RECORDED

27 OCT 7 1943

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT JOHN L. LEWIS

FILE NO. 44-845

SECTION NO. 14

SERIALS 146

thru

183

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS**

FILE NO. **44-20**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 9-16-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9, 10, 13, 14-43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE JOHN L. LEWIS, RAY EDMUNDSON, WALTER J. JAMES, Officials of the United Mine Workers of America; CARL H. ELSHOFF, Owner of Mine "B", Springfield, Illinois.			CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CARL H. ELSHOFF, Springfield, Illinois, registered at [REDACTED] Washington, D. C. from June 24th to June 26, 1942 and on July 16th and 17th, 1942, and prior periods.

b
7
D

[REDACTED]

Signed statement obtained from OSCAR S. SMITH of National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C. and set out herein.

- RUC -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 9 - Bureau (Encls.) 4 - Springfield (Encls.) AMSD 2 - Washington Field COPIES DESTROYED K-24 JAN 10 1962	<div style="text-align: right;">RECORDED & INDEXED</div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 44-1846-646 33 OCT 7 1943 9/21/43 </div>

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

5

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:

44-845-146 p. 2-6

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

On September 14, 1943, the writer contacted [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] but did understand that KLSHOFF was in the coal business; that he did not know any of KLSHOFF'S contacts in Washington, D. C. or elsewhere, and that he does not know an individual named RAY EDMUNDSON.

[REDACTED]

On September 14, 1943, the following signed statement, consisting of three pages, was obtained by the writer from OSCAR S. SMITH, Director of Field Division, National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C., who was formerly Field Examiner, 13th Region, Chicago, Illinois:

Washington, D. C.
Sept. 14, 1943

"I, Oscar S. Smith, make the following statement to Special Agent [REDACTED] whom I know to be of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which statement is made voluntarily without any promises or threats being made to me.

"Q. Mr. Smith, did Carl Klschhoff contact you on or about May 12, 1937 for an opinion as to whether or not the dismissal of or the refusal to dismiss 12 miners expelled from the Progressive Mine Workers of America on May 11, 1937, was an unfair labor practice?

"A. No. I did not come to the Chicago office of the Board until shortly after the middle of September 1927. If any contact was made with a representative of the Board during May 1937, such contact probably would

have been with Leonard C. Bajork, Regional Director, or John J. Bertha, a Field Examiner. Bajork is now with the Visking Corporation in Clearing, Illinois, and resides [REDACTED] in Northwest Chicago. Bertha left the Board in 1939 and went to work for the Northwestern Steel and Iron Company in Sterling, Illinois. In early 1941, I received a letter from him advising that he was then living in Peoria and unemployed. I have heard nothing more from or about him since then.

"Q. Did Ray Edmundson, Walter J. James, or any other official of the United Mine Workers of America ever show you a petition or a group of application cards or membership cards which would purport to prove that the United Mine Workers of America had a majority of the miners sign up in Mine B prior to that Union's signing a contract with Elshoff on August 18, 1937, or after that and prior to the National Labor Relations Board election on December 15, 1937?

"A. No. I do, however, recall something about the existence of such a petition or authorization. If this was, however, presented to the Board such presentation probably was made either to Bajork or Bertha, mentioned above, or possibly to Jack G. Evans, at that time an attorney in the Chicago office and at present Regional Attorney for the Board in its St. Louis office. Evans prepared the Board's original complaint case for trial and assisted Bajork in the settlement of that case.

"Q. Have you any information which would indicate that Elshoff and Edmundson were working together in connection with this matter or any occasion when you may have been contacted by both of these individuals?

"A. At no time was I ever contacted by Elshoff and Edmundson at the same time. I was on various occasions, subsequent to the election in December 1937, contacted by John Fancher and other representatives of the Progressive Miners. These men made various accusations of collusion between Edmundson and Elshoff. I have no specific information as to their working together, however, except that I do recall that on one or more occasions when Elshoff happened to be in Chicago, and either came into my office or called me on the phone, he indicated that he could be reached while in Chicago at Edmundson's room in the Morrison Hotel.

"Q. Have you any information concerning the National Labor Relations Board election of December 15, 1937, after which the United Mine Workers claimed a fraud in connection with the election?

"A. I was present at the polling place throughout the entire period of this election. Field Examiner John J. Bertha was immediately in charge of the election and made the preliminary arrangements. I happened to be in Springfield at the same time on other Board business and at Regional Director Bajork's request I went over to the election to assist Bertha.

The election was held in the Armory. Shortly before the polls opened a representative of the United Mine Workers came in and handed Bertha a letter or notice, indicating that the United would not have observers present at the polls. The actual balloting was quite uneventful. I sat at the checkers table with the observers and checked the eligibility of voters. Bertha made a short talk to each group of voters, impressing upon them the secrecy of the ballot, handed a ballot to each voter after his eligibility had been checked and kept the ballot box under his personal observation. About the only thing out of the ordinary that I recall was an incident involving the bringing in of a crippled man, who was unable to walk, by a couple of other miners. In some way or another he was propped up in a booth and actually permitted to vote. I do not recall the details of just how the secrecy of his ballot was preserved. Also on one or two occasions during the balloting, representatives of the Progressives came to Bertha with small dodgers that were being passed out outside the Armory. Altho (OSS) these dodgers bore the printed signatures of the Progressive Miners, The Progressive Union representative handing them to Bertha insisted that the Progressive had not printed them and were not distributing them, charging that this was being done by the United Mine Workers.

"Q. Do you know whether or not any investigation was made by the National Labor Relations Board of the allegation of fraud in the election and what, if any, was the conclusion of the investigation?

"A. Yes, an investigation was made. After the conclusion of the balloting the United Mine Workers filed with the Regional Director at Chicago, Objections to the conduct of the ballot. These Objections were investigated by Mr. Bertha. I believe that Regional Director Bajork conducted a part of the investigation personally. A Regional Director's Report on Objections was prepared by Bajork and served upon the parties. This report summarized the results of the investigation and together with the objections became a part of the formal record in the National Labor Relations Board case known as In the Matter of Mine B Coal Company and Progressive Miners of America, Local No. 54, Case No. 8-361, reported at 4 N. L. R. B. 316. Thereafter, on January 3, 1938, the National Labor Relations Board, after considering the objections and the investigation reported by Bajork, issued its Certification of Representatives in this case and specifically found that nothing in the conduct of the election prejudiced the United and that the results of the balloting fairly represented the desires of the employees. I do not at this time recall the specific allegations made by the United in its objections except that I do remember one of them XXX (OSS) referred to the fact that the saloons in Springfield remained open throughout the period of balloting. It was claimed that a State law existed prohibiting the sale of intoxicants on election days and that, therefore, the saloons should have been closed while the Board's election was being conducted. The original copies of the Objections and of the

Regional Director's Report on Objections are to be found in the formal files of the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, and genuine signed copies of both of these documents may be found in the formal files in the Chicago Regional Office of the Board. In addition, the informal files in the Chicago office should contain the detailed material obtained by Bertha and Bajork in their investigation, together with any affidavits, memoranda, exhibits, etc., secured by them. I think that Kane, who at that time was attorney for the Progressive Miners of America, was of some substantial value to Bertha in his investigation of these objections as a source of information in connection with some of the issues raised.

"Q. Have you any other information relative to Ray Edmundson, Walter J. James, Carl Elshoff, owner of Mine B, or any other officials of the United Mine Workers that may be of assistance in this case?

"A. I do not think of any at the moment.

"Q. Mr. Smith, returning to Question No. 2, did you ever see a group of application cards or membership cards which would purport to prove that the United Mine Workers of America had a majority of the miners signed up in Mine B prior to that Union's signing a contract with Mr. Elshoff on August 18, 1937?

"A. I am a little uncertain as to just what I have seen in this connection. When I first came to the Chicago office in September 1937 I did make a portion of the commerce investigation for the Board in the case then pending. At the time I did this I went through the entire file and discussed the case with Bajork. My best recollection is that at that time I did see either some authorization cards or a petition, I believe the latter, but I am uncertain as to whether this petition was one designating membership in the United Mine Workers or whether it was one for the Progressive Mine Workers. I do not at the moment recall anything specific as to the date of the petition. I suggest that Mr. Bajork or Mr. Bertha would be in a much better position to supply definite information on this point than I am.

"Q. Have you any additional information concerning the Progressives that might be of assistance in this case?

"A. I do not think of anything except the mention I have already made of Kane, the attorney for the Progressives, as having been of some assistance to the Board in its investigation. It may also be somewhat pertinent that John Rancher, at that time vice president of the Progressives, and the man who represented them directly in the Board's cases, was one of the 20 some men sentenced in the Springfield cases prosecuted by the Department of Justice against the Progressive Miners at about the same time as the case (OCS) related to herein. In fact it is my recollection that some of the other Progressives at Mine B were also involved in this same matter and were either actually in jail or out on bond at the time of the December election held by the Board.

"Q. Mr. Smith, I believe you stated that all reports covering the investigation made by the National Labor Relations Board on the allegation of fraud in the election, and the decisions and orders of the National Labor Relations Board, Vol. 4 from November 1 to February 1, 1938, are in the Regional office of the Board at Chicago. Is that correct?

"A. Bound volumes of the Board's decisions are to be found both in the Washington office and in the Regional office at Chicago. Likewise copies of all formal papers and the formal transcript in the case upon which the hearing was held are to be found both in Chicago and in Washington. The informal file which contains the confidential material, correspondence and miscellaneous exhibits that for some reason or other are not made a part of the formal record are ordinarily available only in the Regional office. At the moment, however, all of this material in respect to Mine B is in the Board's Washington office rather than Chicago. Such material was sent to the Washington office by the Region at my request after a conference with a Mr. Coleman, Attorney for the Department of Justice, who wanted to examine the files here in Washington.

(Signed) OSCAR S. SMITH
Director of Field Division

b7c (Signed) [REDACTED]
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation."

The original of the above statement is attached to instant reports to the Springfield Division Office, and the signed copy thereof is attached to Bureau reports, and another signed copy is in instant case file in the Washington Field Office.

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU

b7D

[REDACTED]

WFO 44-20

ENCLOSURES:

TO THE BUREAU - (Continued)

1 signed copy of Statement of OSCAR S. SMITH, dated September 14, 1943, consisting of three pages.

ENCLOSURES:

TO THE SPRINGFIELD DIVISION OFFICE

270

Original signed statement of OSCAR S. SMITH, dated September, 14, 1943, consisting of three pages.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

13

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:

44-845-146

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

Statement of Mr. Oscar S. Smith
Director of Field Division
National Labor Relations Board
Washington, D. C., formerly
Field Examiner, 13th Region,
Chicago Office.

Washington DC
Sept 14, 1943

I, Oscar S. Smith, make the following statement to Special Agent [redacted] whom I know to be of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which statement is made voluntarily without any promises or threats being made to me.

Q. Mr. Smith, did Carl Klshoff contact you on or about May 12, 1937 for an opinion as to whether or not the dismissal of or the refusal to dismiss 12 miners expelled from the Progressive Mine Workers of America on May 11, 1937, was an unfair labor practice?

A. No. I did not come to the Chicago office of the Board until shortly after the middle of September 1937. If any contact was made with a representative of the Board during May 1937, such contact probably would have been with Leonard C. Bajork, Regional Director, or John J. Bertha, a Field Examiner. Bajork is now with the Fisking Corporation in Clearing, Illinois, and resides [redacted] in Northwest Chicago. Bertha left the Board in 1939 and went to work for the Northwestern Steel and Iron Company in Sterling, Illinois. In early 1941, I received a letter from him advising that he was then living in Peoria and unemployed. I have heard nothing more from or about him since then.

Q. Did Ray Edmondson, Walter J. James, or any other official of the United Mine Workers of America ever show you a petition or a group of application cards or membership cards which would purport to prove that the United Mine Workers of America had a majority of the miners sign up in Mine B prior to that Union's signing a contract with Klshoff on August 28, 1937, or after that and prior to the National Labor Relations Board election on December 15, 1937?

A. No. I do, however, recall something about the existence of such a petition or authorization. If this was, however, presented to the Board such presentation probably was made either to Bajork or Bertha, mentioned above, or possibly to Jack O. Evans, at that time an attorney in the Chicago office and at present Regional Attorney for the Board in its St. Louis office. Evans prepared the Board's original complaint case for trial and assisted Bajork in the settlement of that case.

Q. Have you any information which would indicate that Klshoff and Edmondson were working together in connection with this matter or any occasion when you may have been contacted by both of these individuals?

A. At no time was I ever contacted by Klshoff and Edmondson at the same time. I was on various occasions, subsequent to the election in December 1937, contacted by John Fancher and other representatives of the Progressive Miners. These men made various accusations of collusion between Edmondson and Klshoff. I have no specific information as to their working together, however, except that I do recall that on one or more occasions when Klshoff happened to be in Chicago, and either came into my office or called me on the phone, he indicated that he could be reached while in Chicago at Edmondson's room in the Morrison Hotel.

47-845-146
ENCLOSURE

000

Q. Have you any information concerning the National Labor Relations Board election of December 15, 1937, after which the United Mine Workers claimed a fraud in connection with the election?

A. I was present at the polling place throughout the entire period of this election. Field Examiner John J. Bertha was immediately in charge of the election and made the preliminary arrangements. I happened to be in Springfield at the same time on other Board business and at Regional Director Bajork's request I went over to the election to assist Bertha. The election was held in the Armory. Shortly before the polls opened a representative of the United Mine Workers came in and handed Bertha a letter or notice, indicating that the United would not have observers present at the polls. The actual balloting was quite uneventful. I sat at the checkers table with the observers and checked the eligibility of voters. Bertha made a short talk to each group of voters, impressing upon them the secrecy of the ballot, handed a ballot to each voter after his eligibility had been checked and kept the ballot box under his personal observation. About the only thing out of the ordinary that I recall was an incident involving the bringing in of a crippled man who was unable to walk by a couple of other miners. In some way or another he was propped up in a booth and actually permitted to vote. I do not recall the details of just how the secrecy of his ballot was preserved. Also on one or two occasions during the balloting, representatives of the Progressives came to Bertha with small dodgers that were being passed out outside the Armory. Also these dodgers bore the printed signatures of the Progressive Miners, The Progressive Union representative handing them to Bertha insisted that the Progressive had not printed them and were not distributing them, charging that this was being done by the United Mine Workers.

Q. Do you know whether or not any investigation was made by the National Labor Relations Board of the allegation of fraud in the election and what, if any, was the conclusion of the investigation?

A. Yes, an investigation was made. After the conclusion of the balloting the United Mine Workers filed with the Regional Director at Chicago, Objections to the conduct of the ballot. These Objections were investigated by Mr. Bertha. I believe that Regional Director Bajork conducted a part of the investigation personally. A Regional Director's Report on Objections was prepared by Bajork and served upon the parties. This report summarized the results of the investigation and together with the objections became a part of the formal record in the National Labor Relations Board case known as In the Matter of Mine B Coal Company and Progressive Miners of America, Local No. 54, Case No. R-361, reported at 4 N.L.R.B. 316. Thereafter, on January 3, 1938, the National Labor Relations Board, after considering the objections and the investigation reported by Bajork, issued its Certification of Representatives in this case and specifically found that nothing in the conduct of the election prejudiced the United and that the results of the balloting fairly represented the desires of the employees. I do not at this time recall the specific allegations made by the United in its objections except that I do remember one of them was to the fact that the saloons in Springfield remained open throughout the period of balloting. It was claimed that a State law existed prohibiting the sale of intoxicants on election days and that, therefore, the saloons should have been closed while the Board's election was being conducted. The original copies of the Objections and of the Regional Director's Report on Objections are to be found in the formal files of the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, and genuine signed copies of both of these documents may be found in the formal files in the Chicago Regional Office of the Board. In addition, the informal files in the Chicago office should contain the detailed material obtained

by Bertha and Bajork in their investigation, together with any affidavits, memoranda, exhibits, etc., secured by them. I think that Kane, who at that time was attorney for the Progressive Miners of America, was of some substantial value to Bertha in his investigation of these objections as a source of information in connection with some of the issues raised.

Q. Have you any other information relative to Ray Edmondson, Walter J. James, Carl Kishoff, owner of Mine B, or any other official of the United Mine Workers that may be of assistance in this case?

A. I do not think of any at the moment.

Q. Mr. Smith, returning to question No. 2, did you ever see a group of application cards or membership cards which would purport to prove that the United Mine Workers of America had a majority of the miners signed up in Mine B prior to that Union's signing a contract with Mr. Kishoff on August 18, 1937?

A. I am a little uncertain as to just what I have seen in this connection. When I first came to the Chicago office in September 1937 I did make a portion of the commerce investigation for the Board in case then pending. At the time I did this I went through the entire file and discussed the case with Bajork. My best recollection is that at that time I did see either some authorization cards or a petition, I believe the latter, but I am uncertain as to whether this petition was one designating membership in the United Mine Workers or whether it was one for the Progressive Mine Workers. I do not at the moment recall anything specific as to the date of the petition. I suggest that Mr. Bajork or Mr. Bertha would be in a much better position to supply definite information on this point than I am.

Q. Have you any additional information concerning the Progressives that might be of assistance in this case?

A. I do not think of anything except the mention I have already made of Kane, the attorney for the Progressives, as having been of some assistance to the Board in its investigation. It may also be somewhat pertinent that John Fancher, at that time vice president of the Progressives, and the man who represented them directly in the Board's cases, was one of the 20 some men sentenced in the Springfield cases prosecuted by the Department of Justice at about the same time as the case against the Progressive Miners related to herein. In fact it is my recollection that some of the other Progressives at Mine B were also involved in this same matter and were actually in jail or out on bond at the time of the December election held by the Board.

Q. Mr. Smith, I believe you stated that all reports covering the investigation made by the National Labor Relations Board on the allegation of fraud in the election, and the decisions and orders of the National Labor Relations Board, Vol. 4 from November 1 to February 1, 1938, are in the Regional office of the Board at Chicago. Is that correct?

A. Bound volumes in the Board's decisions are to be found both in the Washington office and in the Regional office at Chicago. Likewise copies of all formal papers and the formal transcript in the case upon which the hearing was held are to be found both in Chicago and in Washington. The informal file which contains the confidential material, correspondence and miscellaneous exhibits that for some reason or other are not made a part of the formal record are ordinarily available only in the Regional office. At the moment, however, all of this material in respect to Mine B is in the Board's Washington office rather than Chicago. Such material was sent to the Washington office by the Region at my request after a conference with a Mr. Coleman, Attorney for the Department of Justice, who wanted to examine the files here in Washington.

Special Agent,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Director of Field Division

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

This case originated at: SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

File No.: 44-13

Report made at PITTSBURGH, PA.	Date 9/23/43	Period 9/20-23/43	Report made by [REDACTED]
Title JOHN L. LEWIS, etal			Character CIVILIAN RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
<p>Synopsis of Facts: [REDACTED] has no additional information. [REDACTED] denies ever over-hearing CARL H. ELSHOFF leaving instructions [REDACTED] to have RAY EDMUNDSON's bills charged to ELSHOFF's account. [REDACTED] describes an incident [REDACTED] on December 24th, three or four years ago, when he and EDMUNDSON went into conference rooms at the [REDACTED] at which time a Negro bartender in the rooms said, "This was paid for". when [REDACTED] wanted to pay for drinks. [REDACTED] gives substantially the same account of the incident [REDACTED] as does [REDACTED] except that [REDACTED] was under the impression that [REDACTED] told him that it happened in ELSHOFF's suite, but could not recall whether [REDACTED] said ELSHOFF was present. [REDACTED] could not place date of incident.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-RUC-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">DEFERRED RECORDING 827</p> <p>REFERENCES: Letter from Springfield Office to the Director and Pittsburgh Office dated 9/16/43. Bureau file 44-845.</p> <p>DETAILS: [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer. [REDACTED] appeared cooperative and stated that he could give no information in addition to that previously given to Special Agent [REDACTED] of the Pittsburgh Office in September of 1939. [REDACTED] said he did not personally know</p>			
Approved: H. K. [REDACTED] SAC		Do not write in these spaces	
COPIES DESTROYED		44-1845-1577	
R-2 - JAN 10 1962 Copies		3300 [REDACTED]	
⑨ Bureau 4 Springfield (Enc.) 3 Pittsburgh 2 OCT 8 - 1948 518 MRH		RECORDED & INDEXED [REDACTED]	

b7c
b7D

and had never heard of the names of RAYMOND EDMUNDSON, CARL H. ELSHOFF, WALTER J. JAMES, or OSCAR FALCETTI. He said, however, that on either June 11th, 12th, or 13th, 1938, he received at his office at the National Labor Relations Board at Kansas City, Mo., a telephone call from [REDACTED] then of the United Mine Workers of America but who is now [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said during the telephone conversation that he was calling from the office of JOHN L. LEWIS and that LEWIS was seated near the phone. [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] told him that JOHN L. LEWIS was interested in the Alston Coal case but nothing else concerning the case was mentioned in the conversation.

[REDACTED] suggested that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] may possibly have had a falling out with JOHN L. LEWIS and would presently be agreeable to furnishing information. He had no knowledge as to whether or not these individuals are still connected with the Mine Workers.

[REDACTED] was asked to keep this office advised of his whereabouts in the event a subpoena should be issued to him on or before September 30, 1943.

[REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer. [REDACTED] denied ever over-hearing ELSHOFF leaving instructions [REDACTED] to the effect that EDMUNDSON was to have anything he wanted at the hotel and that it should be charged to ELSHOFF's account. However, [REDACTED] described an incident [REDACTED] which occurred on the 24th of December, three or four years ago, when he and EDMUNDSON went into some conference rooms at the Hotel after the termination of a joint conference between the coal operators and the officials of the United Mine Workers of America in the State of Illinois. This joint conference consisted of all officials of both the union and the operators in the State with the exception of those of the Jewel Mine in Dansville, Illinois. He said that he, [REDACTED] RAYMOND EDMUNDSON and [REDACTED] were in the conference rooms and that the conference rooms contained a private bar with a Negro attendant. [REDACTED] attempted to pay for drinks when they were served but the attendant replied to the effect that this was paid for and that his job was to serve the people there.

b7c
b7D

b7c
b7D

According to [REDACTED] no mention was made as to who was paying for all this although it was presumed that probably the coal operators stood the expense inasmuch as this was customary upon the successful execution of a contract between the operators and the union officials.

[REDACTED] stated that ELSHOFF was not present with them in the conference rooms and that there was no indication that ELSHOFF or EDMUNDSON were paying for this entertainment. He made the statement that he knows of no relationship between officials of Mine "B" Coal Company and EDMUNDSON or any other UMWA official. It is his belief that, knowing the history of Mine "B" Coal Company since he resided in that area over a considerable period of years, that there probably was some connivance between EDMUNDSON and the UMWA.

[REDACTED] who was very cooperative, suggested the name of [REDACTED], as a possible source of information on instant case.

[REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer.

[REDACTED] gave substantially the same account of the incident [REDACTED] as described by [REDACTED] except that he said that it was his recollection that [REDACTED] went to ELSHOFF's suite at the [REDACTED] which suite contained a private bar with a Negro attendant. [REDACTED] said that some one in the rooms, probably the Negro attendant, made the statement to the effect that the drinks were all paid for and that he was there to serve them. As far as [REDACTED] recalled, [REDACTED] did not mention whether or not ELSHOFF was present at the time and apparently no mention whatsoever was made as to who actually paid for this entertainment.

[REDACTED] added that JACK GLASGOW, formerly an Assistant to RAY EDMUNDSON and presently working in the office of the United Steel Workers of America at Springfield, Illinois, would be in a position to give complete details regarding any financial transactions between EDMUNDSON and ELSHOFF. [REDACTED] said that during the time that GLASGOW was with EDMUNDSON and the United Mine Workers he did not trust EDMUNDSON's dealings with the union funds. To substantiate this [REDACTED] submitted to the agents a receipt

b7c
b2D
dated September 11, 1937, in the amount of \$500 made out to JACK GLASGOW and signed by RAY EDMUNDSON. [REDACTED] said that this receipt was demanded by GLASGOW from EDMUNDSON in order to protect GLASGOW from any irregularities practiced by EDMUNDSON even in fun. This receipt read as follows:

"Sept. 11, 1937

"Rec'd of Jack Glasgow five Hundred
(\$500.00) dollars for administrative
expense.

RAY EDMUNDSON"

ENCLOSURE TO SPRINGFIELD

Receipt from RAY EDMUNDSON to JACK GLASGOW in the
amount of \$500 dated Sept. 11, 1937.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

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:
44-845-148

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



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

September 29, 1943

3:50 PM
3:54 PM

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 Bashin _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: John L. Lewis et al
Civil Rights and Domestic Violence

At this time SAC Hallford called from Springfield and stated that while he was talking to the Bureau on another matter he desired advice regarding the Lewis case in the following respects:

- (1) The copies of the reports for the Department which were being held by him per the request of Attorney Frank Coleman who is handling the case in the Department. The question Hallford had was whether the reports should still be held or forwarded to the Bureau for transmittal to the Department.

After checking with [redacted] who is supervising this case, for any late information, Mr. Hallford was advised that the Bureau would instruct him relative to the matter after contacting the Department.

- (2) Mr. Hallford requested advice as to when SA (A) [redacted] would return to Springfield.

[redacted] as you will recall, was brought here specially for a conference at the Department regarding additional accounting investigation. I advised Mr. Hallford that [redacted] was leaving either tonight or in the morning.

While discussing this case with him, I also apprised Mr. Hallford of the fact that no decision has been communicated to the Bureau regarding the grand jury - that is, whether this case will actually be presented to the present Federal Grand Jury sitting at Springfield, Illinois. SAC Hallford pointed out that he had a fraud case which it was suggested to the USA might be presented to the present grand jury prior to its probable dismissal on Friday of this week, namely, October 1. The USA told Hallford that the fraud case should be held up until three weeks from now when another grand jury would be sitting. Although there is no basis for it, SAC Hallford feels this might be pertinent in that a special grand jury may be called in about three weeks to hear the Lewis case if it is not presented to the present grand jury.



ACTION: The Department is being contacted relative to [redacted]

RECORDED

330

COPIES DESTROYED

R-24 JAN 10 1962

Memo. Mr. Ladd

- 2 -

9-29-43

ing copies of reports which have been held in the Springfield Office and at the same time another inquiry will be made of Mr. Coleman in the Department relative to the decision as to presentation of this matter to a grand jury.

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch
F. L. Welch

(7)

b7c
F.L. Coleman says
these 2cc's sent
Bureau for Dept +
one copy retained
in Springfield
9/29/43
no decision yet
giving no gift

RECORDED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

44-845-149

SEPTEMBER 30, 1943

To. COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

SAC,
SPRINGFIELDROUTINE

JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL, CRDV. REGARDING THREE REPORTS OF SA [REDACTED]
DATED SEPTEMBER TWENTY-THIRD LAST, AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, THIS CASE,
BEING HELD IN YOUR OFFICE AT REQUEST OF F. C. COLEMAN OF DEPARTMENT,
IT IS DESIRED YOU RETAIN ONE COPY AND FORWARD REMAINING TWO COPIES TO BUREAU
FOR TRANSMISSION TO DEPARTMENT.

HOOVER

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. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COPIES DESTROYED
R424 JAN 10 1962

RECEIVED
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

F.C. Coleman requested
2 cc's report forwarded
& one kept at Spr. office
9/29/43 - [REDACTED]

SENT VIA

1249P

Per

44-845
10/6/43

Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Reference is made to our previous correspondence in the above entitled matter.

There are transmitted herewith for your information four copies of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 25, 1943, at Chicago, Illinois, in the above entitled matter.

Enclosure *JP*

u

44-845-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 7 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

b7c

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
2 55 PM '43
READING ROOM

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Mumford
Starke
Quinn
Nease

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 8

1 43 P.M.

43 OCT 9 1943

JP

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

Springfield, Illinois
October 1, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL;
CIVIL RIGHTS & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to Bureau teletype dated September 30, 1943, there are transmitted herewith two copies of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated September 23, 1943, at Springfield, Illinois. These reports are for transmittal to the Department pursuant to the request of Mr. F. C. COLEMAN.

The remaining copy will be retained in this office until Mr. COLEMAN calls for same, or until the Bureau instructs as to the disposition of this report.

Very truly yours,

Fred Hallford
FRED HALLFORD,
SAC.

6 ENCL 3
FH:lmj
44-18
Enclosures (6)

67c
10/6/43
2 cc J. G. G.
J. G. G. Clark
[REDACTED]

DEFERRED
[REDACTED]

RECORDED

44-845-15
F B I
35 OCT 8 1943
[REDACTED]



COPIES DESTROYED
-2 * JAN 10 1962

Op. 2

CIF

44-845
10/6/43

44-845-151

Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

In accordance with the previous request of Mr. F. C. Coleman of your Division, there are transmitted herewith two additional copies of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 23, 1943, at Springfield, Illinois. These reports had previously been retained in the Springfield Office of this Bureau at the request of Mr. Coleman.

Enclosure *J*

b7c

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Coffey _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Acers _____
Carson _____
Harbo _____
Hendon _____
Kumford _____
Starke _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

6-11-43 P.M.

NOV 11 1943

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

F B I

RECEIVED READING ROOM

OCT 6 2 55 PM '43

NOV 11 1943

NOV 8 8 10 AM '43

RECEIVED

DD



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
October 2, 1943

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Reference is made to my previous memoranda to you, particularly my memorandum dated September 18, 1943, setting forth a resume of the investigation in the captioned case to date.

As you know, the Bureau is conducting an extensive investigation in this matter at the request of the Attorney General to determine if John L. Lewis and certain others of the United Mine Workers of America and Carl H. Elshoff, owner of Mine B Coal Company, Springfield, Illinois, conspired during the years 1937 to 1941 in violation of the Civil Rights Statutes to injure and oppress Elshoff's employees in the free exercise of the rights secured to them under the National Labor Relations Act. It is alleged that Lewis paid Elshoff during the years 1937 to 1941 with the intent to induce Elshoff to impose unfair labor practices upon his employees, who were at that time members of the rival union, the Progressive Mine Workers of America. This memorandum is being submitted to bring the matter up to date as to the number of interviews conducted and the information obtained.

Investigation and Interviews with Miners

To date the Springfield Office has submitted reports reflecting the interviews of approximately 362 individuals who were employees of subject Elshoff in 1937 at the time Mine B was closed down. These individuals for the most part did not participate actively in the labor difficulties as they related to negotiations and union organizational work, nor do they include the 14 alleged spies and certain other officials connected with the unions and management.

A review of the reports reflecting the interviews and signed statements secured from these 362 miners indicates that approximately 213 gave information that could be considered very favorable to the Government's case and might be considered potential witnesses in this matter. It also appears that the majority of these 213 individuals are more favorable toward the Progressive Mine Workers Union than the UMW of America. It is anticipated that the testimony of these individuals will be used at the trial of this case to show that the miners were aware of a deprivation of their rights.



COPIES DESTROYED
JAN 10 1962

NOV 11 1943

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

44-845-152
F B I
19 OCT 8 1943

Ninety-one of the 362 miners interviewed gave information that could be considered of little value, being vague and hesitant in their comments. It should be noted that a number of these individuals were unable to speak, read or write English and, therefore, possessed little information of value to this investigation. Others indicated a desire to stay out of any controversy.

Forty-nine of the 362 miners interviewed gave no information of value. Many of these individuals apparently actually had no information and others may have been purposely withholding information although they were not openly hostile to the Government's case. Only ten of the 362 miners were openly hostile and refused to give any information to Agents of this Bureau that might be derogatory to John L. Lewis and the UMW Union.

Twenty-two miners who were employed at Mine B for the first time after the Mine opened on November 6, 1939, were interviewed but little information of value was obtained from these individuals; however, it is interesting to note that a number of the individuals, as well as a few of the 362 miners mentioned above, stated that they had been counseled not to talk to Federal Agents.

In this regard, investigation disclosed that on September 6, 1943, Charles Bohannon, President of the UMW Local, Springfield, Illinois, and one of the fourteen individuals alleged to be a spy for the UMW in 1937, together with an attorney for the UMW Union, spoke at Mine B and advised the miners that they did not have to give statements to Federal Agents. These individuals also advised the miners that Federal Agents should be referred to the UMW's attorney at Springfield, Illinois, for any desired information. The majority of the above mentioned miners had already been interviewed on September 6, 1943, and it does not appear that this activity greatly hampered the investigation of this case, although a few miners undoubtedly withheld information of interest because of this activity on the part of Bohannon and the UMW's attorney.

Alleged Placement of 14 Spies in the Progressive Mine Workers Union by Subject Lewis

As you were advised at greater length in my memorandum to you dated September 18, 1943, it appears that the investigation has established evidence to prove that a number of individuals were members of the UMW at the same time they held membership in the Progressive Mine Workers Union prior to May 11, 1937. Investigation has also shown that subject Elshoff refused to fire these individuals although he had a closed shop agreement with the Progressive Mine Workers at the time.

Mine A Transaction

As you were advised at greater length in my memorandum dated September 18, 1943, in this matter, the UMW Union advanced \$60,000 to Elshoff in the fall

of 1941, with which he purchased the assets of Mine A, which is adjacent to and connected with Mine B. Mine A was at that time organized by the Progressive Mine Workers Union and was so recognized by the National Labor Relations Board. The investigation to date appears to show that by clever propaganda Elshoff and the UMW succeeded in getting the miners at Mine A to dissolve the Progressive Union and affiliate with the UMW.

Approximately 240 individuals who were employed at Mine A at the time of the change-over to the UMW Union were interviewed by the Springfield Office. Approximately 127 of these individuals gave information that might be considered of value to this case and indicated that they favored the Progressive Mine Workers Union. Most of the individuals interviewed stated that the rumor was circulated after Elshoff purchased Mine A that unless they joined the UMW Elshoff would not reopen Mine A and they would go through the same sort of thing that the miners experienced at Mine B from 1937 to 1941. The miners stated that they switched over to the UMW Union in order to save their jobs.

The remaining individuals gave no information or information that was of little value; however, it was noted that only fifteen were actually adverse to the Government's case and stated they would refuse to cooperate with the Agents of this Bureau in giving information.

██████████ Carl H. Elshoff by Lewis

b3
██
██
██

Title 26, United States Code, Section 6103

Miscellaneous Interviews

Many other interviews have been conducted in this case resulting in much information that might be used as evidence by the Government in this case. Of particular interest is information furnished by Mr. John Bertha, who was an official of the National Labor Relations Board who handled the details of the elections conducted in Springfield, Illinois, to determine who would be the bargaining agent for the Mine B Coal Company at Springfield, Illinois. As you know, an election was held by the NLRB on December 15, 1937, and again in the latter part of 1940, at which time the UMW emerged victorious. Mr. Bertha stated that upon arriving at Mine B in Springfield in the summer of 1937 he immediately realized the situation was serious and needed quick handling on the part of Federal authorities. He also advised that although he attempted to hold speedy elections and have a bargaining agent designated immediately,

he obtained no cooperation from the NLRB in Washington, and it was his opinion that through pressure applied by the UMW in Washington, D. C., the NLRB failed to act as promptly as it should have and in fact favored the UMW by allowing the situation to drag on until the Progressive Union would be starved out at Mine B.


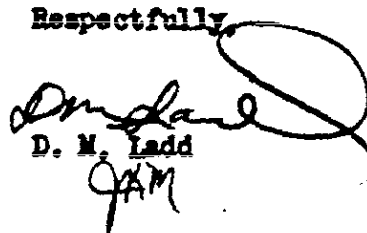
Present Status

The majority of the investigation has now been conducted in this case. A number of incidental leads remain to be covered; however, with the exception of the accounting investigation to prove payments from subject Lewis to subject Klahoff, it is believed that sufficient investigation has been conducted for purposes of presenting the case to the grand jury. As you know, the Department has recently indicated that it may request the Bureau to reconduct the accounting investigation performed by the Treasury Department originally. b3

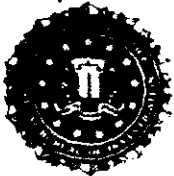
As you have been informed, John L. Lewis and the UMW Union have refused to give voluntary permission to allow agents of this Bureau to examine books and records of that organization. The Department has advised that prosecution will definitely be had in this case; however, at the present time it is deciding both how and when to proceed. The Department further advised that the Bureau will be advised as to any investigation desired with regard to the accounting phase.

You will be promptly informed of all developments in this case.

Respectfully,

 
D. M. Ladd
JAM

b3 Title 26, USC, § 6103



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

October 5, 1943
R.S.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, et al
CIVIL RIGHTS & DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Pursuant to your request there is attached a memorandum concerning the captioned matter setting forth a general review of the evidence developed to date, as well as a general appraisal of the captioned case.

As you know, 16 Agents were assigned to this case at Springfield, Illinois, from August 23, through September 19, 1943, and an extensive investigation has been conducted in accordance with the request of the Attorney General. Approximately 2,000 pages of reports have been received to date and 700 persons have been interviewed concerning the allegation that Lewis and certain other officers of the United Mine Workers of America paid Carl H. Elshoff, owner of Mine B, Springfield, Illinois during the years 1937 and 1941, with the intent to induce Elshoff to impose unfair labor practices upon his employees who were, at that time, members of the rival union, the Progressive Mine Workers of America.

For your assistance the attached memorandum is set forth under the following outlines:

I. Evidence and Information Developed by Investigation to Date.

- A. Payment to Elshoff by Lewis.
- B. Strategic Importance of Mine B.
- C. Placement of 14 Spies in the PMW Union by John L. Lewis.
- D. Refusal by Elshoff to Bargain with PMW Union and the Attempts to Open Mine B Using Only UMW Members.

- E. Decline of PMW Union.
- F. Mine A Transaction.
- G. Panther Creek Coal Mines Transaction.
- H. Miscellaneous Incidents.

II. Appraisal of Case.

- A. Favorable Aspects of Case.
- B. Aspects Possibly Unfavorable to Case.

COPIES DESTROYED

Although the majority of investigation has been completed in this matter a number of incidental leads remain to be covered, and the Department has stated that the Bureau will be advised in the near future as to whether Special Agents should re-conduct the accounting investigation. Mr. Frank C. Coleman of the Criminal Division of the Department has stated that he is well pleased with the results of the investigation in this case and the expeditious manner in which the Bureau handled the matter. You will be promptly advised of all the developments in this case.

Respectfully,

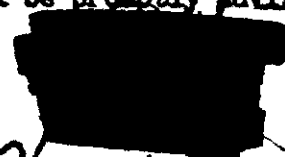


Attachment
D. J. Ladd
b3 - ltr 26, United States Code, Section 6103

GC-291

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

RECORDED
INDEXED
44-845-153



October 5, 1943

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

I. EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION DEVELOPED BY INVESTIGATION TO DATE

63
A. Payment [REDACTED] to Carl H. Elsloff by Lewis

[REDACTED]

As you know, the Bureau has not conducted an original accounting investigation in this case.

[REDACTED] Subsequent advice has recently been received from the Department, however, indicating that it may desire to have the Bureau reconduct the accounting investigation [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

B. Strategic Importance of Mine B

Witnesses are available who will testify that in 1932 the UMW Union was the only major miners' union in Illinois. In August, 1932, John L. Lewis sought to impose a reduction in wages on the miners. A referendum was held on this question, and as the votes were being counted, it was apparent that the miners turned down the proposed reduction in wages. Prior to the completion

COPIES DESTROYED
R424 JAN 10 1962

44-845-153
ENCLOSURE

63-111126,
United States Code
Section 6103

of the voting tally, the ballots were stolen, allegedly at the direction of Lewis, whereupon Lewis declared an emergency and signed a contract with the Coal Producers Association of Illinois, assenting to reduction in wages. The employees at many coal mines in Illinois, including Mine B at Springfield, immediately revolted and formed the Progressive Mine Workers Union.

The investigation in this case will show that Mine B is one of the largest and most strategically located mines which withdrew from the UMW in 1932, and, moreover, was located at Springfield, Illinois, which is John L. Lewis' home town. From 1932 to 1937, a battle for supremacy was waged between the PMW and the UMW. This Bureau conducted an investigation in the Illinois coal fields during 1936 and 1937, and as a result forty-one persons were indicted under the Anti-Trust Laws, the Anti-Racketeering Act and conspiracy to obstruct the mails. The majority of these persons were members of the PMW Union. Six of the individuals convicted were employees at Mine B, Springfield, Illinois.

C. Placement of Fourteen Spies in the PMW Union by Subject Lewis

Prior to the strike which closed Mine B on May 12, 1937, Mine B was a closed shop mine under PMW contract. Investigation to date has definitely proven that twelve individuals were members of the UMW Union and at the same time held membership in the PMW Union prior to May 11, 1937. On this date, five of these individuals were expelled from the PMW Union by its members. The PMW Union demanded that Elshoff fire these five individuals on May 12, 1937; however, he and the Superintendent of Mine B, Oscar Falcetti, refused to comply with this demand, whereupon a general strike was called.

Investigation has developed witnesses who will testify that prior to May 12, 1937, the twelve alleged spies spread rumors among the employees at Mine B that the PMW Union was signing a contract with Elshoff without getting retroactive wages, which had been promised to the miners. These allegations were false and were apparently circulated by the so-called "spies" in an effort to cause dissatisfaction. Several of the expelled spies, upon interview, admitted belonging secretly to the UMW and attempting to organize for that Union while being members of the PMW Union.

D. Refusal by Elshoff to Bargain with the PMW Union and Attempts to Open Mine B Using Only UMW Employees

Investigation to date has uncovered a great deal of evidence tending to show that Elshoff refused to negotiate or sign a contract with the PMW Union and he rather openly made known his preference for the UMW Union. Several individuals were interviewed who will be able to testify that Elshoff stated he would never sign a contract with the PMW Union.

On July 29, 1937, a local unit of the UMW Union was chartered at Mine B by the national organization. This group apparently consisted of

the twelve expelled spies from the PMW Union, and at the most did not include over fifteen to twenty members. On September 27, 1937, Elshoff announced that he would reopen Mine B. When the miners reported for work, Oscar Falcetti, the Mine Superintendent, refused to hire anyone except UMW Union members, stating that Elshoff had signed a closed contract with that Union on August 18, 1937. As a result it was impossible to reopen the Mine as only approximately twelve men admitted being UMW members. Thereafter the PMW Union picketed Mine B.

The National Labor Relations Board held an election at Mine B on December 15, 1937, to determine which Union the employees desired. The PMW Union won this election by a vote of 404 to 25.

On December 13, 1937, just two days prior to the NLRB election, Elshoff again unsuccessfully attempted to reopen Mine B under the same circumstances as stated above, that is, on the basis of hiring only UMW members.

On January 4, 1938, just prior to the date the NLRB certified the PMW Union as the bargaining agent for Mine B, Elshoff again attempted to reopen Mine B, and as before, Oscar Falcetti refused to hire any except UMW Union members, with the result that there were not enough workers to operate the Mine. The UMW contended that the election of December 15, 1937, was fraudulent, however, and although the majority of the miners had been interviewed during this investigation, no evidence was uncovered to indicate that this was true.

On November 6, 1939, Elshoff reopened Mine B on an open shop basis. Investigation has disclosed that although members of both Unions were hired, it appears that UMW members were hired generally and as a matter of course, while many PMW members were turned down. Both prior and subsequent to the opening of the Mine, the officials of the PMW Union made frequent contact with Elshoff in an attempt to negotiate a contract. These conferences accomplished absolutely nothing, and it does not appear that there were any specific differences claimed by either the PMW Union or Elshoff with the exception of the former's demand that the alleged spies be prohibited from working at Mine B.

Investigation has also developed considerable evidence indicating that Elshoff and Oscar Falcetti, the Mine Superintendent, allowed UMW Organizers to openly solicit union membership on the premises of Mine B during working hours; however, they denied the same privilege to PMW Union Organizers, having previously obtained a court injunction during the time the Mine was closed prohibiting the PMW from entering Elshoff's property without permission. This injunction was secured at the time Elshoff attempted to reopen Mine B in December, 1937, and the mine was picketed by PMW members. No violence took place during this picketing, however.

E. Decline of Progressive Mine Workers Union Subsequent to November 6, 1939

As indicated above, evidence has been obtained to indicate that favoritism was employed in hiring UMW members in preference to PMW members by Oscar Falcetti, Superintendent of the Mine, at the time it reopened on November 6, 1939. Also, it was indicated above that Elshoff and Falcetti allowed the UMW Union to organize on the premises during the working hours, but the same privilege was denied the PMW Union. Under these circumstances the UMW Union constantly gained in membership, and after the middle of 1940, both Elshoff and the UMW Union changed their former attitude and indicated they desired the NLRB to hold another election to determine the bargaining agency for Mine B. The NLRB held an election to determine the bargaining agency on February 21, 1941, with the result that the UMW won the collective bargaining rights by a vote of 259 to 108. On March 6, 1941, the NLRB certified the UMW as the bargaining agent at Mine B. On March 14, 1941, just eight days later, Elshoff signed a closed contract with the UMW, having accomplished in eight days with that labor union what he had refused to do with the PMW Union.

A majority of the miners employed in Mine B on May 11, 1937, have been interviewed and a substantial majority of those interviewed indicated a present preference for the PMW Union and stated that they voted for the UMW Union at the last NLRB election on February 21, 1941, because they believed, in light of past experience, that in order to be able to work they had to belong to the UMW Union, it being clear that Elshoff would not sign a contract of any sort with the PMW Union. This would indicate that a great many employees at Mine B in 1937 were aware that they had suffered a deprivation of their rights, which it will undoubtedly be necessary to show in the trial of this case.

F. Mine A Transaction

63
Chie
On September 2, 1941, subject Elshoff purchased Mine A for \$60,000. It was common knowledge that this money was furnished by the UMW to Elshoff, [redacted] Mine A is adjacent to Mine B and was owned by William H. Ryan. It was temporarily shut down at the time of the sale. Prior to the opening of Mine A, rumors were prevalent that Elshoff would never reopen the Mine unless the employees changed from the PMW Union to the UMW Union. The employees did affiliate with the UMW and Elshoff immediately opened Mine A.

A majority of the employees of Mine A in 1941 have been interviewed in connection with this investigation, and a substantial majority indicated that they voted to change Union affiliation to the UMW believing that it was the only way to hold their jobs and keep Mine A in operation, in view of the fact that Elshoff had purchased the Mine with UMW money.

In this connection it is interesting to note that William H. Ryan

stated upon interview that early in 1937 subject Ray Edmundson, President of the UMW local at Springfield, approached him with a proposition to freeze the PMW Union out of Mine A, but that he turned the proposition down flatly.

At the time Elshoff purchased Mine A he announced his intention to operate the Mine through a subterranean passage connected with Mine B, which would enable him to use employees of Mine B to operate the Mine. Many miners will be able to testify that this was a substantial factor in convincing the employees of Mine A that they should affiliate with the UMW of America.

G. Panther Creek Coal Mines Transaction

In the early part of 1942 Elshoff attempted to purchase the Panther Creek Coal Mines, Springfield, Illinois, which were operating under PMW contract, for \$400,000 cash. Mr. Robert C. Solomon, President of the Panther Creek Coal Mines, stated that although the negotiations were unsuccessful, it was assumed that inasmuch as Elshoff had no money of his own, the cash would be furnished by John L. Lewis and the UMW Union. The negotiations were unsuccessful.

b3
[redacted]
[redacted]

H. Miscellaneous Incidents

Numerous witnesses have been developed in this case who will be able to testify to numerous other incidents bearing on the alleged unfair labor practices indulged in by Elshoff against the PMW Union during the time he received [redacted] from John L. Lewis. For example, it has been established that Lewis and a number of officials of the UMW Union are personally very friendly with Elshoff and met with him on numerous occasions. Also, during the time Mine B was shut down Elshoff bought brokerage coal from the Peabody Mines, Springfield, Illinois, at a very advantageous price arrangement. George W. Reed, Vice President of the Peabody Mines, has admitted that Ray Edmundson, President of the UMW Local at Springfield, suggested that the Peabody Company, which was organized under the UMW Union, take steps to sell brokerage coal to Elshoff in 1937; however, he denies that there was anything out of the way in the transaction. In selling brokerage coal, Elshoff had an outside source of income at the time Mine B was not in operation.

b3
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

II. APPRAISAL OF CASE

A. Favorable Aspects of the Case

Many witnesses have been developed who can testify to the facts regarding Elshoff's attempted negotiations with the PMW Union from May, 1937 until 1941. It appears that the establishment of the facts regarding these negotiations and the attempts by Elshoff to reopen Mine B, as set forth above, will of themselves show that Elshoff acted arbitrarily in favor of the UMW Union and that the result of these transactions amounted to the freezing out of the PMW Union at Mine B, Springfield, Illinois. It is the Department's intention, of course, to contend that the activities of Elshoff from 1937 to 1941, constituted unfair labor practices in that they were a violation of the NLRA, which requires employer neutrality in union elections.

b3
[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[REDACTED]

The fact that Elshoff accepted substantial payments from the UMW Union, granting what does not appear to be the case - that these payments were legitimate loans, will lead to the natural inference that Elshoff would not be unbiased in a labor dispute between the UMW and the PMW, which is required of him under the NIRA.

The fact that Elshoff purchased Mine A in 1941 with \$60,000 furnished by the UMW and attempted to purchase the Panther Creek Coal Mines in 1942 with UMW money, will lend credence to the Department's contention that Elshoff acted as a front for the UMW in an attempt by that Union to gain control of key mines organized under the PMW Union in order to freeze out that organization.

B. Aspects Possibly Unfavorable to the Case

b3 | The payment [REDACTED] in this case took place between 1937 and May 18, 1941. Unless it is said that the conspiracy in this matter extends through the Mine A and Panther Creek Coal Mines transactions, the Statute of Limitations will run in June, 1944. It is also noted that there have been very few cases of this type prosecuted under the Civil Rights Statutes. This fact, coupled with the age of the alleged illegal activities, will undoubtedly be used by the defense to their benefit.

The defense will also undoubtedly stress the fact that from 1932 to 1937, members of the PMW Union engaged in violence with the UMW Union and the majority of the individuals convicted in Federal Court, as referred to above, during 1938, were PMW members. In this regard the defense in this case will be able to point to many instances of violence and wrong-doing on the part of the PMW members, who, the Government now alleges, have suffered a deprivation of their rights under the laws of the United States.

b3 | It should also be noted in this regard that the Department has recently indicated [REDACTED]

bid [REDACTED] the FBI will have to reconduct the investigation, and it is very possible that many of the individuals who talked freely [REDACTED] may claim the right to remain silent, claiming possible self-incrimination with regard to the violation in this case.

10-16-43

Date:

To: Mr. Tom C. Clark
Assistant Attorney General

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Reference is made to our previous correspondence in the above-entitled case.

There are transmitted herewith for your information four copies of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated October 5, 1943, of Detroit, Michigan, in the above-entitled matter.

Enclosure

pw

he

b7c

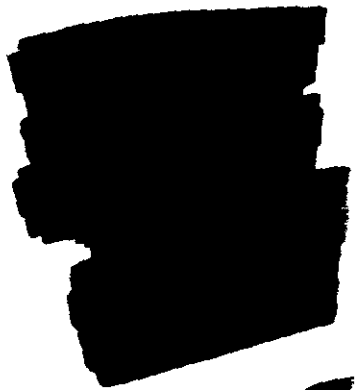
RECORDED

44-845 -154
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 16 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Mumford
Starke
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
OCT 14 1943 P.M.
40 OCT 21 1943

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.
RECEIVED READING ROOM
OCT 14 7 18 PM '43



44-845
10/18/43

Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

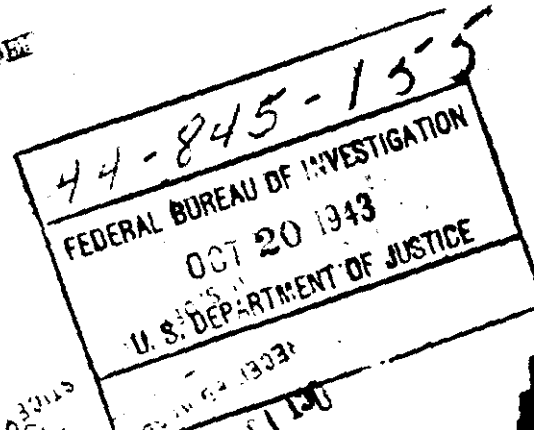
Subject: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Reference is made to our previous correspondence in the above entitled case.

There are transmitted herewith for your information four copies of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 15, 1943, at Springfield, Illinois, in the above entitled matter.

Enclosure

RECORDED



Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 19 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 OCT 20 1943
RECEIVED - FBI
OCT 18 1 12 PM

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Springfield, Illinois
October 15, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are the Bureau's copies of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Springfield, Illinois October 15, 1943.

On several recent occasions Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have conferred with United States Attorney HOWARD L. DOYLE at his request. These conferences were in the nature of informal conversations concerning general aspects of the case. On one occasion Mr. DOYLE advised that while he was in Washington, D. C. about two weeks ago the Attorney General informed him specifically, in the presence of various attorneys of the Department, that this was DOYLE's case and that he was entirely responsible for the case.

Nevertheless it appears that any action DOYLE may intend to take will be contingent upon instructions he receives from the Department. On October 11, 1943 DOYLE advised that he had received a letter over the signature of FRANK COLEMAN, Special Assistant Attorney General, advising that COLEMAN would be in Springfield on October 12th or 13th to assist DOYLE in proceeding with prosecution. However the letter indicated that COLEMAN was to have a final conference with TOM CLARK, Assistant Attorney General, before leaving Washington and DOYLE telephonically contacted CLARK on October 11th to ascertain the results of this conference. He stated CLARK informed him that the case was still under discussion in the Department and they were trying to arrive at a conclusion as to whether the evidence warranted proceeding with prosecution. DOYLE said that CLARK suggested to him that he discuss with Agents of this office the statements which had been made under oath [REDACTED]

A discussion was had with DOYLE concerning these statements. T26, USC, § 6103

Mr. DOYLE has not thus far requested this office to take any investigative steps in this matter but in the event he should make any requests for investigation he will be informed that instructions furnished this office require that requests for investigation be cleared through the Bureau headquarters in Washington, D. C. It is suggested

COPIES DESTROYED
R42 - JAN 10 1962

10/19/43

note

10/20/43
Mr. G. W. [REDACTED]

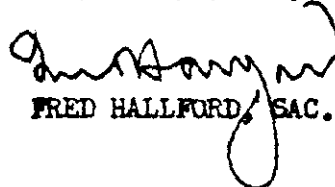
44-845-156

Director, FBI

10-15-43

that in the event it is the intention of the Department that Mr. DOYLE should have authority to request investigation, this office should be advised immediately to that effect.

Very truly yours,


FRED HALLFORD, SAC.

 42-18
Encl.

47c

RECORDED

44-845-156
Date: October 20, 1943

To: SAC, Springfield

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Reference is made to your letter dated October 15, 1943, in the above entitled matter, advising that Mr. Howard L. Doyle, United States Attorney, Springfield, Illinois, stated he was responsible for this case.

In this regard, in the event you receive a request for certain investigation from Mr. Doyle, you should accept the request for investigation; however, it is desired that you immediately inform the Bureau in order that the Bureau can promptly advise the Department of the request made and the fact that investigation will be conducted in accordance with the desires of Mr. Doyle unless advised to the contrary.

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
★ OCT 20 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED OCT 20 1943

RECEIVED OCT 20 1943

OCT 20 2 02 PM '43

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

OCT 20 9 27 PM '43

61 NOV 10

44-845
10/22/43

OCT 25 1943

Encl-10

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I thought you would be interested in the attached copies of newspaper articles which appeared in the Washington Times-Herald and the New York Daily Mirror on October 19, 1943. You will note that the newspaper articles allege that Ray Edmondson, President of the Illinois United Mine Workers, Springfield, Illinois, charged that someone in Washington was tapping the telephones of the United Mine Workers Union and his home telephone. The articles also indicate Edmondson stated that as a result of this practice, it was necessary to establish an "underground party express" system of communication among United Mine Workers officials. *Elschaff*

As you know, this Bureau has conducted an investigation at your request of the allegation that John L. Lewis and certain other officers of the United Mine Workers of America, and Carl H. Elshaff, owner of Mine B, Springfield, Illinois, conspired during the years 1937 to 1941 in violation of the civil rights statutes to injure and oppress Elshaff's employees in the free exercise of the rights secured to them under the National Labor Relations Act. It was also alleged that Lewis paid [redacted] to Elshaff during the years 1937 to 1941 with the intent to induce Elshaff to impose unfair labor practices upon his employees, who were at that time members of the rival union, the Progressive Mine Workers Union.

I thought the allegations made by Ray Edmondson, as set forth in the attached copies of newspaper articles, should be brought to your attention so that there would not be any misunderstanding in the matter, inasmuch as there has been no technical surveillance of any kind employed by this Bureau in the investigation of this case.

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 10:37 am
DATE 10/25/43
BY [signature]

Respectfully,
RECORDED
&
INDEXED
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Harbo
Quinn
Ford
Rife
H. C. [unclear]

Enclosure

2 ENCL.

67c
OCT 23 7 58 AM '43

44-845-75
OCT 22 4 37 PM '43
RECEIVED
F B I
OCT 23 11 56
[redacted]

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Acers _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Starke _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

New Deal Accused Of Tapping UMW Wires

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 18 (C. T.P.S.)—Charging that "somebody in Washington is tapping our office telephones and my home phone," Ray Edmundson, president of the Illinois United Mine Workers, said today he will establish an "underground pony express" system of communication among UMW officials.

He declined to explain the "pony express" method, but asserted that it would be used to transmit important messages.

"Washington Gestapo force has compelled the mine workers to go back to the pony express," Edmundson charged.

10/24/43
 memo per tag
 [REDACTED]

OCT 19 1943
 ENCLOSURE

44-845-157

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

Page _____

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Acers.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Mumford.....
Mr. Starks.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

Phones Tapped, Strikers Claim

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 18 (UP).—Illinois officials of the United Mine Workers said today they have an "underground" system of communication because "the Government has tapped our phone wires."

Ray Edmundson, Illinois UMW president, said the "Washington gestapo has compelled the mine workers to go back to the pony express system."

He declined to disclose details.

b7c

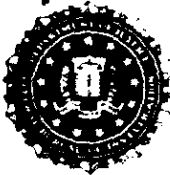
11/22/43
memo Dir. + 1 R

The New York Daily Mirror
October 19, 1943

File

ENCLOSURE

44-845-1-1



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

October 22, 1943

44-845

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

There are attached for your information articles which appeared in the Washington Times Herald and the New York Daily Mirror on October 19, 1943. These articles bear the date line Springfield, Illinois, October 18, 1943, and set forth the allegation made by Ray Edmundson, President of the United Mine Workers Union, Springfield, Illinois, that "somebody in Washington is tapping our office telephones and my home phone." Edmundson continued by stating, according to these articles, that as a result of this practice, the UMW will establish an "underground pony express" system of communication among UMW officials. The article in the Times Herald newspaper also contained the statement attributed to Edmundson that "Washington Gestapo force has compelled the mine workers to go back to the pony express."

The allegations of Edmundson, as set forth in the attached newspaper articles, are, of course, absolutely false, as there have not been any technical surveillances of any kind employed in the investigation of this case and none are contemplated. In view of the nature of the allegations made by Edmundson, I thought the Attorney General should be appropriately informed of the falsity of Edmundson's charges.

As you know, the Bureau has conducted an extensive investigation in the captioned matter at the express request of the Attorney General to determine if John L. Lewis and officials of the UMW Union, together with Carl H. Elshoff, owner of Mine B, Springfield, conspired in violation of the civil rights statutes to injure and oppress Elshoff's employees in the free exercise of the rights secured to them under the National Labor Relations Act. As you know, it was alleged that Lewis paid [redacted] to Elshoff during the years 1937 to 1941, with the intent to induce Elshoff to impose unfair labor practices upon his employees who were at that time members of the rival union, the Progressive Mine Workers of America.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

There is attached for your approval a memorandum to the Attorney General, giving him copies of the attached newspaper articles and informing him that absolutely no technical surveillances have been used in this case.



COPIES DESTROYED
R424 JAN 10 1964

NOV 11 1943

Respectfully,

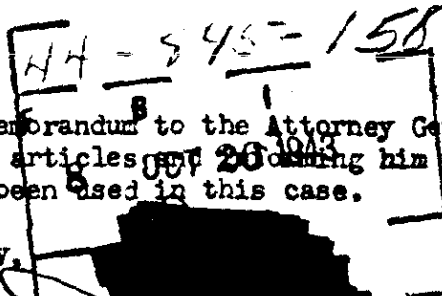
D. M. Ladd

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 _____

RECORDED

INDEXED



44-845
10/25/43

Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Reference is made to the previous reports submitted to the Criminal Division in the above entitled case, your file number 144-10.

For your information, there are transmitted herewith four copies of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 19, 1943, at San Francisco, California, in the above entitled matter.

Enclosure *pw*

b7c
RECORDED

di

44-845-159
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 27 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson	COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
E. A. Tamm	MAILED 11
Clegg	OCT 25 1943 P.M.
Coffey	
Glavin	
Ladd	
Nichols	
Rosen	
Tracy	
Akers	
Carson	
Harbo	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Hendon	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Mumford	
Starke	
Quinn Tamm	
Nease	
Gandy	

2

RECEIVED
OCT 25 1943
W. H. H. 4 52 100

44-845
10/29/43
Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark
From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Reference is made to our previous correspondence in the above entitled matter, your file number 44-10.

There are transmitted herewith for your information four copies of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 28, 1943, at Washington, D. C., together with four copies of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 29, 1943, at Indianapolis, Indiana, in the captioned matter.

Investigation is continuing in this matter, according to your request, and it is anticipated that [redacted] who is mentioned in the enclosed report of Special Agent [redacted] will be interviewed in the very near future. He is reportedly at present attending a CIO Convention at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Upon the receipt of a report reflecting the interview of [redacted] copy will be promptly forwarded to you.

Enclosed
b7c

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
★ OCT 29 1943 P.M.

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Hummel
Starks
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

20 NOV 6 1943

RECEIVED
INDEXED
78

44-845-160
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 30 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

44-845

NOVEMBER 1, 1943

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: SAC,
SPRINGFIELD

ROUTINE

JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL, CRDV. RE REPORT OF SA [REDACTED] DATED
OCTOBER FIFTEENTH LAST, AT SPRINGFIELD. EXPEDITE COMPLETION OF
UNDEVELOPED LEADS AND SUBMIT REPORT PROMPTLY.

HOOVER

b7c

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COPIES DESTROYED

R42 ± JAN 10 1964

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV - 1 1943

TELETYPE

RECORDED

27 NOV 4 1943

34 NOV 8 1943

SENT VIA

3-40PM

Per

44-845
11/2/43

9

Date:

To: Mr. Tom C. Clark
Assistant Attorney General

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JOHN L. LEWIS, et al
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Reference is made to previous correspondence in the above-entitled matter, your file, 44-10. There are transmitted herewith for your information, four copies of the following reports:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 28, 1943, at Springfield, Illinois, in the above case.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 29, 1943, at Kansas City, Missouri, in the above case.

Investigation is continuing concerning G. Love Grant, an attorney employed by UMW, in accordance with your recent request. A report covering this matter is expected in the very near future and upon its receipt by this Bureau it will be promptly forwarded to you.

Enclosures

RECORDED

44-845-162
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 3 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
★ NOV 3 - 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Mumford
Starke
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

38 NOV 9 1943

44-845
IN 11/1/43

Date: ~~NOV 1 1943~~

To: Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark
From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Reference is made to our previous correspondence in the above entitled matter, your file number 144-10.

There are transmitted herewith for your information four copies of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated October 29, 1943, at Washington, D. C., in the above entitled matter.

Enclosure *bed*

b7c

NOV 1 3 03 PM '43
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Coffey
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Acers
- Carson
- Harbo
- Hendon
- Mumford
- Starke
- Quinn Tamm
- Nespe
- Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
NOV 1 1943
NOV 8 1943
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

44-845-163
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 2 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

KLW
DJL

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

ROUTINE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

November 2, 1943

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, LITTLE ROCK
SPRINGFIELD

JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL, CRDV. RE REPORT OF SA [REDACTED]
DATED OCTOBER TWENTY-EIGHT, NINETEEN HUNDRED FORTY-THREE, AT
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS. DESIRED THAT LITTLE ROCK COVER LEADS
IMMEDIATELY AND SUBMIT REPORT.

HOOVER

b7c

Bmm

RECORDED

144-845-164
F B I

36 NOV 3 1943

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. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COPIES DESTROYED

R424 JAN 10 1962

NOV 2 1943

34 NOV 7 1943

516

946

Per

44-845
10/22/43

**MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
TOM C. CLARK**

**RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 15, 1943, at Springfield, Illinois, in the above captioned matter, copies of which were forwarded to the Department on October 18, 1943.

You will note that this report indicates that Agents of the Springfield Office of this Bureau contacted [redacted] for any information he might have regarding this case, and that he declined to answer any questions whatsoever, stating that he had been ordered by attorney Arthur Fitzgerald of Springfield to say nothing to any Agent of this Bureau. The above mentioned report indicates that [redacted] was a special deputy sheriff at the time of the strike at Mine B, Springfield, Illinois, in 1937, and was reported to have had his commission card taken away from him by his superior officer upon the receipt of complaints that [redacted] was favoring the United Mine Workers Union. The report also indicates that this allegation is apparently correct.

In view of [redacted] reluctance to give information voluntarily in this case, it is suggested that you might desire to have [redacted] subpoenaed before a grand jury in this matter in order that the information in his possession might be secured.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECEIVED
NOV 5 8 00 AM '43

NOV 8 1943

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Mumford
Starks
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

COPIATIONS SECTION

FILED 8

NOV 12 1943 P.M.

INVESTIGATION

SA [redacted]

738

44-845

November 5, 1943

SAC, Springfield

RE: ^QJOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to our previous correspondence and to the reports that have been submitted in this case.

For your information the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice has submitted a memorandum to the Bureau advising that the facts involved in the above entitled matter have been thoroughly considered and no further investigation is presently necessary. In view of the opinion expressed by the Department, further investigation in this case will not be necessary and the matter should be placed in a closed status.

Very truly yours,

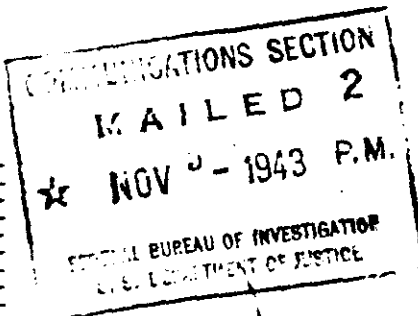
John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc Little Rock

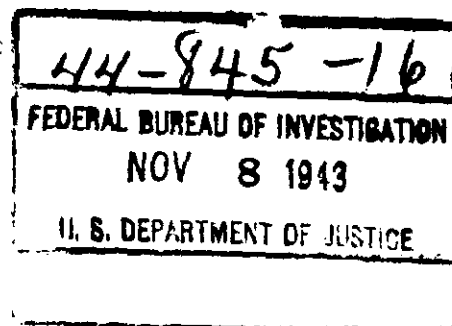
AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

NOV 5 5 34 PM '43
RECEIVED DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

b7c



RECORDED



Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Tracy
Harbo
Rosen
Starnes
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

W 738

W
D. G. W.



5:05 PM

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
October 21, 1943

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 _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: John L. Lewis et al
Civil Rights and
Domestic Violence

At this time SAC Hallford while talking to the Bureau on other matters also talked to Agent [redacted] in my office relative to this case and asked whether there were any new developments inasmuch as the Springfield Office had completed everything except a few very minor and inconsequential leads. SAC Hallford said he had been keeping two men special on the case.

In response to his question, I indicated to him that we could see no reason for disagreeing with him, that if he felt he could take the Agents off the case and utilize them to better advantage on other cases he should do so. They are assigned to the Springfield Office. He indicated he would probably do this.

In addition, he indicated that USA Doyle has not received any specific instructions from the Department, although he has been told that he is in complete charge of the case. Agent [redacted] indicated to Mr. Hallford that no advice had been received from the Department relative to what action would be taken by it and the case as far as the Bureau is concerned at present is in status quo.

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch
F. L. Welch

b7c

RECORDED

44-542-167



738

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

Springfield, Illinois

44-17

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA	DATE WHEN MADE 10/29/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/23/43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE JOHN L. LEWIS, PAY ED UNISON, WALTER J. JAMES, Officials of the United Mine Workers of America; CARL E. WILSHOFF, owner of Mine "B", Springfield, Illinois.			CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: JOHN L. LEWIS was president of the United Labor Bank and Trust Company, Indianapolis, Indiana. This bank was incorporated under the laws of Indiana and voluntarily liquidated in November of 1932. Articles of dissolution filed with the secretary of state 4/13/43. - RUC - REFERENCE: Letter from the Springfield Field Division dated 10/25/43. DETAILS: The Indianapolis Field Division was advised by reference letter that JOHN L. LEWIS appeared in Indianapolis, Indiana between August 9, and August 15, 1943 in connection with the voluntary liquidation affairs of the United Labor Bank and Trust Company of which he was president. It was requested that this office determine if instant trust company was doing business between 1937 and 1941. b7c AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA [REDACTED] was interviewed on October 28, 1943. He advised that the United Labor Bank and Trust Company of which JOHN L. LEWIS was president was sold to the Indianapolis Clearing House Bank on October 31, 1932 and went into DEFERRED RECORDING			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: D. S. Hostetter SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 44-845-1168 39 NOV RECORDED	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 Bureau 4 Springfield 2 Indianapolis 10/29/43 McC not			
COPIES DESTROYED R424 JAN 10 1962			

Op. 5

29 NOV 1 2 1943

Indpls. File #44-17

liquidation on November 23, 1932.

b7c [REDACTED] Clerk's Office of the Secretary of State, produced records regarding the United Labor Bank and Trust Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana.

The records reflect that on November 23, 1932, on receipt of a petition filed by more than 80% of the stock holders of the United Labor Bank and Trust Company the Directors were ordered to liquidate their affairs. One Hundred Thousand Dollars was loaned by the Indianapolis Clearing House association for this purpose. By November 30, 1932, all the liabilities of the bank except liabilities to stockholders and all depositors had been paid in full.

On October 7, 1945, the Union Trust Company, as trustee for the Clearing House notified the United Labor Bank and Trust Company that the \$100,000.00 loan had been paid in full, and returned certain unliquidated assets to the United Labor Bank and Trust Company.

On October 7, 1945, FLOYD C. BELL, 1514 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, was appointed as agent to receive unliquidated assets and to distribute them equally to stockholders. Articles of dissolution were filed with the secretary of state April 13, 1945.

REFERRED U. OF COLLECTION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TCC:FC:MLB

144-10

October 23, 1943

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Mumford	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....
Files	.....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Mine "P"--Alleged Violation
of Section 51.

This is to confirm the telephonic request of Frank Coleman on October 21, 1943, that you transmit four copies of a chart entitled "Chronological Sequence of Significant Events."

This chart is a splendid job, and I desire to express my appreciation for your cooperation in preparing it.

Respectfully,

Tom C. Clark
TOM C. CLARK,
Assistant Attorney General.

b7c

FOR DEFENSE



RECORDED

44-105-H

NOV 12 1943

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TCC:EC:MLB

144-10

October 9, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Mine "B"--Alleged Violations
of Section 51.

b7c

The report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated September 16, 1943, sets out, at pages 3 and 4, [REDACTED]

It is requested that the following named [REDACTED] be interviewed to ascertain: (a) Whether they have any knowledge of the purpose of Elshoff's visit to Washington at this time, and (b) Whether they had any connection with Elshoff's proposed purchase of the Panther Creek mines;

1. [REDACTED]
2. [REDACTED]
3. [REDACTED]
4. [REDACTED]
5. [REDACTED]
6. [REDACTED]
7. [REDACTED]
8. [REDACTED]

b7c
b7d

44-845-170

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

COPIES DESTROYED

R424 JAN 10 1964

245

10/17/43
Mr Springfield
cc wfo



On page 9 of this report, it is indicated that Oscar S. Smith states that during the balloting at the election in December, 1937, representatives of the Progressives came to Bertha with small dodgers that were being passed out outside the Armory. Smith states that the Progressive representatives insisted that they had not printed them and were not distributing them, although the dodgers bore the printed signatures of the Progressive miners, and that the Progressive representatives charged that the dodgers were being distributed by the U.M.W. I do not recall having heard of this circumstance before, and it is requested that the Bureau interview Progressive officials who were present at the balloting to ascertain the significance of this circumstance and obtain a copy of one of these dodgers if possible.

Respectfully,

Tom C. Clark
TOM C. CLARK,
Assistant Attorney General.

3- ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
AND REFER TO
DETAILS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TCC,FC,MLB

144-10

October 9, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Mine "B"--Alleged Violations
of Section 51.

The marked portion of the attached clipping from The Washington Post, dated October 5, 1943, indicates that subject Lewis has been president of the United Labor Bank and Trust Company, now in voluntary liquidation. It is requested that the Bureau ascertain whether the activities of this company have any connection with the present investigation. It will be pertinent to ascertain whether this company was used at any time by the U.M.W. to make loans to coal operators.

Respectfully,

Tom C. Clark
TOM C. CLARK,
Assistant Attorney General.

Enclosure
No. 240986

RECORDED

FOR DEFENSE

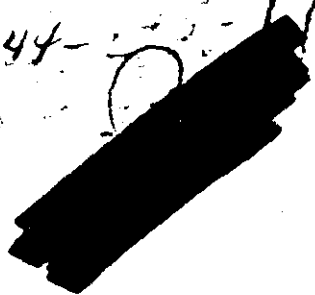


NY (530)

10/11/43.
145 Springfield
CC W2



b7c



John L. Lewis (as) Ration Case Closed

Satisfied with a categorical reply from John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' chieftain, that his motor trip to Illinois last August was for business reasons, the Alexandria War Price and Ration Board and the OPA board at Richmond yesterday marked the investigation as closed.

In correspondence with J. S. Douglas, chief clerk of the Alexandria board, Lewis' home board, the labor leader declared that the trip was made for business rea-

sons and that "engagements en route were synchronized to conform to time limitations affecting absence from wage negotiations in Washington. Railroad reservations to conform to each schedule were not available."

Lewis wrote the "trip covered the period of August 8 to 15. Points visited included the Preston County coal field of West Virginia, the Hocking Valley field of Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind.; Springfield, Ill., and Cincinnati."

Regarding the visit to his mother in Springfield, Ill., during the trip, Lewis made the following reply repeating Douglas' questions:

"A. Question: Would the trip have been made regardless of where your mother happened to reside?"

"Answer: Yes."

"B. Question: In case the visit was made, was it merely incidental to the trip?"

"Answer: Yes."

"Question: Between which two business stops was it made?"

"Answer: Following Indianapolis engagement and prior to Cincinnati engagement."

"D. Question: Did such visit require mileage additional to the business calls; if so, what distance

and what kind of gasoline coupons were used?"

"Answer: Distance from United Mine Workers' Building, Springfield, Ill., to my mother's home, 1100 block West Lawrence ave., approximately 15 city blocks. All gasoline purchased on trip through use of C coupons. Approximately 5 gallons A coupon gasoline in tank at beginning of trip. During two days in Springfield car was not used in connection with business or other calls about city."

"Explanatory note: Visit to Indianapolis was made in connection with voluntary liquidation affairs of United Labor Bank & Trust Co., of which the undersigned was president. Visit to Springfield was necessary in connection with financial and legal affairs of United Mine Workers of America, which maintains branch offices in that city. Visit to Cincinnati was made in connection with wage negotiations United Mine Workers of America and organizational affairs of its subordinate units in Cincinnati area."

Douglas made the following comment on the case:

"This office has always believed that Mr. Lewis would give a thoroughly satisfactory explanation of his trip if called upon. This he has done."

"The explanation was requested merely to satisfy the press and the public."

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TCC:FC:MLB

144-10

October 9, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: Mine "B"--Alleged Violations
of Section 51.

Your memorandum of September 27, 1943, transmitting four
copies of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated
September 23, 1943, indicates that [redacted]

[redacted] may have
some knowledge of possible connection between subject Lewis
and the Dunbar-Grant transaction. It is requested that [redacted]
be interviewed.

The Bureau is also requested to ascertain whether [redacted]
[redacted] referred to on page 2 of this report,
are still connected with the U.M.W. If not, it is requested
that they be interviewed. If they are still connected with
that organization, it will probably be preferable to subpoena
them before the grand jury. On page 3 of this report, the name
of [redacted] is mentioned as a possible source of information.
It is requested that he be discreetly interviewed to ascertain
whether he has any information of value.

On page 4 of the report, there is quoted a receipt signed
by Ray Edmundson for \$500 from Jack Glasgow, dated September 11,
1937. It is requested that the Bureau inquire of Mr. Glasgow
whether this transaction had any connection with the present
investigation.

The report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September
29, 1943, indicates that further effort is being made to locate
the present address of [redacted]. It is requested that [redacted]

FOR DEFENSE



COPIES DESTROYED

4-2 JUN 10 1962

RECORDED & INDEXED

73

10/17/43.
[redacted]
cc [redacted]

b7c

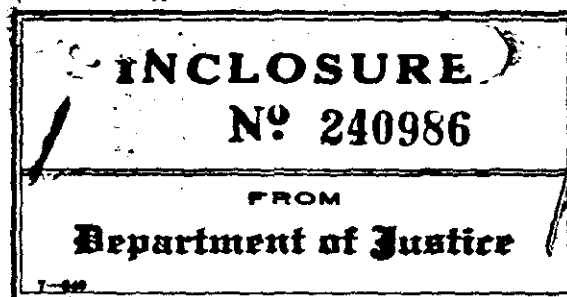
*John L. [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]*

170
[redacted]

b7c Bureau ascertain, in addition, whether [REDACTED] happens to be a relative of the [REDACTED] who is referred to in your memorandum of September 14, 1943.

Respectfully,

Tom C. Clark
TOM C. CLARK,
Assistant Attorney General.



October 12, 1943

44-645 - 172
mt 0
SAC, Springfield

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith copies of three memoranda dated October 9, 1943, entitled "Mine 'B' - Alleged Violations of Section 51," received from the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, together with photostatic copies of the enclosure to one of these memoranda.

It is desired that the investigative leads suggested by the Criminal Division be developed unless a specific reason exists making it inadvisable to do so. In this event, the Bureau should be promptly informed in order that the Department may be advised accordingly.

The Washington Field Office should interview the persons set forth in the Department's memorandum dated October 9, 1943, as indicated in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 16, 1943, in the above entitled case. In this regard, it is noted that the Department has requested certain information with regard to Klaboff's telephonic communication with the firm of Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin and Ellis, lawyers, National Press Building, Washington, D. C. It is pointed out that any information secured from this law firm will necessarily be strictly voluntary in view of the fact that it may be that this information is privileged based on the possible attorney-client relationship.

With regard to page 9 of the report of Special Agent [redacted] the Springfield Office should conduct appropriate interviews with Progressive Mine Workers officials at Springfield, in an attempt to ascertain the desired information, as requested by the Department.

With regard to the Department's memorandum dealing with subject [redacted] to Springfield and other places, the Department has requested information as to whether his business in connection with the liquidation of the United Labor Bank and Trust Company has any connection with the present case. Enclosure #240986 to the Department's memorandum dated October 9, 1943, indicates that this company may be located in Indianapolis, Indiana.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Coffey _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Acers _____
Carson _____
Harbo _____
Hendon _____
Mumford _____
Starke _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

In the event the information desired cannot be obtained from sources available in Springfield, it may be necessary to request the Indianapolis Field Division to conduct the necessary investigation.

In connection with the Department's suggested inquiries with regard to the information set forth in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated September 23, 1943, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the above entitled matter, it may be that most of the information can be obtained from sources available to your office in Springfield.

With regard to the request to interview [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] it is noted that the case of "Ernest Charles Dunbar; O. Love Grant; Bribery," origin, Kansas City, Missouri, in which case Springfield has received copies of all reports, indicates that these individuals resided in [REDACTED] may be of value in event the present employment and whereabouts of [REDACTED] and a [REDACTED] and the relationship between [REDACTED] cannot be ascertained through sources immediately available to the Springfield Office.

The Springfield Office should reinterview Jack Glasgow and ascertain the whereabouts of [REDACTED] in order that he may be appropriately interviewed in accordance with the request of the Department.

This investigation should be expedited and conducted immediately in view of the fact that the Attorney General is vitally interested in this case.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

b7c

Enclosure
cc Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.
October 29, 1943

44-20

Director, FBI

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, et al
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 29, 1943 at Washington, D. C., in the above-captioned case, setting out the results of an interview with [redacted] regarding his knowledge of the loans made by G. LOVE GRANT to ERNEST CHARLES DUNBAR in the summer of 1938.

This is to advise that, in view of the Kansas City Office being the office of origin in the case entitled "ERNEST CHARLES DUNBAR; G. LOVE GRANT—BRIBERY", copies of the referenced report are being forwarded to the Kansas City Field Office for their information.

There is also being placed in the Washington Field Office file in the case entitled "ERNEST CHARLES DUNBAR; G. LOVE GRANT—BRIBERY", (WFO file #58-56) one copy of reference report.

There being no further investigation in the Washington Field Office, this case is being considered referred upon completion to the office of origin.

Very truly yours,

GUY HOTTEL
Special Agent in Charge

cc Springfield
cc Kansas City with
Enc.



2. NOV 12 1943

44-815-173
b7c 41
[redacted]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington Field Office, 1435 K Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

44-20

October 28, 1943

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS ET AL
Civil Rights and Domestic Violence

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated October 28, 1943, at Washington, D. C., in the captioned case, and the letter from the Springfield Field Division to the Washington Field Division dated October 19, 1943, regarding the requested interview by the Department of Justice of [REDACTED]

This is to advise that it was determined on October 28, 1943, that [REDACTED] did not reach Washington, D. C., as expected, and that he will remain in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he is [REDACTED] and is not expected to return to Washington until November 8, 1943.

The Philadelphia Field Office is being requested to interview [REDACTED]

The purpose of this interview is to ascertain whether or not [REDACTED] has any information indicating that JOHN L. LEWIS or any other UMW officials have knowledge of or approved the alleged loans made by G. LOVE GRANT to ERNEST CHARLES DUNBAR (as set out in Washington Field Office file 58-56). For background information regarding GRANT, DUNBAR, and [REDACTED] the following serials are being furnished the Philadelphia Field Division, and it is requested that upon completion of the interview they be returned to the Washington Field Office.

WFO file 44-20-23 - reference letter from the Springfield Field Office to the Washington Field Office.

WFO file 44-20-24 - reference report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated October 28, 1943, at Washington, D. C.

WFO file 58-56-10 - report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 21, 1939, at Washington, D. C., in the case entitled "ERNEST CHARLES DUNBAR; G. LOVE GRANT; Bribery."

COPIES DESTROYED

442 - JAN 10 1962

RECORDED & INDEXED

11 b7c

815-174
[REDACTED]

Director
Re: JOHN L. LEWIS
October 28, 1943
[REDACTED] 44-20

WFO file 58-56-23 - report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated October 6, 1939, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the case entitled "ERNEST CHARLES DUNBAR; G. LOVE GRANT; Bribery."

WFO file 77-13591-1 - a memorandum prepared by the Bureau re [REDACTED] received at the Washington Field Office October 15, 1942.

The Bureau has instructed that all leads in this matter are to be given immediate attention. It is noted that 9 copies of the report should be designated for the Bureau and 5 copies should be designated for the Springfield Office which is the office of origin.

Very truly yours,

Guy Hottel
GUY HOTTEL 18
Special Agent in Charge

CC Springfield
Philadelphia (Encs) - AMASD

b7c

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 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:

44-845-175

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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



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

October 21, 1943

44-845

Call: 2:30 PM
Dictated: 3:00 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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 _____

At the above time, Mr. Frank O. Coleman of the Criminal Division, telephonically advised [redacted] that the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr. Tom C. Clark and he would like a small copy of the large chart entitled "Chronological Sequence of Significant Events," which was transmitted to the Criminal Division of the Department by memorandum dated September 29, 1943.

You will recall that the Criminal Division had previously forwarded a rough draft of this chart, which graphically depicted the payment of money in this case from the United Mine Workers Union to Elshoff, owner of Mine B, and requested that the Bureau make up a large copy of this chart together with a number of small ones which might at some time be used for grand jury presentation. In accordance with the request of the Criminal Division, a large chart, approximately 30x40, was transmitted to the Department, as stated above, on September 29, 1943. The small copies which had been made were retained by the Bureau.

Mr. Coleman stated he would like the four copies of this chart submitted today, if possible, and he would thereafter forward a memorandum to the Bureau requesting these charts.

You will also recall that a copy of this chart was made available to the Director, together with a memorandum of explanation, on September 30, 1943.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

There is attached for your approval a memorandum which forwards four copies of the chart to the Criminal Division, in accordance with Mr. Coleman's request.

Respectfully,
F. L. Welch



NOV 12 1943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

This Case Originated At SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

File No. 44-18

Report Made At

Date When Made

Period For

Report Made By

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

10-28-43

Which Made

10-18,20,27/43

Title

Character of Case

JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

CIVIL RIGHTS AND
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Small dodgers passed out at election on December 15, 1937, were mentioned by UMW in objections to election, and one of the dodgers was forwarded to the NLRB. Officials of both unions denied responsibility for dodgers. JACK GLASGOW does not know what use RAY EDMUNDSON made of the \$500.00 GLASGOW furnished him on September 11, 1937.

- P -

REFERENCES:

Bureau File #44-845.

Bureau letter dated October 12, 1943.

DETAILS:

It is noted that with reference letter there were transmitted copies of three memoranda dated October 9, 1943, submitted by TOM C. CLARK, Assistant Attorney General. These memoranda contain certain requests for investigation.

It is noted that a request was made that Progressive officials be interviewed concerning the significance

Approved and
Forwarded:

Special Agent
in Charge

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

Copies of This Report

- 9 Bureau
- 1 Indianapolis
- 1 Kansas City
- 1 Little Rock
- 1 Washington Field
- 1 USA, Springfield
- 3 Springfield

COPIES DESTROYED

R424 JAN 10 1962

25 NOV 12 1943

RECORDED & INDEXED

44-18-17741

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

b7c
b3
J26,
JSC,
§ 6103

of the passing out of some small dodgers during the balloting at the election on December 15, 1937. It was requested that a copy of the dodgers be obtained if possible. It was stated that Mr. CLARK did not recall having heard of these dodgers prior to the submission of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated September 16, 1943, at Washington, D. C. In this connection it is noted that the circumstance of these dodgers constituted the fifth ground of objection to the intermediate report on the election. [REDACTED] Consequently, this matter was specifically ruled upon and the objection overruled by the Certification of Representatives signed at Washington, D. C., January 3, 1938.

b7c

It is further noted that in the reviews of Springfield newspapers, as reflected in the writer's report dated September 23, 1943, JOE OZANIC, President of Progressive Miners of America, was quoted in the Illinois State Register on December 16, 1937 as denying that the printing or distribution of these dodgers was done by PMA. The Illinois State Journal on December 16, 1937, stated that both unions denied the distribution of these dodgers.

[REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, who has previously cooperated in connection with this investigation, advised that he was unable to locate among the records at the State Headquarters of the Progressives any document which could definitely be identified as a copy of these dodgers. He stated that he recalled that some dodgers were in evidence near the polling place on the day of the election but he stated none of the PMA officials had any information concerning the printing or distribution of these dodgers and they presumed that they were printed and distributed by United Mine Workers in order to form a ground for a technical objection to the election.

With reference to the request that [REDACTED] be interviewed, [REDACTED] who has previously been interviewed in connection with this investigation, advised that [REDACTED] can be reached at the War Production Board, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

Concerning the request that [REDACTED] be discreetly interviewed, [REDACTED] advised that this individual is identical with [REDACTED] who is an International Board Member of UMW. He stated that [REDACTED] is very close to JOHN L. LEWIS and that an interview with him would not be productive. Accordingly, no arrangements are being made to have [REDACTED] interviewed.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

Concerning the receipt signed by RAY EDMUNDSON for \$500.00 from JACK GLASGOW dated September 11, 1937, GLASGOW stated EDMUNDSON told him he wanted \$500.00 in currency and, accordingly, EDMUNDSON had the office of WALTER J. JAMES, Secretary-Treasurer, District 12, UMW, make out a check for \$500.00 to GLASGOW. He then had GLASGOW indorse the check and cash it, turning over the proceeds to EDMUNDSON. GLASGOW stated he knew this transaction was suspicious and, accordingly, he demanded a receipt from EDMUNDSON. He said EDMUNDSON did not tell him why he wanted the money but merely indicated on the receipt that the money was for organizational purposes.

[REDACTED]

b7c It is noted that the memorandum from Mr. CLARK dated September 23, 1943, requests investigation concerning the character of the employment of [REDACTED] after his employment as a mine inspector at Mine "B" was discontinued. GLASGOW advised that after [REDACTED] left Mine "B", he was given the job of organizing Mine "A" and it is noted that this information appears to be substantiated by the statements which have been taken from employees of Mine "A". GLASGOW stated that after the Mine "A" organization was completed, LEWIS sent [REDACTED] to the New England states to do organizational work and thereafter placed him in charge of District 50 at Chicago, Illinois, where he is serving at the present time.

GLASGOW advised that during 1937 he had been accompanied in some of his work by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] suggested that [REDACTED] be contacted inasmuch as he felt that EDMUNDSON probably desired to concoct with [REDACTED] a story which would tend to rebut GLASGOW's testimony.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

At [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was contacted at his residence by Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer and a signed statement, which is set forth below, was obtained. [REDACTED] presents a good appearance and appeared to be straightforward in his statements to agents. He commented that although at the present time he has some differences with EDMUNDSON, nevertheless, he feels indebted to EDMUNDSON for the medical care which was furnished to him by District 12. He stated, however, that he was willing to testify impartially concerning the facts within his knowledge.

The following statement was obtained from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Oct. 27, 1943.

"I, [REDACTED], make the following voluntary statement to
[REDACTED] Special Agents of the F.B.I.

"I reside at [REDACTED] I have been a member of
United Mine Workers of America since [REDACTED] For about [REDACTED] years
I have been a member of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

"During the summer of 1937 I occasionally sat in with Glasgow at meetings of miners at Mine B, Springfield. These meetings would be at the UMW Bldg. and also at various taverns. There were never more than about a dozen men at these meetings. They were attended by Joe Albanese, Dominic Pasquale, Frank Austin, Tony Plotch, Charles Bohannon, and a few others. These men were trying to organize Mine B into UMW. This mine had been a Progressive mine when it shut down in the spring of 1937. These men would claim that they had a majority of UMW sympathizers at Mine B, and they claimed there were also a good many other miners there who would swing over to UMW if the mine could be opened under UMW without any violence. Carl Elshoff or Oscar Falcetti or both would sometimes be around the building while these meetings were going on, but I couldn't say definitely whether they actually

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

sat in at any of these meetings. Ed Heckelbeck and Bill Lansky, who were paid UMW organizers, would be present at some of these meetings.

"Elshoff and Falcetti were frequently at UMW Bldg. in 1937 to confer with Ray Edmundson or whoever happened to be in charge. I never sat in on any of these conferences. I would say from my general observations that in 1937 Elshoff and Falcetti knew Heckelbeck and Lansky and knew that they were UMW organizers.

"I heard that a UMW petition was being circulated in the summer of 1937, but I never saw the petition.

"I recall that on a couple of occasions Glasgow met four or five carloads of men from the Midland track mines. We would go out to Mine B with these men and just stand around until opening time, and then we would go back to town. [REDACTED] was with us at these times. The Progressives had a picket line back on the road, but they offered no resistance. The purpose of these trips was to make a showing of a crowd at the mine, so that the Progressives would be afraid they were going to lose their jobs and would sign up with UMW to prevent other men taking their jobs. Falcetti would be at the mine these mornings, and he would be very friendly and congenial. The men who went out there did not have lunch buckets or work clothes, and it was understood that these men had no intention of working there. I don't recall anything in particular that Falcetti said on these occasions.

"I have never heard any UMW official state directly that money was paid to Elshoff. I know that after the story was printed in the paper Edmundson and James addressed the various UMW locals in the vicinity to explain the payments, but I didn't attend any of these meetings. I know that prior to the newspaper stories the locals were not informed about these payments.

(signed) [REDACTED]

"Witnesses:

[REDACTED] (signed),

F.B.I., Springfield, Ill.

[REDACTED] (signed)

F.B.I., Springfield, Ill."

b7c

b7D

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

At Springfield, Illinois

[REDACTED] was interviewed by
Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer at the Springfield Office.
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was questioned concerning the United Labor Bank and Trust Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, and he stated this bank was organized in 1925 or 1926 simply for the purpose of providing banking facilities for laboring men. He stated that in 1929 or 1930 the bank closed its doors to avoid failure and he stated that so far as he knows the bank has not been open for business since that time.

[REDACTED] stated that although he has fought LEWIS bitterly in the past, nevertheless, he does not feel any particular malice toward him at the present time. He stated that in the event it should be considered pertinent to offer testimony concerning the differences between District 12 and JOHN L. LEWIS from 1929 to 1931, he would be glad to testify concerning the incidents occurring during that period.

- PENDING -

b7c
b7D

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE INDIANAPOLIS FIELD DIVISION

* At Indianapolis, Indiana

Will conduct investigation concerning the United Labor Bank and Trust Company as requested in a letter from the Springfield Office dated October 25, 1943. *S. J.*

THE KANSAS CITY FIELD DIVISION

* At Pittsburgh, Kansas

Will conduct investigation concerning [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
as requested in a letter from the Springfield Office dated October 19, 1943.

THE LITTLE ROCK FIELD DIVISION

* [REDACTED]

Will conduct investigation concerning [REDACTED]
employed by UMW, as requested in a letter from the Springfield Office dated October 19, 1943.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

* At Washington, D. C.

Will conduct the investigation requested in Bureau letter dated October 12, 1943, and will also interview [REDACTED] as requested in a letter from the Springfield Office dated October 19, 1943. *S. J.*

THE SPRINGFIELD FIELD DIVISION

At Springfield, Illinois

Will follow and report prosecutive action. *b7c*

- PENDING -

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 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:
44-845-178

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

4 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.

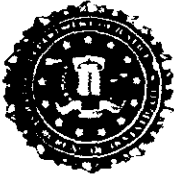
_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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

- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
44-245-179

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
San Francisco, California
October 5, 1943

AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

URGENT

7 Director, FBI

Re: **JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL**
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
Bureau File No. 44-845

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter from the Springfield Field Division to the Bureau dated September 28, 1943, which requested that MARTIN WAGNER, N.L.R.B. Regional Director at San Francisco, be reinterviewed for further information concerning the above-entitled matter.

Investigation at San Francisco has disclosed that WAGNER is presently in Washington, D. C. His address is MARTIN WAGNER, c/o OSCAR SMITH, Steel Division Director, National Labor Relations Board, Rochambeau Building, Washington, D. C., telephone National 9716. The Washington Field Division is requested to conduct the interview requested by Springfield, inasmuch as WAGNER will be in Washington for approximately two weeks and the Springfield Office has requested a report in this matter by October 5, 1943.

Reference letter dated September 28, 1943 is enclosed herewith for the information of the Washington Field Division. The enclosure mentioned in the letter from Springfield is also enclosed herewith, which consists of photostatic copies of portions of the N.L.R.B. files of Chicago in instant matter. It is noted that Springfield desires that these photostatic copies be returned upon completion of the interview. Also enclosed for the information of the Washington Field Division is a copy of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] in the above-entitled matter, dated 9/10/43 at San Francisco, which sets out the results of the first interview with WAGNER.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

For the aid of the Washington Field Division in conducting this interview, its attention is called to the letter from Springfield to the Bureau in the above-entitled matter dated September 6, 1943, a copy of which was directed to the Washington Field Division. This letter and the memorandum of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated August 23, 1943 at Springfield, enclosed therewith, contains background information in instant matter.

Inasmuch as there is no further investigation to be conducted by the San Francisco Field Division, this case is being considered as RUC 44-845-18



RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

N. J. L. PIEPER
SAC

44-19-27
NOV 1 1943
cc: Washington Field (Encs.)
Springfield

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS**

FILE NO. **44-20**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 10-28-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-26, 27-43	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div>
TITLE JOHN L. LEWIS, et al			CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject, **CARL H. ELSHOFF**, determined to be client of firm, **KIRKLAND, et al, Attorneys**; **LOUIS G. CALDWELL**, senior partner, advised information regarding **ELSHOFF** privileged matter. **CALDWELL** indicated he had advised subject **ELSHOFF** of inquiry. [REDACTED] an acquaintance and friend of subject **ELSHOFF** for past fifteen years, could not furnish any information. [REDACTED] in United States Army since July, 1943; only a casual acquaintance of **ELSHOFF**. Other individuals and firms contacted, as requested, with negative results. [REDACTED] out of city, to be interviewed upon return.

- P -

REFERENCE:

b7c

Letter from Bureau to Springfield Field Division dated October 12, 1943. Letter from the Springfield Field Office to the Washington Field Office dated October 19, 1943. Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated September 16, 1943, at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPEEDY

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">[Signature]</div>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">[Signature]</div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 9 - Bureau 5 - Springfield AMSD 2 - Washington Field COPIES DESTROYED 10-10-1966	<div style="font-size: 1.5em;">44-845-181</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em;">338</div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>

In the following investigation the reporting Agent was accompanied by Special Agent [REDACTED] of the Washington Field Office.

In accordance with the reference letter from the Bureau, the following individuals and firms were contacted with the following results:

KIRKLAND, FLEMING, GREEN, MARTIN & ELLIS, Lawyers
National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (Telephone Metropolitan 1464)

Inquiry at the above office determined that the senior partners of the firm now in Washington, D. C. are REED T. ROLLO and LOUIS G. CALDWELL.

REED T. ROLLO, Room 914 National Press Building, in an interview on October 26, 1943, advised that he is familiar with the name CARL H. ELSHOFF, but that he is not personally acquainted with this individual. After a check of the records in his office, he advised that subject ELSHOFF is a client of the law firm, and that Attorney PERCY H. RUSSELL, Jr., who is now on leave from the firm and is a Lieutenant, j.g. in the United States Navy, formerly handled cases for ELSHOFF. During the interview ROLLO advised that he was not actually a senior partner in the firm and referred the Agents to LOUIS G. CALDWELL, who would return to Washington, D. C. on October 27, 1943.

LOUIS G. CALDWELL, senior partner in the above firm, Room 914 National Press Building, was interviewed on October 27, 1943, and advised that CARL H. ELSHOFF has been a client of the law firm for a number of years, and that any information in their possession would be considered a privileged matter and he would not disclose such information without the approval of subject ELSHOFF himself. During the interview, Mr. CALDWELL indicated that in June, 1942, subject ELSHOFF was in Washington, D.C., and in the office of the above law firm in connection with petitions, the nature of which he did not disclose. He indicated during the conversation that he had, during the day, telephonically communicated with subject ELSHOFF and had permission to advise of his visit in Washington, D. C. No further questions were asked of Mr. CALDWELL and he advised that he would rather not give any further information in view of the privileged matter.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that during the past years she was of the opinion that ELSHOFF had made about five trips each year to Washington, D. C. She stated he was last in Washington, D. C. in June of 1943.

[REDACTED] She advised that she could not specifically state whether or not ELSHOFF was in Washington, D. C. during the period from June 24th through the 26th of 1942, but that if he had been in town during that time and had been in their home it would have been in connection with a social visit and that business was probably never discussed, in view of the different types of business in which she, her husband and Mr. ELSHOFF were engaged.

[REDACTED] stated that she was familiar with the Panther Creek Mines in the vicinity of Springfield, Illinois, and that she has never heard subject ELSHOFF mention in any way that he was contemplating the purchase of these mines.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that he has been a resident at the above address for the past eight years, and that his occupation is that of a bus driver for the Capital Transit Company, where he has been employed for the past twelve years. He advised that he is not acquainted with the name CARL H. ELSHOFF, and that he does not recall any individual by that name ever having been in his home, and stated that he might have met him at sometime during his conducted tours over the city in connection with his driving a bus, since he often operated chartered busses on scenic drives throughout Washington, D. C. He also related that he has never had any tenants in his home by the name of [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

WFO 44-20

CARNEGIE ILLINOIS STEEL CORPORATION

1626 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (Telephone National 1432. Disc. 6-30-42)

[REDACTED] of the above company, in their new office located at 1625 K Street, N. W., advised that they moved from the old address, 1626 K Street, N. W., the early part of July, 1942, and that at the present time they occupy the tenth floor and several other offices throughout the building. He stated he was absent from the office in June of 1942, and did not recall the name of CARL H. ELSHOFF. He stated that an individual contacting the office might easily contact one of several employees.

Inquiries [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] office of the above corporation, regarding CARL H. ELSHOFF, and also of the [REDACTED], who acted during [REDACTED] absence in June of 1942, were all made with negative results.

1101 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. (Telephone National 1086)

[REDACTED] of the Standard Sales Agency for Duplicating Machines, advised that he has been located in that office for the past eight years, and that he himself is not acquainted with the name of CARL H. ELSHOFF. He made inquiry of his stenographer and a salesman, [REDACTED] who he stated is a relative of [REDACTED] and a former resident of New York City, all with negative results.

2147 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (Telephone REpublic 0039)

[REDACTED] advised that he has resided in Washington, D. C., for the past twenty eight years, and that he has been located at the above address since 1938. He advised that he is not acquainted with CARL H. ELSHOFF.

It is to be noted that following several inquiries with negative results, a check of the records at the Washington Hotel was made by Special Agent [REDACTED] (A) on October 26, 1943, and it was determined that the telephone number "REpublic 0039", as set out in the reference report of Special Agent [REDACTED] was in error and should have been Randolph 0039. A check of the other numbers indicated that no other errors had been made.

b7c

WFO 44-20

[REDACTED] Washington, D. C. (Telephone Lincoln 5613)

[REDACTED] an employee of The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, advised that he is thirty-two years of age, a native of Washington, D. C., and has lived at his present address for the past sixteen years. He stated that his father's name is [REDACTED] and that he has been separated from [REDACTED] for the past seventeen years. [REDACTED] advised that he has been an employee of the Telephone Company for the past two years, and for nine years previous to that time he was cashier for the Chestnut Farms Chevy Chase Dairy. He advised that he was not acquainted with CARL H. ELSHOFF and the name was not familiar to him at all.

[REDACTED] N. W., Washington, D. C. (Telephone Emerson 7554)

[REDACTED] of the Johnson & Wimsatt Lumber Company, Inc., 9th and Main Streets, S. W., advised that his company handles lumber exclusively, and does not have any contacts with coal mining companies. He related that he was not at all familiar with the name, CARL H. ELSHOFF and that so far as he knew no members of his family or close acquaintances of his were acquainted with ELSHOFF, in view of his not recalling the name at all.

Reference letter from the Springfield office reflects that [REDACTED] is now [REDACTED] and can be contacted in care of [REDACTED] Washington, D. C.

The reporting Agent determined from [REDACTED] secretary in the office of [REDACTED] that he is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WFO 44-20

Efforts will be made to contact [REDACTED] on October 28, 1943, and in the event he is not contacted in Washington, D. C., the Philadelphia Field Division will be requested to interview him. The status of the case in the Washington Field Office will be left pending, in the event it is necessary for [REDACTED] to be interviewed upon his return to Washington, D. C. about November 8, 1943.

b7c

- PENDING -

WFO 44-20

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will interview [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] in accordance with reference letter from the Springfield
Field Division dated October 19, 1943. b7c



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Chicago 90, Illinois

October 11, 1943

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, et al
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 10/5/43 at Detroit, Michigan, regarding the above captioned matter, setting forth an undeveloped lead for the Chicago Field Division to contact [REDACTED] for comparison of the accounts of RAY EDMUNDSON and CARL ELSHOFF.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 9/25/43 at Chicago, Illinois, and to the investigation conducted in Chicago by Special Agent (A) [REDACTED] as reported in the investigative report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 9/4/43 at Springfield, Illinois, which investigation served to cover the lead set out in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED]

Accordingly, no further investigation is being conducted by the Chicago Office, and this matter is being considered Referred Upon Completion to the Office of Origin.

Very truly yours,

S. J. Drayton
S. J. Drayton
SAC

RECORDED
EX-101

44-45
cc: Springfield (44-18)



28 NOV 1943

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

Washington Field Division, 1435 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
October 11, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, et al
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
(Bureau File 44-845)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter to the Director dated at San Francisco, California, October 5, 1943, in which it was stated that MARTIN WAGNER could be located at the National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C., through OSCAR SMITH, Director of the Steel Division.

Telephonic inquiry was made at Mr. SMITH's office and information was secured [redacted] to the effect that Mr. WAGNER returned to San Francisco, California, on October 7, 1943. Mr. WAGNER had been to Atlantic City attending a regional conference of the National Labor Relations Board and had remained in Washington for only a day or two enroute to and from Atlantic City.

The enclosures which accompanied reference communication are being forwarded to the San Francisco Field Division in order that it may immediately interview Mr. WAGNER as requested by the Springfield Field Division.

There being no further investigation to be conducted by the Washington Field Division, this case is being considered as referred upon completion to the office of origin.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

cc - Springfield
cc - San Francisco (Enclosures)
(Airmail - Special Delivery)

RECORDED & INDEXED



COPIES DESTROYED

1-2 - JAN 10 1962

COPY IN FILE

55 NOV 18 1943

b7c

44-615-18

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT JOHN L. LEWIS

FILE NO. 44-845

SECTION NO. 15

SERIALS 184

ONLY

69037

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Origin	SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS		File No.	44-18
Report Made At	Date When Made	Period for Which Made	Report Made By	
Springfield, Illinois	10-15-43	9/20, 10/13/43	[REDACTED]	
Title	Character of Case			
JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.			CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	

SYNOPSIS:

Records of Central Illinois Mining Company (Mine "A") and Panther Creek Mines, Incorporated examined to obtain material pertinent to jurisdiction under National Labor Relations Act. [REDACTED] states EDMUNDSON tried to bribe him to adulterate the coffee being served to striking PMA members at Mine "B" in fall of 1937.

[REDACTED] interviewed.

[REDACTED] stated he ordered [REDACTED] to furnish protection at Mine "B" during January and February 1941 because of continual complaints by PMA miners that they were being beaten. He said ELSHOFF appeared to resent the presence of deputies at the mine. Statements obtained from JOHN R. KANE and JOHN McCANN concerning efforts to negotiate a PMA contract with ELSHOFF.

[REDACTED] declined to be interviewed, stating he had been ordered by Attorney ARTHUR FITZGERALD not to say anything to Bureau Agents.

[REDACTED] of the so-called "Left Wing" element in Local #1, PMA, are acting under instructions of UMW.

-P-

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Springfield, Illinois, dated September 23, 1943.
Bureau File #44-845.

COPIES DESTROYED

R472 MAY 4 1964

Approved and Forwarded:

COPY IN FILE

RECORDED

Copies:

9 Bureau
1 USA Springfield
4 Springfield

SAC

30

10/17/43
memo to Clark

184
[REDACTED]

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

DETAILS. The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]

EXAMINATION OF RECORDS TO ESTABLISH
JURISDICTION OF THE NATIONAL LABOR
RELATIONS ACT

In order to ascertain the interstate character of shipments of coal produced at Mine "A" and the Panther Creek Mines, certain records of the two organizations were examined.

Central Illinois Mining Company - Mine "A"

The assets of the Central Illinois Mining Company, which owned and operated Mine "A", were taken over by CARL H. ELSHOFF as of September 1, 1941. The records of this company after that date are presently in the possession of CARL H. ELSHOFF. The records of this company for prior to that date were in the possession of WILLIAM RYAN, former operator of the mine. Arrangements were made with Mr. RYAN to obtain certain of the Mine "A" records prior to September 1, 1941, through Mr. DUDLEY C. BESS, 1520 South Lincoln Avenue, Springfield, Illinois. Mr. BESS advised that all the records at Mine "A" up to September 1, 1941, were prepared under his supervision. Mr. BESS is presently employed by CARL H. ELSHOFF, Mine "A".

With the assistance of Mr. BESS, Special Agent [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] obtained daily Carload Manifest Sheets for the period January 1, 1940 to August 31, 1941, and also obtained copies of the reports to the State of Illinois, Department of Mines, for the same periods from Mr. RYAN's home and brought them to the Springfield Office where they remain as of this date.

The daily Manifest Sheets reflect all carload shipments subdivided as to produced coal and coal purchased by Mine "A" from other mines. The Manifest Sheets do not show any retail sales. Attached to the copies of the reports to the Department of Mines were work sheets used in the preparation of these reports which were used in the preparation of the schedules which follow.

The reports to the Department of Mines include a table showing:

Coal Loaded on Cars for Shipment
Coal Sold to Railroad Companies
Coal Sold to Local Trade
Coal Used at the Mine

b7c

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

The figures shown by the Mine "A" reports as coal sold to railroads included coal sold to the Chicago, Springfield and St. Louis Railroad, which was not an interstate railroad.

The daily Manifest Sheets for the months of November, 1940 and March, 1941 were analyzed in detail to ascertain the percentages of coal destined outside the State of Illinois. Only the Sheets reflecting disposition of coal produced at Mine "A" were regarded. It was noted that Mine "A" closed down during the summer months and, during the period it was closed down, sold considerable coal which it purchased from other mines.

It was ascertained from the analysis of the months of November, 1940 and March, 1941 that the only shipment destined to out-of-state points was the sales made to the Wabash Railroad.

The percentages determined from the detailed analysis of the two months mentioned above were applied to the total production from January 1, 1940 to August 31, 1941, to arrive at the figures shown in the schedules which follow. The tonnage of coal sold to interstate railroads during the period January 1, 1940 to August 31, 1941 was taken from the copies of the reports to the State Department of Mines. The disposition of coal produced at Mine "A" during the period January 1, 1940 to August 31, 1941, using this method of computation is shown as follows:

	Tons	Percentages	Money Value @ \$2.00 Per Ton
Total Tons Produced	286,901	100%	\$573,802.00
Total Tons Sold to Interstate Railroads	153,611	54%	307,222.00
Total, Other Sales and Used at Mine	133,290	46%	266,580.00

In terms of the total production during the period which was destined to points outside the state of Illinois, the following is set forth:

	Tons	Percentages	Money Value @ \$2.00 Per Ton
Total Tons Produced	286,901	100%	\$573,802.00
Total Tons Destined Out-of-State	82,950	29%	165,900.00
Total Tons Destined Intrastate	203,951	71%	407,902.00

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

In determining the tonnage of coal shipped out of state it was assumed that all retail sales were not of an interstate character.

Mr. BESS advised that the powder used at Mine "A" during the period under review, as well as for prior years, was all purchased from the Western Powder Company, located within the State of Illinois. He further advised that practically all the mine and miners' supplies were purchased locally. In view of his statement that the powder was purchased from within the State of Illinois and that most of the supplies were purchased locally, no analysis of the purchases by the company was made, since it appeared that only a small fraction of them would have come from outside the state.

Panther Creek Mines, Inc.

Mr. R. S. ~~SIMPSON~~ SIMPSON, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Panther Creek Mines, Inc., Ridgely Building, Springfield, Illinois, made available certain records of this company for examination.

Mr. SIMPSON advised that the records of the company are kept on a fiscal year basis, their year being from September 1 to August 31. The two fiscal years ending August 31, 1942, were selected for examination to determine the interstate character of shipments of coal produced at the Panther Creek Mines. Mr. SIMPSON advised that the daily Carload Manifest Sheets reflected all carload shipments of coal, except direct sales to the Alton Railroad. He advised that a separate Manifest was maintained for such shipments. Mr. SIMPSON advised that he believed the month of November would be the most representative month during the year and that if the coal shipments during this month were analyzed in detail, the percentages obtained could be applied to the remainder of the year. Therefore, for the purposes of analysis the months of November, 1940 and November, 1941 were analyzed in detail.

The examination of the daily Manifest reflected that all coal shipped to the Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal Railroad were billed to the Chicago, Illinois office and that all the sales to the Alton Railroad were billed to points within the State of Illinois. Some of the coal sold to these two railroads, however, was unloaded outside the State of Illinois. Panther Creek Mines, Inc., pay the sales tax on coal sales to railroads, except those sales which are unloaded outside the State of Illinois. In order to determine their sales tax liability, the Panther Creek Mines, Inc., receives a monthly statement from both the Alton Railroad and the B. & O. C. T. Railroad showing the tonnages of coal purchased by these two railroad companies which are unloaded outside the State of Illinois. An examination was made of all the reports received from these two railroads for the two fiscal years ending August 31, 1942 and the total unloadings of each railroad were obtained.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

It was reflected by the Manifest Sheets that the sales to the Wabash Railroad were billed to points both within the State of Illinois and outside the State of Illinois. Mr. SIMPSON advised that all coal sold to the Wabash Railroad is sold through the Reliable Coal Company, Chicago, Illinois. He advised that a sales tax allowance is made by the Reliable Coal Company for coal sold to the Wabash Railroad destined outside the State of Illinois. Therefore, no unloading reports were received from the Wabash Railroad. Mr. SIMPSON advised that other than sales to railroads he believed that not more than two or three cars of coal per year were shipped outside the State of Illinois until September, 1942. He advised that in September, 1942 the company began making considerable shipments to Kansas City, Missouri.

The reports to the Department of Mines made by the Panther Creek Coal Company reflected that a considerably smaller percentage of coal was sold to railroads during the calendar years 1940, 1941 and 1942 than was indicated by a detailed analysis of the months of November, 1940 and 1941. It was ascertained that during these years only Panther Creek Mines No. 2, No. 4 and No. 5 were operated. Mr. SIMPSON advised that he did not prepare the coal reports to the Department of Mines but that they were prepared at the individual mines.

The Chief Clerks at each of the three mines were contacted. In each case they advised that in the preparation of their reports they showed as coal sold to railroads only those shipments which were made as direct sales to the railroad companies. They advised that this figure would not include coal sold through one, two or three middlemen which was destined to a railroad company at the mine. Through the analysis of the Manifest Sheets, it was observed that a considerable amount of coal was sold to the Alton Railroad which was not sold direct but which was handled by one, two or three brokers in Chicago or elsewhere. For this reason the figures shown by the reports to the Department of Mines reflecting coal sold to railroads were not used, inasmuch as it did not appear that these figures included all the coal sold to interstate railroads,

Mr. SIMPSON prepares monthly statements on various information pertaining to operations which he made available for examination. These monthly statements include figures on the production of coal at each mine, the amount of retail sales, the amount of direct sales to the Alton Railroad and all sales to the Wabash Railroad and, also, all coal loaded on cars for shipment.

As stated hereinbefore, the months of November 1940 and November, 1941, were examined in detail and the percentages of coal sold to railroads, shipped out of state for railroads and other than railroads were determined. The percentages obtained from the detailed analysis of records for these

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

two months were applied to the respective fiscal years ending August 31, 1941 and August 31, 1942. By this method of calculation, the figures shown in the following schedules were obtained for the two fiscal years:

	Tons	Percentages	Money Value @ \$2.00 Per Ton
Total Tons Produced	990,785	100%	\$1,981,570.00
Total Tons Sold to Interstate Railroads	460,000	46%	920,000.00
Total, Other Sales and Used at Mine	530,785	54%	1,061,570.00

The production in terms of the proportion amounts which were destined outside the state of Illinois and which remained within the state is shown as follows for the two years ending August 31, 1942:

	Tons	Percentages	Money Value @ \$2.00 Per Ton
Total Tons Produced	990,785	100%	\$1,981,570.00
Total Tons Destined Out-of-State	103,376	10%	206,752.00
Total Tons Destined Intrastate	887,409	90%	1,774,818.00

With regard to the interstate character of purchases of mine and miners' supplies and powder of the Panther Creek Mines, Inc., the voucher register was examined for the fiscal years ending August 31, 1941 and August 31, 1942. Tapes were run on the totals of these items purchased for the entire years. The months of November, 1940 and November, 1941 were analyzed in detail and the percentages of purchases from outside the State of Illinois obtained by the detailed analysis for these two months were applied to the respective fiscal years.

Although Mr. SIMPSON advised that he believed the blasting powder purchases were made from the DuPont DeNemours Company at Seneca, Illinois, an examination of the invoices received from that company indicated that the shipments originated at Moorar, Iowa.

b7c [REDACTED]
DuPont agent, advised that the post office address of the plant in Iowa was Keokuk, Iowa and that Moorar was merely a railroad junction near the

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

DuPont plant. He further advised that if the invoice showed the name of Moocar, Iowa, the blasting powder originated at this plant in Iowa. It was noted that powder makes up about one-third of the total purchases of mine and miners' supplies and powder during the period. The application of the percentages of the detailed analysis of the purchases for the months of November, 1940 and November, 1941, resulted in indicating that approximately 42% of the purchases of mine and miners' ^{supplies} and powder during the two fiscal years came from points outside the State of Illinois, as reflected in the following schedule:

	Total Purchases	Out-of-State Purchases	Percentage of Out-of-State Purchases
November, 1940	\$11,781.09	\$5,230.06	44%
November, 1941	<u>9,395.90</u>	<u>3,811.68</u>	41%
Total	\$21,176.99	\$9,041.74	43%

Application of Above Percentages to
Certain Periods

	Total Purchases	Out-of-State Purchases	Percentage of Out-of-State Purchases
9/1/40 to 8/31/41	\$109,160.95	\$ 48,030.81	44%
9/1/41 to 8/31/42	<u>140,240.76</u>	<u>57,498.71</u>	41%
	\$249,401.71	\$105,529.52	42%

The work papers supporting the data set forth herein are being retained in the files of this case in the Springfield Office.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH Mr. JOHN R. KANE, States Attorney of Saline County,
JOHN R. KANE Harrisburg, Illinois was reinterviewed by Special Agent
[REDACTED] of this office when all available papers
and documents which Mr. KANE either executed or addressed to him in
connection with this work for PMA as legal counsel were obtained. Re-
freshing his recollection from these various documents Mr. KANE executed
the following statement:

"Harrisburg, Illinois
October 7, 1943

"Statement of John R. Kane

"To the best of my recollection the following is a history
of my attempts as an attorney for the Progressive Mine Workers of
America to negotiate a contract with the Mine B Coal Company of Spring-
field, Illinois which was and is now operated by Carl H. Elshoff.

"I became chief legal counsel for the ~~Progressive~~ Mine
Workers of America early in the year of 1938, just after the PLW of A
had been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the bargain-
ing agent for the employees of the Mine B Coal Company of Springfield,
Illinois. The local of PLW of A which had jurisdiction over this par-
ticular mine was number 54. The PLW of A was certified as the bargaining
agent or union for the employees of this mine or or about January 4,
1938. At this particular time the mine was shut down, and had operated
only one or two days since the initial start of the trouble on May 12,
1937. Elshoff had signed a contract with the ~~United~~ Mine Workers of
America in August and September of 1937, but had been unable to open
his mine with the UMW of A. When I first took over as legal counsel with
the answer "there is no use negotiating a contract for we are not going
to open the mine." The first legal step in this matter which I handled
was the Stipulation and Agreement which was entered into by all parties
concerned on August 10, 1938. The Stipulation was virtually forced on
us by the Labor Board. I advised Mr. Bajork at the time that the agree-
ment would not be satisfactory particularly with regard to the status of
the 12 men of the employees of May 12, 1937 who were UMW as far as the
Progressives were concerned. The Stipulation did not provide for the dis-
position of their status. Bajork advised that the UMW also did not like
it, but that we had better take it for we would not get as good a proposi-
tion if we took it to court. In this stipulation provided that the
Company would cease interfering with and coercing or intimidating the
employees of that company in their effort to choose a bargaining agency
to represent them; to cease discouraging membership in the PLW of A
local number 54, and encouraging membership in UMW of A local ~~7469~~; to
bargain collectively with the PLW of A local #54 as the exclusive bargaining

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH agent of the employees of that mine; to void the
JOHN R. KANE agreements with the UMW of A of August 18 and September
(continued) 20, 1937; to bargain PMW of A upon request concerning
rates of pay, working conditions, etc. until such time
as the board would certify another labor organization as the representa-
tive of the men; upon the reopening of Mine B will offer full reinstatement
to all employees of the Mine as of May 12, 1937. This agreement was
signed by representatives of the PMW of A, UMW of A and the Mine B Coal
Company. This stipulation was entered formally in an order of the National
Labor Board on September 19, 1938.

"Immediately after the signing of the Stipulation and Agreement, attempts were made to arrange a conference with Elshoff relative to the opening of the mine and signing a contract. This meeting was deferred until Elshoff's attorney returned to Springfield. Refreshing my recollection with the copy of a letter to Mr. L. C. Bajork of the NLRB, dated October 13, 1939 I recall a meeting with Elshoff and his attorney T. J. Sullivan on September 11, 1938. At that time they stated that they were willing to negotiate with the progressives, but that they could not sign a closed shop contract with the PMW of A because the order of the NLRB required them to offer to each of the employees on the payroll of the Mine B on May 12, 1937 full and complete reinstatement to the positions they held prior to May 12th. They stated that in their opinion they could not sign a closed ship contract with the Progressives without being guilty of unfair labor practice as the signing of a closed contract would make it absolutely necessary for the 12 or 15 United Mine Workers to join the Progressive Miners of America. Elshoff in this same conversation admitted that he preferred to sign a closed shop contract as there would be less chance of difficulty in the future under a closed shop contract.

Carl H. Elshoff
"Further efforts to get negotiations under way met with failure. I was attempting to get an advisory opinion from the Labor Board regarding the objections of Elshoff for entering into a closed shop contract with the PMW of A. In the summer of 1939 Elshoff maintained that if he entered into a closed shop contract with the Progressives he would be in contempt of the Board's order of September 19, 1938, section 2b. The Labor Board eventually gave an advisory opinion which stated that the Mine B Coal Company would not be in contempt if it entered into a Closed shop contract with the PMW of A. On August 30, 1939 I sent a copy of this opinion to Mr. Lee Ensel, attorney for Elshoff. The Company opened the mine on November 6, 1939 on an open shop basis. At that time they sent a letter out offering employment to all employees of the mine as of May 12, 1937. The Progressives did not want to go back to work as we had not been able to negotiate a contract with Elshoff. I told them that if they did not go back Elshoff under the terms of the Stipulation by which we were still bound would hire others and they would lose out

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH JOHN R. KANE (continued) completely. There was nothing else that they could do under the circumstances. At my request, however, representatives of the NLRB did make inquiry about the time the mine opened. After these representatives had called upon the Counsel for the mine, we received a letter from them which assured us that the employees would receive the same rates of pay and working conditions as given other Progressive Mines in the State of Illinois; also that there would be no discrimination at the mine and that the company would continue to recognize the PMA as the sole bargaining agent.

"Immediately after the mine opened, we attempted to negotiate further with Elshoff. One of the controversial points that we wanted cleared was the matter of checking off dues and assessments of the PMA from the salaries of the employees. Elshoff absolutely refused to grant a check off unless a written authorization was obtained from the employees who were members of the PMA of A granting such authority. Written authorizations were obtained, and on November 28, 1939 I directed a letter to Lee Ensel, counsel for Elshoff advising him that pursuant to his request and the agreement reached on a previous meeting, a great number of written authorizations had been obtained from the employees of the mine, authorizing the company to check off dues and assessments from their pay. It was pointed out that Elshoff had agreed to meet with us on the matter, and I requested Ensel to take it up again with Elshoff, and give assurance that in the future when any employee should give a written authorization for deductions under the check off that it would be granted. I pointed out that there certainly could be no reasonable or logical excuse for failing to carry out what we understood to be a Bonifide proposition and agreement on the part of the company. After this, on either November the 29 or 30th, 1939, I received an invitation from Elshoff to have lunch with him at the Leland Hotel to discuss the check off matter, I went to the Leland at that time, and found Elshoff in a slightly intoxicated condition, accompanied by another gentleman whom I did not know. At that time Elshoff told me that he would not grant the Progressives the check off because he did not like the Progressive Organization and intended to do everything in his power to destroy the organization. He stated that while he would deal with the employees at the mine, he would not agree to anything that would be of any aid or benefit to the Progressive Organization. He further stated that not only did he dislike the Progressive organization but also did not like its officials. At that time the friend who accompanied Elshoff tried to pass the matter off and apologize for him. He never did grant the check off.

"Refreshing my recollection with a copy of the minutes of a joint meeting of the Progressive representatives and the representatives of the Mine B Coal Company on February 15, 1940, I recall that Elshoff at that time stated that he would do everything possible to settle dis-

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH JOHN R. KANE (continued) putes at the mine he would not sign any contract with the Progressive Mine Workers of America and further that he would sign no contracts of any kind. Due to the difficulties that we were encountering, and after this meeting I again requested to the Labor Board that an investigation be made in the recent developments of the Mine B case. On March 7, 1940 I received an answer from Mr. G. L. Patterson Regional Director of the NLRB advising that someone would be sent to Springfield on the matter. As a result of this investigation, Elshoff again consented to negotiate with the Progressives. Although I did not attend these meetings which began in May 1940, I was aware that they were being carried on by William ~~Kack~~, John McCann, John ~~Groh~~, John ~~Malaker~~ and William ~~Schewe~~. I was aware of the progress or rather lack of progress accomplished by the meetings, and that Elshoff would consent to nothing that would give the progressives any rights at the mine. These negotiations finally fell through on July 30, 1940 when Elshoff failed to appear for a conference in which the closed shop issue was to be determined. It was on this date that the UMW of A filed their petition for a new election. It was about this time that Ed ~~Hickleback~~, William ~~Lansky~~, and others were hired at Mine B, and the beatings, intimidations and other acts of violence on the part of these men against the progressives began at the mine and continued until after the election and certification of the United Mine Workers in March of 1941. I requested the Labor Board to conduct an investigation and on the basis of such investigation recommend that action be taken against Elshoff for unfair labor practice and violation of the court order on the Stipulation and Agreement. The investigation was made but I could never get them to recommend that legal action be taken. Then the hearing was held to determine whether an election should be held or not, I could not get the evidence relative to beatings and coercion into the record. I tried to get them to defer the election until such time as the beatings had ceased and the men would feel free to vote without fear or intimidation. The election was certified and held however, and the UMW of A won. Shortly after the UMW of A was certified, Elshoff signed a closed shop contract with UMW, something that we had been attempting unsuccessfully to do for almost four years. Shortly after this and the transfer of Mine A of which I have no personal knowledge, I left the UMW of A as legal counsel.

(s) John R. Kane"

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH Mr. JOHN McCANN, who resides at [REDACTED]
JOHN McCANN Street, Gillespie, Illinois, advised that he was
presently employed by the Superior Coal Company. He
was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] He stated that he was
[REDACTED] years of age, his birthday being on the day of interview, October 6,
1943. He was born in [REDACTED] and has been in the United States for
approximately 21 years and is a naturalized citizen. He has been a
member of the Progressive organization since its inception and prior
to that was a member of U.M.W. He has been employed in coal mines
practically all of his adult life.

Mr. McCANN advised that he had been appointed to fill out
the unexpired term of Mr. EARL EVANS, State Secretary-Treasurer of the
P.M.W. of A. organization in 1939 at which time Mr. EVANS was sent to
the penitentiary as a result of his conviction in the mine bombing case.
He served in that capacity until the end of January in 1941. His only
contacts with ELSHOFF in official capacity or otherwise were during the
months of May, June and July, when, as secretary, he attended meetings
in which attempts were made to negotiate a contract with mine B Coal
Company. These attempts to negotiate ended in failure when on July 30,
1943, ELSHOFF failed to meet an appointment which was to decide the
final issues in the contract. On this date the U.M.W. petitioned for
another election at Mine B.

Mr. McCANN was able to refresh his recollections definitely
from the minutes and notes that he took at these various meetings. These
minutes are being retained in the files of this office and may be
available if they are desired if Mr. McCANN is called as a witness. Mr.
McCANN is very cooperative, highly intelligent, makes a good appearance,
and should make a good witness. He executed the following signed
statement:

"Gillespie, Illinois
October 6, 1943

"I, John McCann, make the following voluntary statement
to Special Agent [REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"My name is John McCann and I reside at [REDACTED]
Road, Gillespie, Illinois. I have worked in and around coal mines prac-
tically all of my life. I am presently employed by the Superior Coal
Company at Gillespie, Illinois. I belonged to the United Mine Workers of
America before the break in 1932 at which time I joined the Progressive
Mine Workers of America. I was affiliated with local number one at the
Superior Coal Company. In August or September of 1939 I took over the
position of Secretary Treasurer of District number one which includes th

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
JOHN MCCANN
(continued)

whole state of Illinois of the PMWA. I was to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Earl Evans who was convicted in the mine bombing case at Springfield, Illinois; I held this position until about February of 1941.

Briefly, the duties of this office were to handle the funds of the District, to handle correspondence pertaining to district matters, and to record minutes of executive board meetings, and other meetings or negotiations which the duties of my office required me to attend, and act in official capacity.

"During the time that I held the office of Secretary treasurer, I attended meetings at Springfield, Illinois in which attempts were made to negotiate a contract with the Mine B Coal Company of Springfield, the representatives of the Coal Company being Mr. Carl H. Elshoff and his attorney Mr. Lee Ensel. Occasionally other officials of the company would be in attendance. These meetings were held during the months of May June and July 1940. These meetings were a result of efforts on our part, the PMWA officials, to get Elshoff to negotiate with us through the National Labor Relations board. Representatives of the board were sent in at our request, and at a meeting in which representatives of the PMWA including myself, representatives of the Mine B Company of which Elshoff was one, and representatives of the Labor Board attended. Elshoff was instructed by the Labor Board members that he would have to negotiate with the PMWA, as had been decided and agreed to previously. Elshoff agreed to meet and negotiate with us.

"The first meeting of record on negotiations was held on May 2, 1940 in the office of Lee Ensel, attorney for Elshoff. The PMWA was represented by William Kark, president, myself, John Groh, board member for District 4, John Malaker, president of local union number 54 which had jurisdiction over Mine B, and William Schewe, Mine Committeeman from Local Union number 54, PMWA. The Mine B Company was represented by Elshoff and Ensel. This meeting was entirely preliminary in which the various parties and whom they represented were established.

"The second meeting was held on May 9, 1940 at the Leland Hotel. The same group as above represented the PMWA, and Mr. S. R. Gourley of the Mine B Coal Company was added to those who had represented the Coal Company previously. At the outset of the meeting there was a general discussion as to whether a contract could be consummated between the parties, ignoring the minority group at Mine B which was the UMWA members. Various opinions were expressed. The representatives of PMWA maintained that a contract could be consummated without prejudice to these men as they could be taken into the PMWA organization. Elshoff maintained that he could not do that as a contract would force these men to join the PMWA, would work to discriminate against them, and he would

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
JOHN McCANN
(continued)

be in contempt of a court order handed down in the fall of 1938, which incorporated the details of the Stipulation and Agreement entered into in 1938 by the UMWA, PMWA, and the Mine B Coal Company with the National Labor Relations Board, which required that when Elshoff reopened his mine he should offer employment to all employees of Mine B as of May 12, 1937. During these negotiations from the beginning, it was clear that Elshoff was not going to agree to any proposition that would give the Progressives any real bargaining rights at the mine at all.

"This fact or attitude was again apparent during the next meeting held on June 18, 1940 at the Leland Hotel. At that time the right to hire and discharge was discussed under the heading of Section 20, paragraphs a, b, and c. It was agreed that it was the right of the management to hire and discharge but the PMWA wanted this provision in this section also "It is not the intention of this provision to encourage the discharge of employees or the refusal of employment of applicants because of personal prejudice or activity in matters affecting the PMW of A." If Elshoff had agreed to this part he would have had to hire progressive miners when available, and this he would not agree to. After some discussion on this point it was agreed to continue it at other meetings, which was a usual tactic of Elshoff.

11-11-40
Cont 11-11-40
"At the next meeting June 27, 1940 at the Leland Hotel the matter under paragraph a, section 20 was again brought up, the Coal Company desiring that the minutes of that meeting be adopted in its entirety with the exception of the exception under paragraph a which had been put in at our insistance. The miners would not agree to this motion. It was agreed to discuss this portion of section 20 at a later date. It was during this meeting that the matter of the check off which appears under section 36 was introduced. If agreed to this meant that the company would check off the dues from the salaries of all members of local union #54 employed at mine B. This Elshoff refused to do. This check off would not have affected those at the mine who belonged to PMWA. At the conclusion of the discussion of this matter the coal company moved that section 36 be stricked entirely from the contract. No agreement was reached and it was left for further consideration. Elshoff also objected to this provision concerning the engineers at Mine B. "No engineers shall be required to clean boilers without assistance, such assistance to be a competant man, selected by the Operator and belonging to the PMW of A." Elshoff would not agree to this paragraph and moved that it be stricken. No agreement was reached and it was left open for further discussion. If he had accepted this Elshoff would have had to recognize our would have been recognizing the PMW of A as the bargaining agent for Mine B.

"At the next meeting July 11, 1940 at the Leland Hotel, the mine B Officials again asked that previous controversial subjects of

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH JOHN McCANN (continued) discussion be left open for further discussion. At that time we took up section 12 which concerned fines collected from members which would be turned over to the Miners State Death Benefit Fund. There were two proposals or paragraphs under this, both of which Elshoff objected to and wanted deferred. This fund worked to the benefit of members of PMWA and not to UMWA.

"The meeting of July 18, 1940 at the Leland Hotel was a bad one as far as settling anything was concerned. Elshoff refused to agree to any provision at all which gave the PMWA as an organization any rights whatsoever. He would not agree to section 15 which provided that he would employ PMWA members which available for Construction and repairs. The same was true of Coal Washers and Re screening Plants workers. Under section 17 he agreed to paragraph a, which listed the types of employees exempted from the jurisdiction of PMWA, but he would not agree to the second paragraph which provided for assistant air inspectors, who would be PMW of A when available. In all of these questions, they were deferred for further discussion. He agreed that the night watchman would be exempt from PMWA jurisdiction under paragraph c of section 17. At this meeting it was again moved by the miners that paragraph 20 which has been discussed above be accepted. Elshoff would not agree to it in any form which would recognize a situation which would require him to hire PMWA members.

"The meeting of July 23, was adjourned because of a commitment on the part of Elshoff elsewhere. We reconvened in the afternoon of the same day, and the miners moved that section 36 pertaining to the check off be accepted. Elshoff would not accept and moved for an adjournment until President Keck of the PMWA could be present. We finally consented to this. The next meeting was scheduled for July 29, 1940. However on that date Elshoff wanted to call it off, saying that it was too hot to sit in negotiations. At President Keck's insistence we met at the mine, at which time we discussed the closed shop feature with Elshoff. President Keck accused Elshoff of not dealing in good faith under the terms of the stipulation and agreement, and that he was encouraging membership in the UMWA, and discouraging membership in local 54 PMW of A. The Company and Elshoff still contended that the closed shop contract would place them in violation of the National Labor Relations Act as it would force the minority UMWA members to join the Progressive Organization. He wanted to know just what kind of contract short of a closed shop contract would be acceptable to the Progressives. We met later at the Leland Hotel where President Keck proposed that the hiring of men be decided on the basis of the referendum vote of 1937 at which time 404 voted Progressive, 25 UMWA, and 2 for no union. This would have required the company to hire 16 men who belonged to the PMWA union to one who did not belong to that Union.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH Ensel did most of the talking, saying that they wanted
JOHN McCANN to hire men irrespective of their union affiliations.
(continued) Elshoff said that they needed men out at the mine and
 that they were not going to ask a man to which one he
belonged before hiring him. After much discussion Elshoff stated that
he would give us his answer on the following day.

"On the next day July 30, 1940 after waiting at the hotel for
sometime, we call out of the mine and were told by Gourley that Elshoff
was out of the city. It was on this date that the UMWA petitioned the
labor board for a new election. It was about this time that the beating
began at the mine in which UMWA organizers beat and intimidated Pro-
gressives. From that time we were never able to negotiate further with
Elshoff, and I personally did not attend any more meeting at which he
was present for the purpose of negotiating a contract. It is my under-
standing that the UMWA simply took charge of the mine at that time up
until the time that they actually signed a closed shop contract with
UMWA in March of 1941.

"I have read this statement which consists of 5 pages and to
the best of my knowledge it is true and correct. All dates and notes
of meetings contained herein were taken from the record of the minutes
of such meetings which I attended and took down in my own handwriting.

Signed.

John McCann

Witnessed
(s) [REDACTED] b7c
Special Agent FBI"

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

b7c
b7D

INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] on September 19, 1943. He resides at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] His recollection of the events in the strike during the summer of 1937 was rather hazy. He stated that the situation was "full of dynamite" as far as he was concerned but that he never had any trouble with either the Progressives or the United Mine Workers during the period [REDACTED] He only recalled of one instance in which CARL H. ELSHOFF called at his office. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also recalled that he was approached on at least one occasion by RAY ED. LUNDSON, District President of District 12, United Mine workers. The substance of ED LUNDSON's comments or demands on that occasion was, "The United Mine Workers had a contract with the Mine B Coal Company and that the Progressives should be ejected from the premises of Mine B."

The only arrests that [REDACTED] remembers being made upon the mine property were those during September of 1937, when JOE ALBANESE, DOMINIC PASQUALE and ART GRAMLICH were arrested for carrying concealed weapons. ALBANESE and PASQUALE were United Mine Workers and GRAMLICH was a Progressive miner.

In general, [REDACTED] was somewhat sympathetic to the situation of the Progressive miners at that time, stating that he felt the management was deliberately refusing to put them back to work and he felt sorry for the majority of the miners, inasmuch as they were old men. [REDACTED] stayed at the mine continuously during the time of the sit-down strike. [REDACTED] no longer resides in Springfield and is thought to be in Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED] was questioned closely in an endeavor to ascertain if either ELSHOFF or FALCETTI ever committed themselves in any way that they would never operate the mine with Progressive miners. [REDACTED] maintained

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

b7c

b7D

INTERVIEW WITH

(Continued).

that he never had any conversations of this sort with either of the two subjects and that his impression regarding the situation was obtained from the fact that all of the employees of Mine B were Progressive miners and appeared at all times willing to go back to work, but that the company simply refused to employ them as Progressives.

[REDACTED]

During the course of this inquiry Agent had occasion to check the records of the United States District Court Clerk's Office, where a copy of the testimony given in the hearing before Judge J. LEROY ADAIR at Quincy, Illinois in December of 1937, was obtained. It was noted that the Progressives in their defense subpoenaed the States Attorney, the Sheriff, and Deputy Sheriff HART, in an effort to establish that there was no violence at the mine. HART testified at that time and the substance of his testimony was that there was no actual violence during all of the time that the sit-down strike was carried on at the mine. There was no indication that HART had obtained any information which would reflect that ELSHOFF had ever made any statements that he would never deal with the Progressive miners again or put them back to work in his mine as members of that union.

Upon the suggestion of [REDACTED], was interviewed. [REDACTED] was interviewed in detail by Special Agent [REDACTED] at the Springfield Office, but at that time was unable to furnish any definite information concerning the situation at Mine B during the pertinent period, stating that as [REDACTED] he had no occasion to talk to any of the Progressive miners or the subjects in this case.

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) 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:
44-945-194 p. 19, 20

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

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH
ALFRED H. GREENING.

Mr. ALFRED H. GREENING, States Attorney for Sangamon County, was interviewed at his office in the County Court House on September 27, 1943, by Special Agent

Mr. GREENING advised that he was States Attorney during the period of December 1940, January and February 1941. He was very straightforward in his statements concerning the situation and it is felt that he would make a good witness for the government.

Mr. GREENING advised that he was directly responsible for the Sheriff's being ordered out to Mine B to protect the miners. His action was prompted by continuous complaints on the part of Progressive Mine Workers that they were being beaten by the United Mine Worker officials. These officials who were alleged to be doing all the beatings were the same, and their names are as follows: CHARLES BOHANNON, "CUDGE" BURGARNER, WILLIAM LANSKY and ED HECKLEBECK. He stated that one Progressive, JOE GEDMAN, was seriously injured as the result of a beating down in the mine.

Others who came in and made complaints that they were beaten were: MATTHEW CONSOLO, STEVE ILLIEFF, ANNA ILLIEFF, CARMEL RANDAZO, NICHOLAS HECK, JAMES SCHNEIDER, WILLIAM BLALOCK, WILLIAM SCHEJE, PETE KLOGA and MIKE WILLEN.


Mr. GREENING said that he presented these cases to a State Grand Jury in the form of a general conspiracy on the part of the United Mine Workers but that a No True Bill was returned. He advised that it would be impossible to try the cases individually. He said that in every instance where initially there would be only three or four United Mine Workers involved in the beatings, that he was certain, from past experience, at the time of the trial there would be at least a dozen United Mine Workers present to give perjured testimony to get these men out of trouble. However, he did file at least two informations before the court. In every instance when a United Mine Worker was arrested, such as LANSKY, BOHANNON, HECKLEBECK or BURGARNER, arrangements for bond or bond was posted by RAY EDMUNDSON, President of the United Mine Workers.

When the Sheriff was first sent out to the mine to protect the miners, Mr. GREENING said he understood from Sheriff ELSHOFF that ELSHOFF had objected to this. Mr. GREENING stated that he called ELSHOFF on the telephone and informed him that members of the Sheriff's office had been out there to protect the men. ELSHOFF questioned whether or not the States Attorney had the right to do that and whether he had jurisdiction over the mine. Mr. GREENING stated that he asked ELSHOFF if he didn't want his property protected and ELSHOFF still insisted that he did not feel that the States Attorney had acted within his authority and GREENING informed ELSHOFF that regardless of what he, ELSHOFF, thought of it the Sheriff and his Deputies were going to remain out there to protect the men.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

INTERVIEW WITH
ALFRED H. GREENING.
(Continued)

It was apparent, Mr. GREENING said, from ELSHOFF's conversation, that he resented the action taken by the States Attorney and the Sheriff.



b7D

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET7

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:
44-445-184 p. 23-29

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

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

INTERVIEW WITH
[REDACTED] AND
[REDACTED]
SUPERIOR COAL COMPANY

[REDACTED] Illinois was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] on October 6, 1943 relative to the activities of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in the Progressive Mine Workers of America Local #1, which has jurisdiction over the employees of the Superior Coal Company at Gillespie, Illinois. These men were alleged to have been very active during May of 1943 when the United Mine Workers were on strike. These men, according to report, made long speeches at meetings of the union endeavoring to persuade the members of the Progressives to go on sympathy strike with the United Mine Workers.

[REDACTED] stated that unquestionably these men were working with the United Mine Workers in this particular Progressive local. No evidence, however, had ever been produced to show that they were in the pay of the United Mine Workers. [REDACTED] stated that there was a strong left wing element in this local which had always favored the return to the United Mine Workers. This element had been present at the time the local voted to go Progressive and had joined the Progressives by force of necessity, if they wished to retain their jobs under a closed shop contract such as is negotiated by mining unions in Illinois.

[REDACTED] Superior Coal Company at Gillespie, was also interviewed along these same lines. He confirmed the fact that there was a so-called left wing element organized by sympathizers within the Progressive Local #1, who advocated the return to the U.M.W. of A. [REDACTED] stated that some of these men were outspoken in their belief. However, they had to remain members of the present union as long as that union had the bargaining rights to the Superior Coal Company. The Superior Coal Company is a large mine having four shafts in the vicinity of Gillespie and employing approximately 4,000 men. It is a subsidiary of the Northwestern Railroad Company. Being a large corporation and financially independent, it was not susceptible to such an approach as was made to the Solomon Brothers of the Panther Creek Mine, Inc. or to Carl H. Elshoff. The activity of the United Mine Workers seemed to be centered wholly in the fostering of the left wing element. Strong attempts had been made to swing this local and the entire state organization of the Progressives over to the United Mine Workers. At one time the left wing element held a joint meeting with the United Mine Workers. This, however, was strongly censured by Progressive officials and the men were effectively brought back into line. This happened sometime during 1937. Later some of the officials, [REDACTED] were expelled from the Progressives because of their attempts to encourage the return of Progressive locals to the United Mine Workers. This particular local at Gillespie is considered a stronghold of the Progressives inasmuch as the organization originated in that town during September of 1932.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL

b7c

INTERVIEW WITH
[REDACTED] AND
[REDACTED]
(continued)

So far as [REDACTED] knew no approach had ever been made by officials of the U.M.W. to officials of the Superior Coal Company relative to possible collaboration with the United Mine Workers in the organization of the Superior Coal Company. This mine is unquestionably the coal mine that O'LEARY of the U.M.W. had in mind when he stated that United was interested in four coal mines in Illinois, the Mine B Coal Company, Mine A Coal Company, Panther Creek Mine, and a big mine down in the valley with four shafts.

Incidental to the interview with JOHN McCANN, former State Secretary of the P.M.W. of A., Mr. McCANN also verified the fact that the U.M.W. concentrated their efforts of fostering a disunity in the P.M.W. of A. at Gillespie through the left wing element which consists almost entirely of U.M.W. sympathizers.

PENDING.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD

SPRINGFIELD FIELD DIVISION

At Springfield, Illinois

Will conduct the investigation outlined in Bureau letter
dated October 12, 1943.

TITLE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL.

CASE: CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

S.A. : THOMAS H. PIRNIE

DATE : 10/15/43

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ALBANESE, JOE
BESS, DUDLEY C.
BLALOCK, WILLIAM
BOHANNON, CHARLES
BUNGAR, R. CUDGE

CONSOLE, MATTHEW
EDMONSON, RAY

ELSHOFF, CARL H.
EVANS, EARL
FALCETTI, OSCAR
FITZGERALD, ARTHUR

GREENING, ALFRED E.
GROW, JOHN

HECK, NICHOLAS
HECKLEBACH, ED
ILLIEFF, ANNA
ILLIEFF, STEVE

KANE, JOHN R.
KECK, WILLIAM

KLOGA, PETE
LANSKY, WILLIAM

LOCAL #54
LOCAL #7, 469

MCCANN, JOHN
MALICKER, JOHN

PASQUALE, DOMINIC
PROGRESSIVE MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
RANDAZO, CAMELO
RYAN, WILLIAM
SCHEDE, WILLIAM
SIMPSON, R. S.

	17
	2
	21
	19, 21
	21
	1, 30
	21
	17, 25, 27, 28
	1, 19, 20
2, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17,	30
	12
	19
	29
	1, 30
	17, 18
	17
1, 23, 24, 25,	26
	24
	21, 22
	11, 13
	21
	11, 21
	21
	21
	1, 10
	11, 13, 15
	21
	11, 20, 21
	8
	8
1, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,	31
	11, 13
	18, 23, 27, 28
	29
	17
8, 11, 12,	30
	21
	2
11, 13, 20,	21
	4, 5, 6

67c

1, 30
28

8, 12, 17, 20, 30
23, 27, 28
21

[REDACTED]
UNITED MINERWORKERS OF AMERICA

[REDACTED]
WILSON, MIKE

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT JOHN L. LEWIS

FILE NO. 44-845

SECTION NO. 16

SERIALS 185

thru

194

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Case Originated at:	SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS		File:	44-19
Report Made at:	Date:	Period:	Report Made By:	
SAN FRANCISCO	10/19/43	10/18/43	[REDACTED]	

Title:	Character of Case:
JOHN L. LEWIS, RAY EDMUNDSON, WALTER J. JAMES, Officials of the United Mine Workers of America; CARL H. ELSHOFF, Owner of Mine "E", Springfield, Illinois	CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Synopsis:

MARTIN WAGNER, Regional Director, NLRB, San Francisco, reinterviewed concerning Mine "A" controversy. Answers to all questions propounded of no probative aid in instant investigation because WAGNER conducted no active field investigation in the Mine "A" controversy due to the fact that the P.M.W. withdrew their charges before he had a chance to conduct any investigation. Interviews with EDMUNDSON and ELSHOFF were made at the latter's own instance, were held in Chicago and were productive of no information which showed improper activities or irregularities on their part. WAGNER did check the validity of the affidavits secured by the workers of Mine "A" and determined that the U.M.W. apparently did have a bona fide majority of the workers of Mine "A" at the time the contract covering Mine "A" was negotiated with ELSHOFF.

- RUC -

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Approved and Forwarded:	Special Agent in Charge
-------------------------	-------------------------

44-845-185

- 3- Bureau (AMSD)
- 4- Springfield (AMSD) (Encl.)
- 5- San Francisco

18 NOV 8 1943

RECORDED

INDEXED

172

EX-35

COPIES DESTROYED
R-2 JAN 10 1962

NOV 17 1943

COPY IN FILE

San Francisco File #44-19

Reference: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED]
dated 9/10/43, at San Francisco, California.

Springfield letter to Bureau dated September
28, 1943.

San Francisco letter to Bureau dated October
5, 1943.

Washington Field letter to Bureau dated
October 11, 1943.

Details:

The instant investigation is predicated upon a request from the Springfield Field Division that MARTIN WAGNER, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board at San Francisco, be reinterviewed for complete information in his possession concerning the controversy between the Subjects ELSHOFF and EDMUNDSON with the P.M.A. over Mine "A". In requesting this investigation the Springfield Field Division set out six questions which were to be asked WAGNER. The first question is, "Did ELSHOFF indicate whether he or OSCAR FALCETTI, his Superintendent, had indicated to any of the former employees of Mines A that he hoped to mine the seam of coal in Mine A from Mine B?"

WAGNER, who was reinterviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and the writer on October 18, 1943, advised that he never saw OSCAR FALCETTI during his handling of the instant case and did not remember that ELSHOFF told him of making any such statement to his employees.

In response to question 2 which reads, "2. Did ELSHOFF indicate whether he or FALCETTI had advised any former employees of Mine A concerning the belief that he was not obligated to hire any of the former employees of Mine A since he had not taken over a corporation but had merely purchased some of the assets of the corporation?", WAGNER stated that he had not. He advised that he was certain of this because an admission of this sort would admit a violation of the NLRB regulations and WAGNER would have written up this admission of such a violation.

A third question which reads, "3. Did ELSHOFF indicate to WAGNER whether he would have declined to operate Mine A through its own shaft if the former employees of Mine A had not switched affiliations from P.M.A. to U.M.W.?", WAGNER answered this question

"no" without any hesitations on the same basis that he answered question 2 above. In this connection, he stated that the P.M.W. withdrew their charges against the U.M.W. and ELSHOFF before WAGNER got to Springfield from Chicago to conduct an active field investigation. WAGNER never determined what reason P.M.W. had for suddenly discontinuing their charges. He ventured the opinion that it was probably merely a practical realization that for whatever the reason the P.M.W. men at Mine "A" had deserted the P.M.W. and there was no use in spending time and money in an attempt to win them back. He stated, however, that in view of the present investigation it might very well have been that this was not the real reason for the withdrawal of the P.M.W. complaint by WILLIAM KECK, President, on December 13, 1941.

Question number 4 reads as follows: "4. It is noted that EDMUNDSON stated to WAGNER that the employees of Mine A were undoubtedly afraid that ELSHOFF would mine his newly acquired property through Mine B, and that to avoid this they came to him and signed applications for membership in the U.M.W.A. WAGNER should be asked if EDMUNDSON explained why the Mine A employees undoubtedly had this fear, and also whether EDMUNDSON explained why the Mine A employees felt that they could correct the situation by coming to him and signing applications for membership in the U.M.W.A. WAGNER should also be asked whether EDMUNDSON indicated that he or any other U.M.W. official fostered any propaganda which would lead the Mine A employees to believe that Mine A would be operated if they signed up with U.M.W." In answer to this multiple question WAGNER stated that his interviews with EDMUNDSON and ELSHOFF were each made at their own instance; that they occurred in Chicago, Illinois, rather than in Springfield and were undertaken by ELSHOFF and EDMUNDSON in defense of their own activities prior to any investigation by WAGNER. In this connection WAGNER explained that following the filing of a charge by the P.M.W., the NLRB regulations provide that the party defending the charges must be notified of the filing of a complaint. He stated that the answer to all the questions contained in question 4 was "no." He advised that had it been otherwise he would have conducted some field investigation in spite of the fact that the P.M.W. shortly thereafter withdrew their charges.

Question number 5 reads as follows: "WAGNER should be asked whether he inquired of either EDMUNDSON or ELSHOFF to determine whether U.M.W. had any financial interest in Mine A. If WAGNER did not make such inquiries he should be asked whether either EDMUNDSON or ELSHOFF volunteered any information indicating that the assets of Mine A were in fact owned by U.M.W. through BURKE, their attorney". WAGNER's answer to the above question was definitely "no" and WAGNER reiterated his statement that had either

San Francisco File #44-19

EDMUNDSON of ELSHOFF volunteered any such information as this he would have gone ahead and conducted some further investigation in the matter in spite of the fact that the final result of an NLRB investigation is merely remedial and not punitive.

The sixth question reads, "If WAGNER indicates that he had no information concerning the ownership of the assets of Mine A by U.M.W. he should be asked whether the possession of such information at the time of his investigation would have made any difference in his official actions concerning the matter". WAGNER's answer to this question was "yes" for the reasons previously set out above.

In conclusion WAGNER advised that in view of the fact that the P.M.W. complaint had been dismissed and because the NLRB's function in such a matter was merely remedial, he conducted no further investigation in this controversy other than checking the affidavits, signatures and payroll records of the U.M.W. and Mine "A" at Springfield on a subsequent date to determine to his own satisfaction whether in fact U.M.W. had a bona fide majority of the workers in Mine "A" at the time the agreement between the U.M.W. and ELSHOFF was entered into. He stated that the results of his investigation in this matter clearly established a bona fide majority and he did not carry the matter any further.

ENCLOSURES: TO THE SPRINGFIELD FIELD DIVISION

Photostatic copies of the NLRB's reports of MARTIN WAGNER previously furnished the San Francisco Office by Springfield and returned at their own request.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"THE ATTORNEY GENERAL"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TCC:EMS:MRR:JK

114-10

November 4, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: John L. Lewis, et al
Civil Rights and Domestic
Violence

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Acers ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Starke ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓

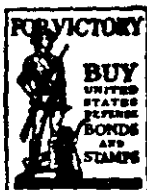
A thorough study has been made of the underlying statutes which the Criminal Division contemplated using in the prosecution of this case. I have discussed these problems with the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, and it is our conclusion that no further investigation is presently necessary.

I wish to express my appreciation to you and to your agents for the splendid work you have done in the investigation of this difficult and complex case.

TCC
TOM C. CLARK
Assistant Attorney General

RECORDED

44-845-186
[REDACTED]



*Blue memo
Ginton
11/5/43*

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DATE November 5, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, et al
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Coffey ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Carson ☒
Mr. Hendon ☒
Mr. Mumford ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Starke ☒
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Beahm ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

Reference is made to the attached memorandum to you from Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark advising that no further investigation in the above case is presently necessary.

In this connection I thought you would be interested in knowing that on the evening of November 4, 1943, Supervisor [redacted] was contacted by Mr. F. C. Coleman of the Criminal Division of the Department who advised that it now appears that there will be no prosecution entertained in this case.

Mr. Coleman further advised that he felt "this is a shame" as the Departmental heads thought that the Bureau had conducted an excellent investigation and had developed a definite violation in this matter, but that the Attorney General's desire to prosecute the case had apparently been overruled by "someone way upstairs". Mr. Coleman intimated that this decision had been made by the President.

As you know the Bureau has conducted and has ~~fully~~ completed an extensive investigation in the captioned matter at the request of the Attorney General to determine if John L. Lewis and officials of the UMW Union, together with Carl H. Elshoff, owner of Mine B, Springfield, Illinois, conspired in violation of the Civil Rights Statutes to injure and oppress Elshoff's employees in the free exercise of the rights secured to them under the National Labor Relations Act.

Respectfully,

Attachment

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

34 NOV 16 1943

(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES SECTION)

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.
- ☐ 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:
44-845-187

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

1 - 845-187

LC
44-845
11/9/43
Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark
From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Reference is made to our previous correspondence in the above entitled matter, your file 144-10, and in particular to your memorandum dated November 4, 1943, advising that no further investigation need be conducted in this case.

There are transmitted herewith for your information four copies of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated November 6, 1943, at Little Rock, Arkansas, in the above entitled matter.

In accordance with advice received from you, no further investigation will be conducted in this matter.

Enclosure *g*

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Coffey _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Acers _____
Carson _____
Harbo _____
Hendon _____
Mumford _____
Starke _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 11

NOV 9 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Gant

[REDACTED]



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

November 11, 1943

44-845

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WELCH

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ET AL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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 _____

There are attached 17 copies of a chart entitled "Chronological Sequence of Significant Events," which were prepared at the request of the Criminal Division of the Department by [REDACTED]. The attached charts are small copies of the large chart, which was approximately 30"x40" and which was transmitted to the Department by memorandum dated September 29, 1943. These small copies of the chart were prepared for possible transmission to the Springfield Office for use in connection with grand jury proceedings.

In view of the fact that the Criminal Division advised by memorandum dated November 4, 1943, that there would be no further investigation necessary in this case, the attached charts are being retained in the file in the above captioned matter.

Respectfully

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

b7c

RECORDED
INDEXED

44-845-188



430

Chronological Sequence of Significant Events

SIGNIFICANT DATES

1937

1938

1939

1940

1941

1942

1943

1937

1938

1939

1940

1941

1942

1943

FEB. 6 MILLER ACCOUNT
OPENED
MAY 12 MINE "B"
SHUTS DOWN

NOV. 6 MINE "B"
REOPENS OPEN SHOP

MAR. 14 CLOSED SHOP
U.M.W.

\$140,590

\$69,000

\$400,000

\$60,000

Panther
Creek
Mine

Mine "A"

Mine "B"

JUL. 29, -\$3,300
OCT. 28, -\$2,000
OCT. 30, -\$2,000
NOV. 1, -\$4,000
NOV. 3, -\$2,000

NOV. 26, -\$3,500
DEC. 14, -\$1,000
DEC. 18, -\$5,000
DEC. 29, -\$1,000

JAN. 18, -\$5,100
MAR. 1, -\$4,000
MAR. 1, -\$3,000
MAR. 15, -\$10,000
APR. 22, -\$5,000
MAY 16, -\$2,500

JUN. 8, -\$2,500
AUG. 4, -\$9,000
OCT. 3, -\$13,000
NOV. 4, -\$1,100
NOV. 7, -\$7,100
DEC. 5, -\$7,050

JAN. 9, -\$7,000
FEB. 15, -\$8,000
FEB. 27, -\$1,000
MAR. 4, -\$2,500
MAR. 8, -\$8,000
APR. 11, -\$7,500

APR. 28, -\$2,000
JUN. 27, -\$2,500
AUG. 4, -\$2,500
SEP. 8, -\$2,500
NOV. 2, -\$2,440

NOV. 18, -\$5,000
DEC. 11, -\$3,000

DEC. 11, -\$1,500
DEC. 26, -\$2,000

JAN. 15, -\$2,500
JUL. 10, -\$5,000
AUG. 3, -\$1,000

AUG. 7, -\$5,000
OCT. 18, -\$6,000
DEC. 11, -\$20,000

MAR. 19, -\$16,000

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Springfield, Illinois
November 16, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: JOHN L. LEWIS, ETAL
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Dear Sir:

Inasmuch as the above entitled case has been placed in "closed" status in this office, we are forwarding under separate cover one copy of Special Agent [REDACTED] report dated September 23, 1943, which was being held for Mr. FRANK COLEMAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

Very truly yours,

FRED HALLFORD
SAC



1134
NOV 17 1943

44-445-185

DEFERRED RECORDING
RECORDED
144-445-185
33 NOV 1943

TOM C. CLARK
Assistant Attorney General

Department of Justice
Washington

December 2, 1943

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: John L. Lewis, et al.

In memorandum to you dated July 20, 1943, the Bureau was requested to undertake investigation of this case and, if possible, to complete the investigation by October 1, 1943. It was recognized then that this request imposed a task of extraordinary difficulty. As was stated in the memorandum to you of August 19, 1943, investigation by the Bureau was "undertaken in a spirit of achieving the impossible." By the end of September, the investigation was complete.

The Bureau deserves great credit for this achievement.

Respectfully,

TOM C. CLARK,
Assistant Attorney General.

RECORDED

INDEXED

EX - 49

44-945-192
F B I
18 DEC 8 1943



DEC 23 1943

44-845

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

Springfield, Illinois
July 12, 1944

Director, F.B.I.

Re: JOHN L. LEWIS
UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is advised that on July 10, 1944, Mr. RAY EDMUNDSON, former President of District 12 of the United Mine Workers of America, Springfield, Illinois, and now a leader of the autonomy movement among the U.M.W., called at this office and advised he desired an interpretation of the Federal Civil Rights Statute so that it could be determined whether the statute was being violated by JOHN L. LEWIS of the United Mine Workers of America and other members of the United Mine Workers of America.

I informed Mr. EDMUNDSON that I could not interpret the statute for him but if he desired an interpretation of the statute he might desire to contact the U. S. Attorney. I informed him, however, if he had any facts in his possession indicating a violation of the Civil Rights Statute I would be glad to furnish these facts to the Attorney General so that the Attorney General could determine whether in fact the Civil Rights Statute had been violated.

For the Bureau's information, RAY EDMUNDSON is the leader of a drive for autonomy of District 12 of the United Mine Workers of America and is also branching out throughout the coal mining areas and holding meetings in connection with this same drive. Newspaper releases indicate RAY EDMUNDSON is endeavoring to replace JOHN L. LEWIS as the head of the United Mine Workers of America.

EDMUNDSON'S general complaint to me was to the effect that in connection with meetings which were being called by him, JOHN L. LEWIS had sent out a directive to various members of the United Mine Workers of America, advising them that the meetings being called by the autonomy group were unauthorized meetings and anyone in attendance at these meetings would be charged with a violation of a portion of the constitution of the U.M.W.A. in that they would be attending an unauthorized meeting.

Mr. EDMUNDSON informed he had several instances in mind where persons had been notified not to attend these meetings called by the autonomy group and that he believed this coercion directed toward members of the



COPIES DESTROYED
JAN 10 1962

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
183

14-45-191
F B I
30 JUL 1944

Director

- 2 -

7-12-44


U.M.W.A. to keep them away from these meetings was a deprivation of the rights of the individual miners guaranteed by the Constitution and he was of the opinion that possibly the civil rights of these individuals were being violated.

Mr. EDMUNDSON did not desire at the time he called at this office to furnish me with specific facts and instances, but stated he might either again call at this office and furnish specific facts and documentary evidence, or he might personally make a trip to Washington, D. C. and outline the facts to the Attorney General or a representative of the Attorney General.

This information is being supplied to the Bureau at this time merely as a matter of information inasmuch as it is highly probable that Mr. EDMUNDSON will return to this office with considerable documentary evidence or a large number of personal illustrations of the actions on the part of JOHN L. LEWIS and the United Mine Workers to prevent individual members of the U.M.W.A. from attending the various autonomy meetings throughout the region.

More detailed information in regard to the autonomy drive led by RAY EDMUNDSON will be found by the Bureau in the case entitled "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA; INTERNAL SECURITY -C," Bureau File 100-70,071.

Very truly yours,


FRED HALLFORD
Special Agent in Charge.

PH:lmj
100-6841
44-0

TELETYPE

JUL 14 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

68198

FIELD

7-14-44

5-10

DKJ

URGENT

L. LEWIS, UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIVIL RIGHTS AND

1. TOLERANCE. BY LETTER DATED JULY TWELFTH LAST I ADVISED BUREAU THAT RAY EDMUNDSON, FORMER PRESIDENT, DISTRICT TWELVE, U. M. W. A., SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, AND NOW LEADER OF AUTONOMY MOVEMENT AMONG U. M. W. A., CALLED AT THIS OFFICE ON JULY TENTH LAST AND STATED THAT JOHN L. LEWIS HAD SENT OUT A DIRECTIVE TO VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE U. M. W. A. ADVISING THEM THAT THE MEETINGS BEING CALLED BY AUTONOMY GROUP WERE UNAUTHORIZED MEETINGS AND ANYONE IN ATTENDANCE AT THESE MEETINGS WOULD BE CHARGED WITH A VIOLATION OF A PORTION OF CONSTITUTION OF U. M. W. A. IN THAT THEY WOULD BE ATTENDING AN UNAUTHORIZED MEETING. EDMUNDSON DID NOT FURNISH ME WITH ANY SPECIFIC FACTS IN THIS MATTER BUT STATED HE HAD SEVERAL INSTANCES IN MIND WHERE PERSONS HAD BEEN NOTIFIED BY JOHN L. LEWIS NOT TO ATTEND THESE MEETINGS CALLED BY AUTONOMY GROUP, AND HE BELIEVED THIS COERCION DIRECTED TOWARD MEMBERS OF U. M. W. A. TO KEEP THEM AWAY FROM THESE MEETINGS WAS DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL MINERS GUARANTEED BY THE CONSTITUTION, AND HE WAS OF THE OPINION THAT POSSIBLY CIVIL RIGHTS OF THESE INDIVIDUALS ARE BEING VIOLATED. EDMUNDSON, WHEN HE CALLED AT OFFICE, DID NOT DESIRE TO FURNISH ANY SPECIFIC FACTS BUT INDICATED HE WOULD EITHER CALL AT THIS OFFICE AGAIN AND FURNISH SPECIFIC FACTS AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE OR HE COULD

PERSONALLY MAKE TRIP TO WASHINGTON, D. C. AND OUTLINE FACTS TO ATTORNEY

GENERAL.

RECORDED

144-845-7
F B
30 JUL 18 1944

CC: Ladd
b7c

memo A 78
7/15/44 (man)

PAGE TWO

FOR BUREAUS INFORMATION, TODAYS EDITION OF SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER CARRIED HEADLINE TO THE EFFECT THAT EDMUNDSON WAS ASKING U. S. PROBE OF LEWIS UNION RULE. NEWSPAPER RELEASE INDICATES TELEGRAM WAS DIRECTED TO ATTORNEY GENERAL TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED VIOLATIONS AND ALSO ASKED THAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ARRANGE A CONFERENCE WITH HIM AND OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS GROUP SO THAT THEY COULD SUBMIT SUCH DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE THAT MIGHT BE PERTINENT TO THE ISSUE. THE ABOVE DETAILS BEING FURNISHED FOR BUREAUS INFORMATION.

HALLFORD

END
ACK PLS

SHOLD

614 PM OK FBI WASH SLS

7/15/44

68197

RECORDED

The Attorney General

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

JOHN L. LEWIS

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

Information has been received from the Springfield Office of this Bureau that on July 14, 1944, the Springfield, Illinois newspaper "State Register" carried headlines and a news story to the effect that Ray Edmundson, former President of the Illinois District #12 of the United Mine Workers of America, was asking a probe of John L. Lewis' Union rule. The release indicated that a telegram had been directed to you as the Attorney General, requesting an investigation of alleged violations and asking that a conference be arranged between you, Edmundson, and others of his group in order that pertinent, documentary evidence of violations by Lewis might be submitted.

For your information, Ray Edmundson was formerly the Appointive Head of District #12 of the United Mine Workers of America. According to the public press, Edmundson recently resigned from this position and has been leading a move to regain autonomy rule for certain districts of the UMWA presently under the direction of officials appointed by the National Headquarters of the Union. Newspapers have also carried announcements that Edmundson, during the latter part of June, 1944, declared his intention of running against Lewis for the Presidency of the UMWA at the next Union convention.

Edmundson called at the Springfield Office of the Bureau on July 10, 1944, and asked an interpretation of the Federal Civil Rights Statute. He stated he desired this information in order to be able to determine whether the Statute was being violated by John L. Lewis and other members of the UMWA by their actions toward Union members who were participating in the autonomy campaign. His interpretation of the Statute, of course, was made and Edmundson was advised that any facts indicating a violation would be received for appropriate action.

Edmundson made only a general complaint that in connection with autonomy conferences which were being called by him, John L. Lewis had sent out a directive to various UMWA members, advising them that the meetings were unauthorized and that anyone in attendance would be charged by the Union with a violation of the portion of the UMWA constitution dealing with such matters. No specific facts in this regard were furnished but Edmundson said he had several instances in mind in which individuals had been notified not to attend the autonomy meeting. He stated he might call again on the Springfield Office to furnish specific facts and instances, together with documentary evidence, or that he might make a trip to Washington, D. C. to personally present the facts to you or to one of your representatives. Edmundson indicated that the alleged coercion directed against members of the UMWA to keep them from attending meetings he had called was a deprivation of the civil rights of the coal miners guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

No action is being taken by the Bureau but it was believed you would be interested because of Edmundson's reported intention of discussing the matter with you.

Tom C. Clark
Assistant Attorney General

RECEIVED D.C.

11:00 AM

7-17-44

File

b7c

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Springfield, Illinois,
August 26, 1944

Director, F.B.I.

Re: ⁰JOHN L. LEWIS, et al.
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
Bureau file 44-845

Dear Sir:

In connection with the investigation of the above entitled case this office accumulated almost two complete file cabinets full of exhibits consisting of photostatic copies of forms and documents supplied by the Bureau, and original signed statements taken from numerous persons interviewed in this case.

The Bureau is requested to advise as to whether it will be permissible to destroy the exhibits as above outlined in this case, inasmuch as it appears that no further action is to be taken in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Fred Hallford
FRED HALLFORD,
Special Agent in Charge.

FH:ejc
44-18

DEFERRED RECORDING

44-845-193

RECORDED

b7c

b7c
[REDACTED]
9-1-44

44-845-193

0
RECORDED

Assistant Attorney General, Tom C. Clark

John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

JOHN L. LEWIS, et al

CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Reference is made to our prior correspondence in the case which was also referred to as the Mine B Coal Case Springfield, Illinois.

The Springfield Office of this Bureau has now advised has two complete file cabinets full of exhibits consisting of photocopies of forms and documents which were supplied for the most part by you and which also consist of signed statements taken from numerous interviewed in this case.

It would be appreciated if you would advise whether these and signed statements should be retained or whether it will be permitted to destroy them.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 10

SEP - 2 1944 P.M.

RECEIVED HEADQUARTERS
SEP 2 1944

51 SEP 11 1944

123

b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: September 5, 1944

FROM : *CC* Tom C. Clark, Assistant Attorney General

TCC:SPM:AM

144-11

SUBJECT: JOHN L. LEWIS, et al.,
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

Mr. A. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

68195

Reference is made to your memorandum of September 2, 1944, inquiring whether there is any objection to the destruction of the exhibits obtained in the investigation of the above-captioned matter.

You are advised that the Criminal Division has no objection to the disposition of these exhibits.

DELETED

HANDLED
SEP 16 1944

RECORDED

144-845-194
F B I
27 SEP 16 1944

b7c

Att-loc Springfield
9/14/44

September 14, 1944

68195

Federal Bureau of Investigation

SAC, Springfield

John Edgar Hoover, Director

JOHN L. LEWIS, et al
CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Reference is made to your letter dated August 26, 1944, in the captioned matter, your file reference 44-18, wherein you request advice as to whether it will be permissible to destroy certain exhibits in this case.

For your information the Criminal Division of the Department has now advised the Bureau that there is no objection to the destruction of the exhibits obtained in the investigation of the above captioned matter.

In view of this opinion expressed by the Department you may destroy the exhibits referred to in your reference letter.

RECORDED

44-845-174

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 14 1944	
FBI - SPRINGFIELD	

FILED
17
960

act
Aug 24



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOHN L. LEWIS

PART 12 OF 13

**FILE NUMBERS: 44-845 AND
62-2998**

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT JOHN L. LEWIS

FILE NO. 44-845

SECTION NO. A

SERIALS 3/30/43

thru

11/22/43

Evidence Not Strong Enough D. J. Believed I Case Against Jol

By United Press

Justice Department officials would not commit-
ports that they had abandoned plans to have
jury determine whether United Mine Workers
L. Lewis and the Mine B. Coal Co., Springfield, Ill.
civil rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction. The
that the department had decided that evidence it
relating since mid-summer did not warrant action.

Atty. Gen. Biddle was known to have
assigned some of his top-flight attor-
neys to the case, which involved a
question whether the transaction was
in violation of the Wagner Act right
of Mine B. employees to bargain col-
lectively. That would have been con-
sidered a violation of the 73-year-old
civil rights statute.

It was said that Lewis lent or gave
about \$350,000 to the company in 1938,
allegedly to cover its losses in a lock-
out of employees who were members of
the AFL Progressive Mine Workers.
Evidence of the transaction was
brought to the department's attention
by the Internal Revenue Bureau, which
discovered it while investigating a pos-
sible income tax case. It later was
found that no tax law violation was
involved.

- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Gandy

b7c John Galt

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
87 NOV 22 1943

449
61 NOV 22 1943

Tax Trouble

Justice Dept. May Act in Lewis Case

By Linton Burkett

The Department of Justice will decide "very soon," possibly during this week, whether it will seek grand jury action against John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, on charges involving income taxes, it was revealed last night by Gerald L. Wallace, assistant attorney general.

While withholding details of the information in the hands of the Justice Department, Wallace said that there had been received from the Treasury Department data relative to an alleged deal whereby Lewis is said to have contributed funds to an Illinois mine operator which were to be used to fight an American Federation of Labor mine union. The crux of the probe revolves around whether these funds were properly reported or income tax returns made by the mine operator and whether Lewis would be involved in any possible effort at tax evasion.

Wallace said a decision as to whether any action would be sought would be made after the return of Samuel O. Clark, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, who has charge of the matter. Clark was out of the city yesterday but is expected to return the first part of the week.

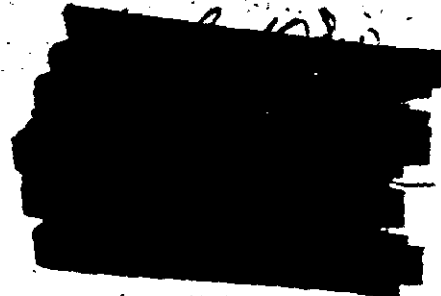
However, the only comment Wallace would make for publication was:

"I can say only that we did receive information from the Treasury Department relative to Lewis and funds received by a mine operator. We are studying the material and a decision will be made very soon."

He would not disclose the name of the mine operator.

K. C. Adams, normally spokesman for Lewis, said a grand jury in Springfield, Ill., received the information last week and refused to return an indictment, but admitted that the case was presented as a matter under the National Labor Relations Act rather than as an income tax matter.

Mr. Tolson _____
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 _____



b
7
c
File in
44-845-

filed 144-845-1
NOT RECORDED
87 NOV 18 1943

56 NOV 18 1943

THE WASHINGTON POST
MORNING EDITION
NOV 14 1943
Date _____

John L. Lewis' War of Nerves

JOHN L. LEWIS' announcement that his calling off of the coal strike is merely another "truce" till June 20 once more demonstrates that this would-be fuhrer of American labor, who has just been fulsomely eulogized by Hitler's *Voelkischer Beobachter*, will stop at nothing to gain his ends. There can be no compromise with this war of nerves. Before June 20, if no settlement of the differences between coal miners and operators has been reached, the government must act to prevent any further sabotage.

From the standpoint of the country and the mine workers, Lewis' second coal strike was disastrous. But from the standpoint of Lewis himself, the strike brought certain compensations. It interfered with war production. It allowed him to prove his loyalty to the defeatists and to those Republicans who support a negotiated peace and the appeasement of Hoover, Taft, Vandenberg, Landon, and Ham Fish. For Lewis must be credited with putting over the union-busting Smith-Connally bill in the House. In addition, he weakened the fight against inflation. He seriously delayed efforts to get on with the war. His actions will result in the deaths of more young Americans than could be accounted for by a wolf-pack of Nazi submarines or a division of Axis troops.

Lewis has indulged in a good deal of self-righteous posturing. He has talked of his devotion to the rank-

and-file miners, but his actions during the mine "truce" belied his words. He refused, with the eager collaboration of the mine operators, to push for settlement of the miners' demands during the period of the "truce." Instead, he blocked negotiations, turned his back on the War Labor Board's every effort to settle the dispute equitably, while he carefully perfected plans to violate labor's no-strike agreement once again, and by so doing to endanger the security of the labor movement.

His timing is worth consideration. He ordered the second strike just as the Smith-Connally bill reached the House floor, and called off the strike the moment the bill was passed. Thereby, Lewis advanced his plot against both the CIO and AFL. Thereby, he made his "contribution" to the Hoover-Taft scheme to throw the domestic economy into confusion, from which reaction hopes to "rescue" it with a negotiated peace, a sellout to the enemy. At the time of Munich, Daladier played chorus to Chamberlain. Now Lewis is Daladier to Hoover and his friends.

Though the House passed the legislation Rep. Howard Smith has been trying to slip through for years, it can still be stopped in the Senate or, if that fails, by mobilizing proper support behind the presidential veto. President Roosevelt and the heads of key government agencies have expressed opposition to this war-wrecking bill.

It must also be recognized that Lewis has been able to seduce a large number of coal miners only because they have justified grievances which he has pretended to support. Apart from the wage question, the principal source of these grievances is the continued failure to keep living costs within bounds. At the White House meeting of Labor's Victory Board, Presidents Murray and Green stressed that the anti-inflation program was being undermined by OPA Director Prentiss Brown's vacillations and by the concerted attack of reactionaries in Congress, in the Republican Party, and from inside the OPA itself. The refusal so far to grant subsidies to make possible the roll-back of prices plays into the hands of Lewis and his masters. Lewis has made much of the high cost of living while deliberately spurring inflation. He has gambled on smashing OPA, hoping for uncontrolled inflation which will debauch the economy. The real weapon against Lewis is to push prices back to the levels of September 1942.

Lewis has done his best to wreck and divide. His entry into the AFL would give him another and greater opportunity to scuttle organized labor. The President stressed this point when he met the labor representatives, and added his wish—which is the wish of the win-the-war groups everywhere—for unity between the AFL and CIO. Lewis cannot survive such unity, or the resultant inflation which it would impose on him.

This is a clipping from
page 6 of the
NEW MASSES for

Clipped from the Seat
of Government

51 NOV - 0 243

Lewis Signs Wage Pact With Ickes; Ends Strike

Basic Daily Pay of \$8.50
provided; Contract Goes to WLB

By JAMES A. WHEELER
PM's National Editor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—John L. Lewis and Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes today presented the WLB (War Labor Board) with a formula for ending the eight-months-old coal wage crisis. It was not immediately clear whether the Board would accept the present.

In four conferences lasting a total of only one and a half hours, the United Mine Workers' leader and the one Government official who has remained on cordial speaking terms with him throughout the coal conflict, labored and brought forth a rabbit. Most observers expected the WLB to spend many turbulent hours deciding whether to accept the agreement or to precipitate a new collision.

Cuts Lunch Period

Two key provisions in the agreement laid the basis on which the UMW Policy Committee last night ordered the coal miners to return to the pits:

¶ The UMW reduced the miners' customary lunch period from 30 to 15 minutes. The additional working time will give the miners daily pay equivalent to the terms of the UMW contract with Illinois operators rejected by the WLB. They will get \$8.50 a day instead of the \$8.12½ which was granted in the WLB decision.

¶ The same daily wage will be paid to other miners throughout the

time cut and the arbitrary fixing of travel time at 45 minutes throughout the Appalachian area—are the issues that may cause the sharpest controversy within the WLB.

Ickes and Lewis estimated that an additional 20 million tons of bituminous and 2 million tons of anthracite coal would be yielded by the additional work time, but other observers expressed doubt that the miners would faithfully abide by the 15-minute luncheon period and might interpret it for themselves as a face-saving formula which they were not compelled to recognize.

'Victory' Debate

The agreement also created much debate as to the extent of the victory which Lewis has won if the WLB grants its approval. This again appeared to depend on whether the rank-and-file miners rebelled against the curtailment of their luncheon period or chose to accept the plan as an easy way out of the deadlock.

Some labor sources contended

There was the usual scramble by each side to justify its acceptance of the revised wording of the Connally resolution. Connally and Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), a member of the subcommittee, insisted that the new paragraph really didn't say anything more than the original resolution. Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.), Carl A. Hatch (D., N. M.) and others of the strong resolution bloc said it certainly did.

Obviously the new form is a lot stronger, if for no other reason than that it gives outright support to the Moscow declaration.

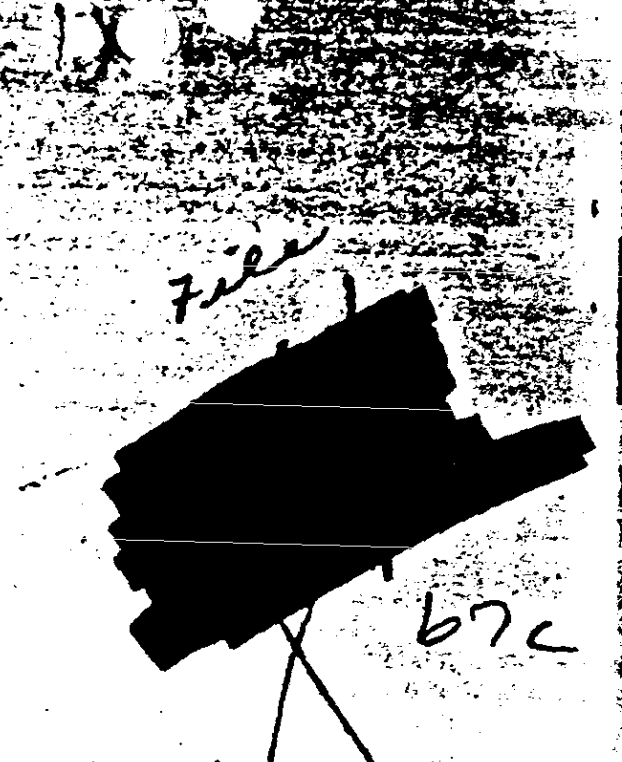
Dr. Karpman is seriously concerned about the morals of the Varga hustlers who hang out around Page 60 every month in their modesty and innocence. I do believe, he said, "there is a sin among the Varga girls."

The defense put into evidence that Karpman is seriously concerned about the morals of the Varga hustlers who hang out around Page 60 every month in their modesty and innocence. I do believe, he said, "there is a sin among the Varga girls."

Oh, I keep that book here, Karpman said yesterday, tapping his forehead. Bromley signed his wishful sigh, and his emissary brightened up visibly. They had looked there.

OK, Joe?

13 NOV 12 1943



INDEXED
29 144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 5 1943

This is a clipping from
page 5 of P M
for Nov. 4, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

Mines Seized by F.I. After Coal Men Strike

Next Move Up to Lewis; Ickes Again Put in Charge

By JAMES A. WHEELER
F.I.'s National Editor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The fourth nationwide coal strike today resembled a movie that everybody had already seen three times.

Once again John L. Lewis had dawdled while the miners sul-
lenly and silently struck; and once again President Roosevelt had
ordered Government seizure of the
mines as the first move toward end-
ing the walkout.

Today according to the old and
familiar scenario it is Lewis' turn
to stride onto the stage and an-
nounce—after due deliberation with
his colleagues—that the coal miners
will return to work.

Lewis Silent

But there were still some uncer-
tain elements in the performance;
Lewis gave no assurance that he
would play his customary part now
that the President has set the stage
for him. Following issuance of the
White House order last night he
maintained his usual reticence; he
was not expected to speak out until
the U.M.W. policy committee as-
sembles at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

While it is generally anticipated
that he will yield, it is highly un-
certain whether he will swallow
the wage-terms laid down by the
War Labor Board or whether he
will decree that the miners work
under the conditions of their old
contract pending some new nego-
tiations or talk or maneuvers.

FDR Acts Promptly

Another unpredictable item is
whether the rank-and-file miners,
apparently further embittered and
rebellious over the latest develop-
ments, will troop willingly to the
mine when the flags go up. Most
believe Lewis and his
back-to-work
— he a last-

strike, after the government has
taken over the mines, would make
union officials liable to prosecution
under the criminal penalties of the
Smith-Connally act.

Seizure of the mines brought no
joy to the coal operators who have
repeatedly claimed they are the
innocent victims of this procedure.
Edward R. Burke, spokesman for
the Southern Appalachian Opera-
tors, lamented last night:

"It would seem that in a sensible
and reasonable society there should
be some way of punishing the
guilty and not the innocent party."

While the operators brooded
FDR's action had banished any
doubt in Lewis' mind that the
Government would try to wait him
out. Once again the next move is
Lewis'; if he hesitates, the White
House will again not wait for his
answer. The reel is moving faster
this time.

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

4 NOV 8 1943

This is a clipping from
page 7 of PM

for Nov. 2, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

The War Labor Board has
rejected the Brewster Aero-
nautics Corp. and the United Auto
Corp. to sign a new con-
tract designed to eliminate union-
plant discord at the three Brew-
ster plants.

13 NOV 11 1943

The CIO's Path

AS A third day of the general coal strike passed, with John L. Lewis still holding a club over the nation's war effort, millions of Americans both at home and in the armed forces are boiling with indignation that such a situation could happen in the midst of war.

The miners are mistakenly following Lewis in this disastrous strike because they have so far, seen no other leadership in their union. They are isolated from the rest of the labor movement and are not fully aware that there are ways other than strikes through which they can win their demands.

The CIO, now in convention at Philadelphia, took a stand that showed once more that it really expresses the patriotism and will of the workers. Its program should be brought to the miners. The CIO called for scrapping of the outworn "Little Steel" formula and for wage adjustment. But not for the purpose of doing away with a stabilization program, but in order to assure it.

The CIO further declared that it is possible to win this policy and wage adjustment only if the no-strike pledge is strictly upheld. It called upon the miners and railroad workers to join with the CIO in a drive to win the people for the change.

The leaders of the American Federation of Labor, on the other hand, are still silent on the mine strike. This strengthens the suspicion that the AFL's convention at Boston delayed readmission of Lewis because it did not want to have the embarrassing strike on its hands. These schemers may rest assured, however, that when the score is added up they, too, will not escape some responsibility.

The CIO shows not only that its first concern is for the war, but it also recognizes that you can't win America for wage adjustments, price roll-back and a fair tax program by a policy that plays into the hands of the defeatists and their Lewises.

To win the people, labor has to really put forward its entire united strength—CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, miners. The Lewis path is one that serves those who want to drive away public support from labor.

The AFL's members, as vitally interested as the CIO in the policy outlined at Philadelphia, have the big task of bringing out their unions for it. To do so they must bring the full weight of their pressure against the Woll-Hutcheson Republican defeatist forces who are engaged in intrigues with Lewis in efforts to smash the CIO when labor unity is the urgency.

This is a clipping from
page 8 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date Nov. 4, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

144-545-A
NOT RECORDED
35 NOV 8 1943

530
NOV 11 1943

67c

Mine Strike JA

IN ORDERING government seizure of the mines, President Roosevelt took the only course open to him to protect the interests of a nation at war.

In ordering the fourth mine strike, John L. Lewis has once more extended a helping hand to the Axis, and he did it at the very moment when the cables on the Moscow conference agreements were spelling out an early doom for Hitler. While Senators Reynolds and Wheeler, Lewis' political friends, were mouthing their dissatisfaction because the last weapons were knocked out of Hitler's hands, Lewis sought to knife the home front.

Once more the country can see who really leads labor. At Philadelphia, the CIO convention under President Philip Murray's leadership, reaffirmed its unqualified no-strike pledge at a special order of business. The CIO fully recognizes that Hitler's doom is near, but it also recognizes that it will still take hard fighting and sacrifices to make that possible. It warned against complacency, Lewis is scabbing upon that policy of labor, and is exploiting the grievances of the miners to accomplish his purpose.

As we have stated many times, the miners are justified in their dissatisfaction with the WLB agreement. But this cannot serve as an excuse for the strike.

The reactionary bloc in Congress which even at this hour is preparing to fight the President's program for a roll-back in prices that he outlined in his food subsidy message Monday, is, like Lewis, responsible for the situation; so are the profit-hungry employers and so is the inflexible attitude of some government officials and the War Labor Board.

But by striking and playing into the hands of labor's enemies, the miners are jeopardizing their own interests both as workers and citizens. They should instead join the general stream of labor in a campaign to win a sound stabilization program, price roll-backs, democratic taxes and wage adjustments. Through a united effort, labor could win much without harming the war effort.

This is a clipping from
page 8 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date Nov 3, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

744-895-A
NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 5 1943

67c

530

NOV 5 1943

Lewis Stalls, Strike Continues

Confers With Ickes, Shutdown Crippling Output

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—With many vital war plants already feeling a fuel pinch, John L. Lewis tonight still made no move to end the coal strike of 330,000 coal miners.

Despite President Roosevelt's back-to-work ultimatum to the miners asking them to report to work by Wednesday morning, a scheduled meeting of the union's policy committee was not convened this afternoon.

The committee was subject to immediate call, however, as Lewis was in conference with Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes, whom the President appointed as government custodian of all the mines.

PRODUCTION AT STANDSTILL

The nation's coal mines were flying the Stars and Stripes today, the symbol that they are government property, by order of the President. Production everywhere was practically at a standstill.

While no statement was issued, and none promised later tonight, the conference between Lewis and Ickes was believed to be on efforts to reach an agreement on the basis of the War Labor Board decision. The President has authorized Ickes to negotiate such an agreement.

Lewis planned to meet with a 25-man subcommittee of the policy committee that was named yesterday to bring back a report on the situation. Presumably they will meet to hear a report on the talks with Ickes.

Ickes warned that unless output is quickly resumed the government may have to institute a share-the-coal program. He froze some 2,000,000 tons of coal in transit and restricted retail fuel deliveries as further conservation measures.

Failure to agree and continued interruption of production may lead Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson to use his Presidentially-conferred authority to withhold the union's dues-check-off funds, cancel miners' draft deferments and withhold certificates of availability for employment from those who refuse to work.

Ickes' action restricting retail fuel deliveries means retail dealers and other selling in less than car-load lots are banned from deliveries. Consumers are prohibited from accepting soft coal unless they have less than 10 days' supply on hand. Deliveries to households within these limits are limited to one ton each.

In his warning of a possible share-the-coal program, he said it would be instituted among households to protect the health of war workers. He hoped it would prove unnecessary but said if it was needed he was confident persons with more than sufficient coal would gladly share it.

He informed presidents of all coal companies producing more than 50 tons a day that the primary aim of government management is maintenance of full production for the effective prosecution of the war.

"All officials and employees of the company are to perform their usual functions and duties in connection with the mine operations," he said.

This is a clipping from
page 1 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date Nov. 3, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 6 1943

532
245
61 NOV 10 1943

Coal Is Ammunition

EVERY patriotic miner will agree and support the President's assertion that "we can no more tolerate the letting down of coal production than we can tolerate letting down the shipping of supplies to our fighting men."

This means that the policies of John L. Lewis sabotaging the prosecution of the war must not be tolerated. Coal production must continue. A fourth general coal strike must not be permitted.

This is the course to take irrespective of merits or demerits of the War Labor Board's decision. The four labor members on the WLB, and the editorial columns of this paper, have already expressed criticism of some of the provisions of the WLB decision on the proposed contract for the soft coal miners, as well as on its 32-cent anthracite raise.

The President has correctly stressed some of the good features of the decision, especially the recognition for the first time of the principle of portal-to-portal pay for which some compensation is granted. This is undoubtedly a partial victory. And it is principally due to the vigorous voice President Philip Murray of the CIO raised in behalf of the miners.

But for the miners now to take again to the Lewis strike path is to undermine the chances for a further adjustment in their wage standards and at the same time to harm the entire labor movement. Further improvement for them will be possible only if the fight is successful against the congressional bloc that is scuttling sound stabilization; against the profits-first crowd and against the tax-the-poor crowd, as against those who cling to the outward "Little Steel" raise limit.

But this fight can succeed only by labor fully honoring its no-strike pledge and carrying its fight to the people through united political struggle.

530
34 NOV 11 1943

44-245-A
NOT RECORDED
35 NOV 8 1943
This is a clipping from
page 8 of the

DAILY WORKER
Date Nov 1 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

676

Lewis Meets UMW Officials

as Miners Avoid Pits

FDR Still Firm; Won't Allow Further Defiance of WLB

By JAMES A. WECHSLER

PM's National Editor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—John L. Lewis, who enjoys big moments, faced a long hour of decision today.

While thousands of restive, angry coal miners stayed away from the pits in the fourth general strike of 1943, Lewis prepared to go into session here with 200 officials of the United Mine Workers union.

They assembled in the face of President Roosevelt's warning that he would act to "insure" production of coal if the UMW rejected the latest wage terms laid down by the WLB (War Labor Board).

As the UMW chiefs gathered Government officials were watching the clock. Although the President had fixed no exact deadline for acceptance of the WLB's decision, it will be certain he would not tolerate any prolonged filibuster by the miners leaders. Some sources doubted he would wait longer than nightfall for his answer.

War of Nerves

In customary fashion Lewis gave no advance hint of any recommendations or remarks he may make to the union's policy committee. He was once again carrying his war of nerves to the breaking point. He remained in silent seclusion over the week end.

There was no visible crack in the solidarity of the miners ranks as the eight-month-old conflict reached a new climax. Once again, without an official signal, they appeared ready to invoke their ancient slogan: "No contract, no work."

At the same time Government officials, led by President Roosevelt, were reported more determined than ever to "throw the book" at the UMW if it renewed its defiance of the WLB. No talk of compromise was in the air.

Possible Measures

Possible measures being discussed ranged from immediate cancellation of the UMW's check-off privileges to ultimate re-seizure of the mines, prosecution of any strike leaders under the Smith-Connally law and induction of miners who refused to work. Whether any or all of these steps would produce coal remained to be seen. The prevailing view appeared to be that Lewis would not risk the test.

Some officials contended it would be easier to promote a back-to-work movement this time since the WLB has approved an agreement that substantially increases the miners' take-home-pay—even though it falls 37¢ cents a day short of the Illinois pact submitted to the Board. But others voiced doubt that Lewis and his policy committee could halt the insurgence promptly even if they voted to accept the contract.

Way Out for Lewis

One "out" had been suggested to the UMW chiefs by President Roosevelt Friday and reiterated in a weekend message from the WLB. Answering Lewis' claim that the new agreement would involve a cut in the basic wage-rate, the Board formally told him it would approve a clause guaranteeing that no miners receive less for a day's work than they obtained under the old contract.

If he is unwilling to face a fight to the finish, Lewis could conceivably cite this guarantee as remov-

ing his objection to the WLB's terms.

There were reports, moreover, that Lewis might receive some assurance from the White House of the WLB that the major outlines of the WLB's wage proposal would be extended to cover other sections of the Appalachian region. One informed source took the view that the new strike was primarily designed to win that assurance.

In any case the next move was up to the miners' chieftain. Nobody knew whether he would respond with a bang or a whimper.

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

4 NOV 8 1943

This is a clipping from page 5 of PM

for Nov. 1, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of Government

13 NOV 11 1943

Mine Seizure Likely Move If Workers Go on Strike

Roosevelt Won't Act
Until After UMW
Meeting Monday;
142,000 Men Out

Strife Within

WAR LABOR BOARD public members protest charge by AFL members of the board that coal decision was dictated by other Government agencies. Wayne Morse demands that they prove or retract the charges. (Page 5.)

Deadline Near

By Ben W. Gilbert

President Roosevelt promised last night "to take decisive action to see that coal is mined" in the event the United Mine Workers policy committee rejects the War Labor Board's Illinois decision at a scheduled Monday morning meeting.

The President's statement was contained in a letter to War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis made public by the White House at a time when more than 142,000 coal miners were reported idle.

Seizure of the mines, immediately invoking the criminal penalties of the Connally-Smith Antistrike Act, was regarded as the most likely "decisive" action the President would take, although a Selective Service order to induct striking miners was also in the picture.

"Watching Situation"

Spokesmen for the Appalachian coal operators estimated that 90,000 soft coal operators were idle yesterday. The Associated Press reported that an additional 52,000 hard coal miners stayed away from work yesterday to celebrate John Mitchell Day, in honor of a founder of the UMW and leader of historic anthracite strikes in 1900 and 1902.

President Roosevelt said he would take no action until after the policy committee meeting, but was "watching the situation carefully."

The seriousness of the coal shortage was emphasized by the President and by Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, who in a separate action froze at the mines all hard and soft coal in domestic sizes to use as an emergency pool to provide home heating coal needed to relieve distress situations.

In a remark believed directed at the threatened fourth general coal strike starting with the expiration of the current coal "truce" tomorrow midnight, the President said, "We can no more tolerate the letting down of coal production than we can tolerate letting down of the shipping of supplies to our fighting men."

The effect of the President's letter was to put the miners squarely on the spot—to decide whether to

go ahead with a complete shutdown involving 530,000 miners and threaten rejection of the WLB proposal for an alternative contract to replace the one turned down in the Illinois case for containing an unjustified wage increase of 37 1/2 cents a day).

Without mentioning UMW President John L. Lewis by name, the Chief Executive included two pointed digs at the mine leader.

"Certainly in wartime, the miners will not take the position that they will sign no contract other than one dictated by their leaders," the President said. "We are at war, and all of us must make sacrifices for our common good and common safety."

Mr. Roosevelt also said "there is no basis for the assertion that the board's proposals involve in any way a reduction in the basic rates that the miners are receiving," thus challenging a statement made by Lewis in a telegram to his lieutenants which was interpreted as a signal for a general coal strike.

Davis, in a letter to the President which the White House made public when the President's answering letter was released, stated:

"The issue is the same clear one which it has always been since the beginning of the coal controversy, namely: Shall the wage stabilization policies of the Government be applied and enforced irrespective of the displeasure of any group toward these policies?"

The Illinois decision—which indicated the type of adjustment of the portal-to-portal controversy the WLB would approve—"has resolved every reasonable doubt with respect to the requirements of the stabilization program in favor of the miners' demands," the President said.

"Some may reasonably question whether the board has not gone too far," he added.

The President explained that the board's Illinois proposal would give the miners \$54 for a 51-hour "portal to portal" 8-day week, or \$8.50 a week more than they are now receiving for 42 hours actual work at their working places in the mines, and \$2.50 a week less than under the original Illinois contract which WLB rejected. For a 48 1/2-hour week under the old contract—equivalent to 51 hours "portal to portal"—the miners would have received \$52.25, the President said.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

b7c

X

44-843-

61 NOV 10 1943

OCT 30 1943
WASHINGTON POST

NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 3 1943

"I am confident that when the patriotic American miners realize the substantial increase in benefits the board's proposal offers them, they will not reject the opportunity given them to secure a contract," Mr. Roosevelt said.

"But, if I am mistaken, and the miners do not accept the board's proposals, I shall take decisive action to see that coal is mined."

Freeze Order

Other developments in the coal situation included the following:

1. Mr. freezing all domestic-size coal in cars at the mines, Ickes and the Interstate Commerce Commission also took control over all industrial anthracite coal now on rails. The freeze of domestic sizes was ordered after a number of major coal-consuming cities reported insufficient reserves of coal to heat homes adequately in the event of a spell of cold weather.

2. Spokesmen for the Appalachian coal operators issued a statement disclaiming any responsibility for the coal stoppages. "Beginning with the wage negotiations that started in March, the operators have at all times supported and complied with every policy and requirement of Government. This present controversy is not between the operators and the mine workers, but rather between the United Mine Workers and the Federal Government."

3. Lewis, reached at his home, declined to comment on the President's statement or other developments.

4. The Department of Interior disclosed that soft coal production declined a second successive week, with 11,300,000 tons produced during the week ended October 23, compared with 11,725,000 for the previous week. A goal of 12,500,000 tons a week has been set.

5. Ickes requisitioned coal from Illinois for the Pennsylvania Railroad and from Ohio for the New York Central Railroad to keep both carriers operating at full capacity.

line Crisis CHALLENGE

EDITORIAL

Some of more than a million members of affiliates, in convention at Buffalo, endorsement of their executive board pledge without qualification. They gave it as unanimously as the board in behalf of such a large segment of every timely and holds significance view of the present critical moment in faces a test.

Next will mark another contract dead-end. At this writing more than 60,000 with at least the tacit approval of whole situation is again in the hands Monday, from all indications, Lewis I-blown general strike of coal miners. the railroad workers are taking a

On many occasions pointed to the justice of the coal miners and railroad workers. criticized sharply the War Labor Board authorities for clinging to an outworn scheme.

Called for a wage adjustment to enable cope with the cost of living rise. But we were said again and again. Such adjustment by keeping the no-strike pledge and stabilization program. We regard program as absolutely essential for we nation would be most harmful to the common people in general. All adjustments be made for the purpose of strengthening program.

Ability for the failure of this program Republicans in Congress who, jointly with Democrats, scuttled the administration's plan. They have emasculated measures and at this very moment continue to they engineered the notorious Ruml soak-up plan and are now scheming further steps in; they killed the President's \$25,000 and greased the way for a Roman holiday.

The Office of War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes and Stabilization Director Fred Vinson, who have yielded to these disrupters and saboteurs of stabilization, and still continue to do so, share in this responsibility. Vinson's veto of the eight cent raise to railroad workers, is an example.

The War Labor Board also refuses to recognize realities. The board has allowed itself to be mechanically hamstrung.

In the same decision the WLB took months to find a loophole for a formal recognition of portal to portal (underground travel) pay, in the dusty files of the wage-hour administration, but they steered clear of the more flexible provision in the stabilization act itself which gives them and the Byrnes-Vinson offices authority to take any measures necessary to aid in the prosecution of the war. The fact that coal production was falling off and manpower had been flowing out of the coal industry, was to them not a sufficient enough reason for a ruling.

The decision giving the Anthracite miners the ridiculous raise of 82 cents a day, also because of a mathematical strait-jacket, is further evidence of the board's policy. The very least the WLB members could have done was to join with the four labor representatives' demand for a change.

The employers are responsible for the present situation by their insistence that profits go above all other considerations. Their position dovetails perfectly with that of Lewis, for neither is he interested in furthering production, placing his defeatist policy above all other considerations. If the employers and Lewis were interested in production they could have easily agreed upon a program that would be both an incentive to more coal output and to a corresponding increase in wages—a formula that even the WLB would have to approve.

Finally, the labor movement itself is not absolved of responsibility; first because of the disunity in its ranks, and secondly because Lewis, utilizing this disunity, is able to cultivate some support, when every union in the country should hold him up as an object of scorn. Isn't it John L. Lewis who presented labor with the Smith-Connally Act?

44-845-A

This is a clipping from
page 1 Sec. of

NOT RECORDED

THE WORKER

35 NOV 8 1943

Date 10-30-43
Clipped at the seat of
Government

What path should labor take now?

The Lewis path of strikes is certainly out, for it doesn't win wage increases, and what is more important, it negates the basic consideration that this is labor's war and any qualification of the no-strike vote is scabbing upon the war to wipe out fascism.

The constructive alternative is the mobilization of labor's vast, and still hardly used political strength. No, this doesn't mean waiting until next election to cast a ballot although a blow to the defeatists and reactionaries in the many elections this coming Tuesday will be very important. It means a drive RIGHT NOW to win the vast majority of the people—who are not in labor's ranks—to the idea that a sound stabilization program is imperative for a quick and decisive victory over the Axis.

The Transport Workers Union of New York gave a practical example of what this means on a local basis. A fight which seemed almost impossible to win ended in a great victory for the union—and the war effort—without a strike.

Congressmen will continue to sabotage the stabilization program, stabilization authorities will continue to yield to them, employers will continue to think only of profits—just as long as they feel labor's political apathy and know that the public generally is not yet aroused.

If labor wants a sound stabilization program, with the President's seven points fully applied; if a wage policy is to be realistic with production and a high morale the uppermost consideration, then labor must unite its forces to launch its greatest drive to win the people.

What path should labor take now?

The Lewis path of strikes is certainly out, for it doesn't win wage increases, and what is more important, it negates the basic consideration that this is labor's war and any qualification of the no-strike vote is scabbing upon the war to wipe out fascism.

The constructive alternative is the mobilization of labor's vast, and still hardly used political strength. No, this doesn't mean waiting until next election to cast a ballot although a blow to the defeatists and reactionaries in the many elections this coming Tuesday will be very important. It means a drive RIGHT NOW to win the vast majority of the people—who are not in labor's ranks—to the idea that a sound stabilization program is imperative for a quick and decisive victory over the Axis.

The Transport Workers Union of New York gave a practical example of what this means on a local basis. A fight which seemed almost impossible to win ended in a great victory for the union—and the war effort—without a strike.

Congressmen will continue to sabotage the stabilization program, stabilization authorities will continue to yield to them, employers will continue to think only of profits—just as long as they feel labor's political apathy and know that the public generally is not yet aroused.

If labor wants a sound stabilization program, with the President's seven points fully applied; if a wage policy is to be realistic with production and a high morale the uppermost consideration, then labor must unite its forces to launch its greatest drive to win the people.

Lewis Ignores Peace Formula

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Another nationwide coal strike appeared inevitable today, as John L. Lewis failed to give any indication that he cared to discuss the peace formula advanced by the WLB (War Labor Board) in an attempt to settle the six-months-old wage controversy between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators.

The WLB's offer would have resulted in a basic wage of \$8.12½ for an 8½ hour work day.

The UMW yesterday summoned its policy committee to meet at 11 o'clock Monday morning—too late to call off the stoppage fixed for Monday morning.

File

[REDACTED]

b7c

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
36 NOV 1 1943

This is a clipping from
page 4 of P M

for Oct. 28, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

530
47 NOV 1 0 1943

To Eye Lewis Union 'Deal'

By United Press

A Federal Grand Jury will be asked soon to determine whether President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, and Mine B. Coal Co., Springfield, Ill., violated the civil rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction. It was learned yesterday.

Reliable sources said that an inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation was about completed, and that the matter would be placed before a Federal grand jury here or at Springfield.

Justice Department officials declined to comment.

Wagner Act Involved

It would be up to the grand jury to determine whether the transaction warrants an indictment for conspiracy to violate the right of Mine B. employees to bargain collectively—a right guaranteed them by the Wagner Act. Conviction on charges of interfering with an individual's rights resulted in a decision that no violation warranted imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

Lewis, it was said, loaned or made a gift of about \$350,000 to Mine B. Coal Co., in 1938, allegedly to cover losses of the company in a lockout of its employees who were members of the Progressive Mine Workers (AFL). The Government is expected to allege that the purpose was to break the AFL union, which resulted from a split with the UMW in 1932, and permit Lewis to regain control over the miners.

Tax Bureau Bars Case

The Internal Revenue Bureau first discovered evidence of the transaction during an investigation into a possible income tax case. However, a study reportedly resulted in a decision that no violation of the tax laws was involved.

As far as is known, this is only the second time that the civil rights statute has been applied to cover an alleged violation of the Wagner Act. A Brooklyn (N. Y.) Federal grand jury in May indicted two baking companies, two of their officials, and two officers of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union (AFL) on charges of conspiring to injure employees of the companies in the exercise of rights guaranteed them under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Employee Threatened

In the Brooklyn case it was charged that the defendants conspired to threaten with discharge and otherwise intimidate employees unless they signed waivers of claims for unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime and liquidated damages. That indictment charged that as part of the conspiracy the

...used to sign such waivers and threatened to certify them as delinquent so the companies could discharge them under closed contracts.

It has been reported that the presence of FBI agents in Springfield was the cause for Lewis' recent automobile trip to that mining area. The trip is under OPA investigation to determine whether he violated the gasoline rationing regulations.

Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

b7c
28

INDEXED 44-845-A
NOT RECORDED
110
SEP 18 1943

9-4-43

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
BULLDOG EDITION

60 SEP 17

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. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

[REDACTED]

47c

File

<h3>Lewis Driving Charge Still Awaiting Action</h3>	<p>spread criticism from gas-starved motorists, has been turned over to the State OPA office in Roanoke and to National OPA headquarters for disposition.</p>
<p>The Alexandria rationing board last night revealed that the case of U.M.W. President John L. Lewis, whose recent motor trip to Illinois to see his mother, drew wide</p>	<p>Capt. James Douglas, secretary of the board, said he was unable to state what action, if any, will be taken. Lewis maintains his legal residence in Alexandria.</p>

INDEXED
110

44-845-A

9-18-43

30 SEP 18 1943

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
BULLDOG EDITION

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

OPA Satisfied With Lewis' Explanation of Illinois Jaunt

The OPA investigation of John L. Lewis' much-discussed trip to the Illinois coal fields last August, during which he also visited his mother, was closed yesterday after the United Mine Workers head made an "entirely satisfactory explanation" of the matter.

The announcement that the pleasure driving charges had been dropped came from Herbert Williams, attorney of the enforcement division of the Richmond district office.

Williams said the "satisfactory explanation" was contained in a letter written by Lewis to James S. Douglas Jr., chairman of the Alexandria War Price and Rationing Board, September 28.

The letter follows:
"Absence from the city has delayed reply to your letter of September 25.

"I quote your questions and make categorical reply as follows:

"Q. Would the trip have been made regardless of where your mother happened to reside?

"A. Yes.

"Q. In case the visit was made, was it merely incidental to the trip?

"A. Yes.

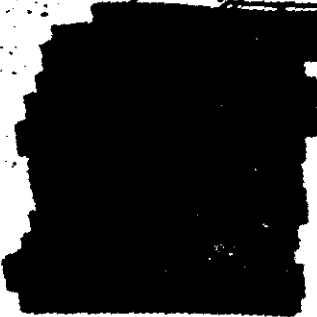
"Q. Between which two business stops was it made?

"A. Following Indianapolis engagement and prior to Cincinnati engagement.

"Q. Did such visit require mileage additional to the business calls, if so what distance and what class of gasoline coupons were used?

"A. Distance from United Mine Workers Building, Springfield, Ill., to my mother's home, 1100 block West Lawrence Avenue, approximately 15 city blocks. All gasoline purchased on trip through usage of 'C' coupons, approximately five gallons 'A' coupon gasoline in car tank at beginning of trip. During two days in Springfield car was not used in connection with business or other calls about city.

"Explanatory Note: Visit to Indianapolis was made in connection with voluntary liquidation affairs of United Labor Bank and Trust Co., of which the undersigned was president. Visit to Springfield was necessary in connection with financial and legal affairs of United Mine Workers of America, which maintains branch offices in that city. Visit to Cincinnati was with



b7c

File
44-4

44-4815-A-
NOT RECORDED
87 NOV 10 1943

449.
59 NOV 12 1943

OCT 5, 1943
WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION

To Eye Lewis Union 'Deal'

By United Press

A Federal Grand Jury will be asked soon to determine whether President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, and Mine B. Coal Co., Springfield, Ill., violated the civil rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction, it was learned yesterday.

Reliable sources said that an inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation was about completed, and that the matter would be placed before a Federal grand jury here or at Springfield.

Justice Department officials declined to comment.

Wagner Act Involved

It would be up to the grand jury to determine whether the transaction warrants an indictment for conspiracy to violate the right of Mine B. employees to bargain collectively—a right guaranteed them by the Wagner Act. Conviction on charges of interfering with an individual's rights resulted in a decision that no violation of the act was involved.

Lewis, it was said, loaned or made a gift of about \$350,000 to Mine B. Coal Co., in 1938, allegedly to cover losses of the company in a lockout of its employees who were members of the Progressive Mine Workers (AFL). The Government is expected to allege that the purpose was to break the AFL union, which resulted from a split with the UMW in 1932, and permit Lewis to regain control over the miners.

Tax Bureau Bars Case

The Internal Revenue Bureau first discovered evidence of the transaction during an investigation into a possible income tax case. However, a study reportedly resulted in a decision that no violation of the tax laws was involved.

As far as is known, this is only the second time that the civil rights statute has been applied to cover an alleged violation of the Wagner Act. A Brooklyn (N. Y.) Federal grand jury in May indicted two baking companies, two of their officials, and two officers of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union (AFL) on charges of conspiring to injure employees of the companies in the exercise of rights guaranteed them under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

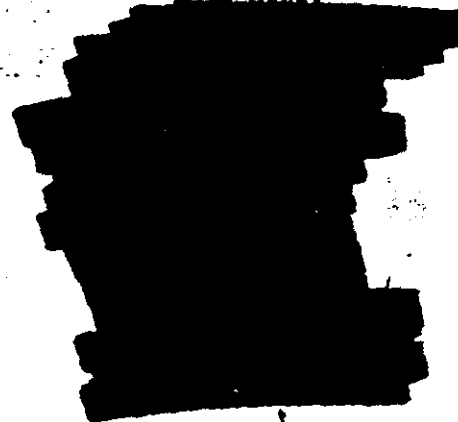
Employee Threatened

In the Brooklyn case it was charged that the defendants conspired to threaten with discharge and otherwise intimidate employees unless they signed waivers of claims for unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime and liquidated damages. That indictment charged that as part of the conspiracy the

union dues from those who refused to sign such waivers and threatened to certify them as delinquent so the companies could discharge them under closed contracts.

It has been reported that the presence of FBI agents in Springfield was the cause for Lewis' recent automobile trip to that mining area. The trip is under OPA investigation to determine whether he violated the gasoline rationing regulations.

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy



File
44-845

mk

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
87 SEP 9 1943

9-4-43

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
SUNDAY EDITION

770-1234

34 SEP 9

FBI Has Studied It, Grand Jury May Examine John L. Lewis Mine Deal

By United Press

A Federal grand jury will be asked soon to determine whether President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, and Mine E. Coal Co., Springfield, Ill., violated the Civil Rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction, it was learned today.

Reliable sources said that an FBI inquiry was about completed, and that the matter would be placed before a Federal grand jury here or at Springfield.

It would be up to the grand jury to determine whether the transaction warrants an indictment for conspiracy to violate the right of Mine E employees to bargain collectively—a right guaranteed them by the Wagner Act. Conviction on charges of interfering with an individual's rights carries maximum penalties of five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

Lewis, it was said, loaned or made a gift of about \$350,000 to Mine E Coal Co., in 1933, allegedly to cover losses of the company in a lockout of its employees who were members of the Progressive Mine Workers (AFL). The Government is expected to allege that the purpose was to break the AFL union, which resulted from a split with the UMW in 1932, and permit Lewis to regain control over the miners.

The Internal Revenue Bureau first discovered evidence of the transaction during an investigation into a possible income tax case. However, a study reportedly resulted in a decision that no violation of the tax laws was involved.

It has been reported that the presence of FBI agents in Springfield was the cause for Lewis' recent automobile trip to that mining area. The trip is under OPA investigation to determine whether he violated the gasoline rationing regulations.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	

[REDACTED]

b7c

File

INDEXED

44-845-A

NOT RECORDED
15 SEP 15 1943

60 SEP 18 1943

Washington Daily News - 9-3-43

\$350,000 Lewis 'Loan' to Mine

Grand Jury to Probe

FBI Is Working on Case; That Explains His 'Pleasure' Trip to Illinois

By GORDON H. COLE

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is innocent of any charge that he used gasoline for pleasure driving on his recent trip to Springfield, Ill.—even though he spent 36 hours visiting his 84-year-old mother, Mrs. Anna Lewis.

Any public report on the OPA investigation of the trip will exonerate Lewis of all charges and show that the mine union chiefs drive from Alexandria, Va., to the Illinois coal fields was no pleasure jaunt.

Covered It Up

Lewis drove to Illinois on business—business that he chose to cover up by his remark to a reporter at Decatur, Ill., that he was just driving up to Springfield to see his mother. Lewis' C book for gasoline permits him to use his Buick for union business.

The fact is that Lewis went to Springfield because agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were there checking into the financial transactions between Lewis' union and the Mine B Co., a coal operator that engaged in a long and costly lookout of members of a rival AFL union at a time when Lewis was trying to oust the rival union from the Illinois coal fields.

Listed as Loan

The case is scheduled to be presented to a grand jury at Springfield within the next few weeks, it was learned here.

The facts in the case, first reported by PM last Fall, indicate that Lewis' union handed the Mine B Co. some \$350,000 at about the time of the lockout that enabled UMW organizers to raid the rival union's membership.

The transaction is listed on the union books as a loan. Since the FBI investigation was begun, Carl Elshoff, president of the Mine B Co., is reported to have paid \$1000 on the debt.

There also are charges that Lewis kept some 14 members of the rival union, the Progressive Mine Workers of America, AFL, on its payroll during the time of the fight for exclusive bargaining rights.

The FBI is investigating the pos-

sibility that the union leaders conspired illegally to deprive employees of the Mine B Co. of their civil rights under the National Labor Relations Act. That law guarantees workers the right to join the union of their own choice.

A written law put on the books in 1870, principally to break the Ku-Klux Klan, makes such conspiracy illegal.

It was this same law that was used to aid the UMW in 1938—the year of the Mine B lockout—during the prosecution of coal operators in Harlan County, Ky. The Justice Dept. lost that case because the jury was unable to agree.

Conviction under this law carries criminal penalties.

Evidence of the financial transaction between the UMW and the Mine B Co. was first discovered by agents of the U. S. Treasury Department during an investigation of Lewis' and the UMW books in a tax matter.

The facts were referred to the White House and thence to the Justice Dept. for prosecution. Justice officials, fearing charges that they were attempting to persecute Lewis for political reasons, delayed action in the case so long that there have been charges that they are neglecting their duty in the matter.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

532
57 SEP 9 1943

AUG 30 1943

PM DAILY
Page 4

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
57 SEP 6 1943

FINANCIAL DEAL BY JOHN LEWIS PROBED BY F.B.I.

Charge He Paid Illinois
Mine Company to Break
Rival Union.

BY EDWIN A. LAHEY.

Special Dispatch from Staff Correspondent
Washington, Aug. 26.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has undertaken an investigation of the financial dealings between John L. Lewis and the Mine B Coal Co. in Springfield, Ill., it was learned here today. The facts in the case will be laid before a grand jury in Springfield late in September or early in October, it was further learned.

As previously revealed in The Chicago Daily News, the case involves a subsidy of the Mine B Co. by the United Mine Workers to reimburse the company for the losses suffered in the lockout of members of the Progressive Mine Workers, an A.F. of L. group which revolted from the Lewis leadership in 1932. The amount of money paid to the company by the union, it is now learned, was in the neighborhood of \$350,000. The lockout in question took place in 1932.

Case Causes Cabinet Rift.

The case has already caused a slight rift between Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and At-

torney General Biddle. Under agency-sound evidence of the financial transactions between U.M.W. and the Mine B Co. an investigation of the union's Lewis' accounts, and turned it file in the matter over to the White House, whence it was sent to the Department of Justice. Failure of the Justice Department to initiate an immediate criminal investigation caused a minor cabinet crisis, which has since been resolved.

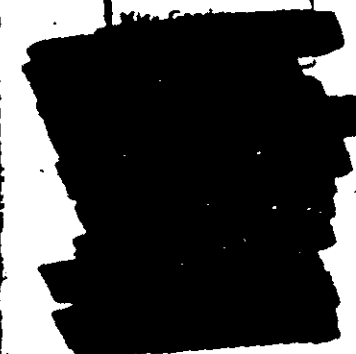
Although it is reported that there are some tax evasion aspects, to the federal investigation, the F.B.I. inquiry is concerned with possible violations of the old civil rights statute of 1870, passed to break the Ku Klux Klan, but never invoked very successfully. The Harlan County (Ky.) coal operators were prosecuted under this statute in 1938, but the case ended in a jury disagreement. The statute provides criminal penalties for a conspiracy to deprive citizens of their civil rights. In this case the Illinois miners who would have been so deprived in the event of a conspiracy to break their union.

Listed as a "Team."

Incidentally, it was this F.B.I. investigation which brought Lewis to Springfield recently, where he became involved with the OPA, following the complaint of citizens that he had driven his automobile from Alexandria, Va., to Springfield on nonessential business.

The money advanced by Lewis and the U.M.W. to the Mine B Co. appears on the books of the company as a loan, it was learned. Federal investigators found, however, that there was reasonable ground for permitting a grand jury to decide whether the \$350,000 was a loan by the union to the company or an out and out grant to reimburse the company for breaking a rival union group. Since the F.B.I. investigation was initiated, it was learned, the Mine B Co., headed by Carl E. Eshoff, has repaid \$1,000 of the loan.

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy



b7c
File

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

8/26/43

INDEXED
110

44-845-A
NOT RECORDED
R2 SEP 16 1943

60 SEP 18 1943

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WHEN MEMBERS of the AFL executive council took up the application of John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers chief, for re-entry into the AFL this week in Chicago, they didn't bother to tell reporters that Lewis might have been back in the AFL some time before, except for strong intervention from the White House.

It can now be revealed that the President was extremely perturbed about the burly mine labor chief's efforts to climb back on the AFL bandwagon. In fact, he expressed himself to friends in very blunt language about how foolhardy it would be for the AFL to welcome back a man who was in disrepute for openly defying the Government during the mine dispute.

It also can be revealed that William Hutcheson, AFL carpenter's boss, and other Lewis friends on the executive council had the stage all set for a special meeting of the council last May to consider Lewis's application. This was the inside reason why John L. inclosed a fat \$60,000 check for advance dues with his application.

Just who blocked the move—and how closely the President himself was involved—is a secret. But Administration insiders report that Marvin McIntyre, the President's secretary, a great friend of the railroad brotherhoods, had a hand in it.

Furthermore, immediately after Lewis requested readmission, the President had separate conferences with Dan Tobin, teamsters' boss and a top-rung member of the AFL executive council, plus George Harrison, railway clerks' head, who is the most powerful figure in the brotherhoods.

Immediately afterward the move for a special executive council meeting was abandoned. In the course of one of those conferences the question of Lewis's application for readmission was discussed at some length—and the President expressed himself point-blank against it.

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. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[REDACTED]

67c

File -
John L. Lewis
Civil Rights
Domestic Violence

INDEXED

110

44-845-A
NOT RECORDED

51 AUG 1 1943

8/12/43
WASHINGTON NEWS-HERALD
MORNING EDITION

SPRINGFIELD FIELD DIVISION

ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER

AUGUST 8, 1945

J. S. Grand Jury To Sift F.B.I. Investigation Into U.M.W.-Mine B Deal

U.S. GRAND JURY TO PROBE DEAL

Continued from Page 1.

federal grand jury in May indicted two baking companies, two of their officials, and two officers of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers International union (A.F.L.) on charges of conspiring to injure employees of the companies in the exercise of rights guaranteed them under the fair labor standards act.

In the Brooklyn case it was charged that the defendants conspired to threaten with discharge and otherwise intimidate employees unless they signed waivers of claims for unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime and liquidated damages. That indictment charged that as part of the conspiracy the union officials refused to accept partial payment of arrearages in union dues from those who refused to sign such waivers and threatened to certify them as delinquent so the companies could discharge them under closed contracts.

It has been reported that the presence of F.B.I. agents in Springfield was the cause for Lewis' recent automobile trip to that mining area. The trip is under O.P.A. investigation to determine whether he violated the gasoline rationing regulations.

Doyle Says "No Word"

U. S. District Attorney Howard L. Doyle said today he "knew nothing whatsoever" about the reported forthcoming grand jury investigation of the John L. Lewis-Mine B Coal Co. loan deal.

"I have received no instructions of any kind from Washington on this case," he said, adding, however, that a regular grand jury would be called to meet here within a month.

Washington, Sept. 2 (UP) — A federal grand jury will be asked soon to determine whether President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and Mine B Coal Co., Springfield, Ill., violated the civil rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction, it was learned today. Reliable sources said an inquiry by the federal bureau of investigation was about completed, and that the matter would be placed before a federal grand jury here or at Springfield.

Justice department officials declined to comment.

It would be up to the grand jury to determine whether the transaction warrants an indictment for conspiracy to violate the right of Mine B employees to bargain collectively—a right guaranteed them by the Wagner act. Conviction on charges of interfering with an individual's rights carries maximum penalties of five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

Lewis, it was said, loaned or made a gift of about \$350,000 to Mine B Coal Co., in 1938, allegedly to cover losses of the company in a lockout of its employees who were members of the Progressive Mine Workers (A.F.L.). The government is expected to allege that the purpose was to break the A.F.L. union, which resulted from a split with the U.M.W. in 1932, and permit Lewis to regain control over the miners.

The internal revenue bureau first discovered evidence of the transaction during an investigation into a possible income tax case. However, a study reportedly resulted in a decision that no violation of the tax laws was involved.

As far as is known, this is only the second time that the civil rights statute has been applied to cover an alleged violation of the Wagner act. A Brooklyn, N. Y.,

Continued on Page 6, Column 2.

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

Blame Strike Policy for Connally Anti-Labor Bill

Condemnation of John L. Lewis came yesterday from another AFL affiliate, the International Boilermakers Union, one of the largest unions of the AFL.

This was expressed in the June issue of the "Boilermakers Journal," the union's official magazine, under the title "Why Should Labor Be Made to Suffer for the Whim of an Egotist?"

"We have often commented in these columns that John L. Lewis was interested in no one but himself, and his recent actions further demonstrates that fact," says the editorial.

"By permitting his personal and political dislike for the Administration and some of the agencies set up by the government, his spiteful attitude and arrogance toward every one, to influence his official conduct as head of a great labor organization, he is doing not only his own organization, but all organized labor a most grievous wrong. He has caused a lot of anti-labor legislation to be introduced, which will be an irreparable injury to labor should it pass."

People, "down all organized labor because of the stubborn refusal of Lewis to accept the established rules of procedure and fight it out along that line," the editorial says.

BACKS MINERS, HITS LEWIS

The journal fully supports the wage fight of the mine workers, but goes on:

"However, calling a strike at this time, while we are at war, in an industry that would virtually stop production in this country, is a matter that can not be lightly dealt with. He has placed himself and his organization in an embarrassing position, especially if some agreement is not made acceptable to him, for he will be at war with his government, if the issue is not soon settled."

"As far as Lewis is personally concerned, we do not believe he would care, but we do not believe it expressed the sentiment of a vast majority of his membership."

Recently in St. Louis, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, bluntly denounced the unpatriotic and obstructive tactics by Lewis, which resulted in the work stoppage.

"This attitude reflects the overwhelming sentiment of practically every man of organized labor, even, as before stated, the mine workers."

"In his present position he stands alone as a leader, the remainder of whom believe that nothing is more important than the winning of the war."

"Should organized labor be tried and convicted for the bull headed tactics of one lone egotist?"

144-845-1

NOT RECORDED

4 NOV 2 1943

INDEXED

This is a clipping from
page 5 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date 6/15/43

Clipped at the Seat of
Government

41 NOV 11 1943

BYRD HITS DELAY IN CURBING LEWIS

Senator Asks 'Who is Boss of
U. S.—John L. Lewis or
President Roosevelt?'

URGES ACTION BY CONGRESS

He Asserts Failure of Execu-
tive Branch Leaves Job
for Senate and House

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2—Sen-
ator Byrd of Virginia said today
that millions of Americans are ask-
ing the question: "Who is the boss
of the United States of America:
is it John L. Lewis or President
Roosevelt?"

He put the question and others
into the Congressional Record as
the Senate completed its business
late this afternoon. Unless the
executive branch takes decisive ac-
tion in the present situation, he
held, the Congress must "do the
best it can to perform what the
Executive branch has failed to do."

"What hidden power has John
L. Lewis so that he, and he alone,
can defy the government of the
United States in an hour of the
greatest peril this nation has ever
faced?" Mr. Byrd asked. "Has
the American flag which now flies
over the coal mines of America lost
its power and prestige?"

The public was told, Mr. Byrd
stated, that no strike could occur
against the United States govern-
ment, that Secretary Ickes was op-
erating the mines as the govern-
ment's agent and that the United
States was the employer.

"Yet, today, in the third day of
the strike," he said, "The Associat-
ed Press reports that 500,000 min-
ers remain idle. Mr. Lewis has de-
fied the War Labor Board. He has
refused to appear before it or to
negotiate directly with it. Piece
by piece he is obtaining all that he
has asked for."

If Mr. Lewis can defy the gov-
ernment and the flag now, Mr.
Byrd asserted, "how can he be con-
trolled in time of peace in the vol-
canic readjustment period follow-
ing the war?"

"I introduced legislation sixty
days ago providing for 'work or
fight,'" Mr. Byrd continued. "Im-
mediately the various departments
of the government opposed this
legislation, saying that it would be
harmful to national morale to re-
quire those to fight who have re-

forced to work and produce materi-
als for those who were fighting.
"The winning of the war abroad
will be delayed with much greater
loss of life unless we can control
our domestic affairs at home. We
cannot temporize any longer with
this situation."

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
36 NOV. 1 1943

This is a clipping from
page 11 of the
New York Times for

June 3, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

53 NOV 5 1943

FILE

Finger Points to Lewis

ANY strike is inexcusable today. But there isn't a shred of plausible reason, lest it be outright sabotage of the war, for the strike of a half million coal miners.

Labor must hold John L. Lewis responsible for the walkout, regardless of the evident provocations from some of the operators.

The government, through its custodian of mines, Harold L. Ickes, advanced a proposal that would guarantee the miners a substantial temporary wage raise pending final settlement. The War Labor Board had already provided for other improvements for the miners in its decision. All wage changes are retroactive. It was no longer a question of whether the miners are entitled to an improvement. It was only a matter of bargaining over the margin of difference and HOW MUCH the improvements was to be. To call a strike under such conditions shows a desire not to serve the interests of the workers but complete indifference and even sabotage of the war.

Lewis, as the Communist Party's statement yesterday said in point blank words, "is trying to assume veto power over U.S. participation in the war. He sets himself above the labor movement and above the government. The miners must choose between their country and John L. Lewis.

The miners must return to work immediately."

It is urgent that all labor leaders speak out and assure the President their support for decisive action.

The no-strike pledge and the entire conception that this is Labor's war means nothing if Lewis is permitted to defiantly carry out his treasonous program. As Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers told the President in a wire, labor expects him to take "decisive action" to stop Lewis and the "tremendous majority" of the trade union movement will back him.

Moreover, Mr. Emspak sees the issues as far beyond those directly affecting the mine dispute.

"We regard a shutdown on the right of Lewis to organize disruption of the war effort as something that must come regardless of the particular settlement of the dispute."

Of one thing we are certain. Neither Lewis nor that small group of "powerful operators," as Ickes called them, have the slightest interest in the country's safety. The President is duty bound to act to insure that our war effort does not falter, and all loyal Americans will be behind him

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
36 NOV 1 1943

This is a clipping from
page 8 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date June 3 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

56 NOV 5

1943

67c

FILE

Ray Edmundson Defies Lewis

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 1. (UP).

Ray Edmundson, whose resignation as president of the Illinois Mine Workers of America followed a dispute with international president John L. Lewis, returned to the rank and file today—as a coal digger.

Edmundson, reported for work on the day shift at the Peabody Coal Company's capitol mine. He will draw \$59.85 for a six-day, 48-hour week.

His resignation as state president was effective yesterday, and his last act was to defy instructions of Lewis by turning over district files and office keys to the Springfield executive board member of District 12. Lewis had telegraphed Edmundson to turn the files and keys over to his brother-in-law, R. Olin Miller, manager of the United Mine Workers Building here.

Lewis has called district board members and some board alternates to Washington and may appoint a new provisional president this week. The quarrel was said to have resulted from refusal of Lewis to grant "home rule" to the Illinois district.

INDEXED
144-845-A

NOT RECORDED
87 MAY 4 1944

This is a clipping from
page 6 of the
DAILY WORKER
Date May 2 1944
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

62 MAY 20 1944

...and ...
...he ...
...This ...
...like ...
...firing ...
...shed ...
...a ...
...a ...
...This ...
...the ...
...firing ...
...drat ...
...pres ...
...en ...
...in ...
...ces ...
...to ...
...the ...
...is ...
...Ar ...
...of ...
...bound ...
...the ...
...kan ...
...t ...
...this ...
...d ...
...is ...
...ph ...
...mm ...
...al ...

44-845-A
NOT RECORDED
4 MAY 2 1943

...a clipping from
...of the
...WORKER
...28 1943
...the Seat of
...
...76

OPINION

Labor and the Administration

The price-and-wage picture, which had begun to get definiteness and stability of outline last week, is once more anyone's picture puzzle. The President's hold-the-line Executive Order of Apr. 8 does not, at present writing, look as if it will really hold the line. Labor leaders postponed their judgment for a week in order to get some perspective on how it would operate. Now that they see its workings, they don't like it. And now Manpower Administrator McNutt's job-freezing makes them like the total picture even less.

This is not a matter of labor's selfishness. Nor is it a matter of questioning the main lines of the Administration's strategy in the struggle against cost-of-living chaos. It involves the raising of serious doubts about the application of that broad strategy in the case of labor.

And one must remember that these doubts are raised not by someone as irresponsible as John L. Lewis or by a group of farm-bloc leaders who have consistently followed the tactics of a pressure group.

They are raised by men like Philip Murray and William Green and Walter Reuther who have, as labor leaders, accepted for their membership a far greater measure of Government wage control and a far more drastic scrapping of the traditional trade-union weapons than any labor movement in a democracy has ever done.



Philip Murray

Threefold Case

What is labor's case? It is a three-fold one. And the three propositions are somewhat as follows.

¶ There is a serious doubt as to whether, even if labor accepts complete wage and job rigidity, the cost of living will really be controlled. The Office of Price Administration (OPA) under Prentiss Brown has not shown a capacity to keep prices down, nor any militancy in doing its job, nor does it—thanks to Congress—have money for adequate enforcement machinery. Since the "inflationary gap" between purchasing power and the available commodities already exists, its result is likely to be either higher prices or the spread of Black Markets. In either event the ordinary worker and housewife would be the sufferers.

¶ There are already signs that the freezing of wages has affected production. It is well known that a man's productivity depends to a great degree upon his morale. If workers feel that they are getting the short end of the stick, the result will be reflected in the Government's getting the short end of production. This is not a matter of dispute but a fact—and a disastrous one.

¶ The problem cannot be solved by scolding workers for lack of patriotism. What they feel is the expression of a perfectly simple and basic human impulse of equality. Workers, like other men, want to have the sense that they are not being made to bear the brunt of economic suffering as a result of the war. They are willing to sacrifice, but they insist on some equality of sacrifice.

In short, the difficulty with James F. Byrnes and the way he has been administering the broad strategy of economic stabilization is that he has viewed it wholly as a problem in economics and in political tactics, and not enough as a problem in psychology.

The British did not make that mistake. From the very beginning they established the principle of equality of sacrifice, and have managed to keep labor satisfied and working hard. They did it partly by severe limitation of big incomes and by drastic taxation as well as by labor control; and they did it also by entrusting the task of administration to trade-union heads like Ernest Bevin.

It is difficult to see how we in America will be able to resolve our problems by dealing gently with the big-income groups and using a big stick on labor. That is the importance of Congress' failure to accept the President's \$25,000 salary limitation.

Representation

That is the importance also of the continued threat in Congress that the big tax incomes will be remitted under some form of the Ruml plan. That is the importance of the lack of flexibility shown by Administrator Byrnes in the application of the President's freezing order to the inequities in wages. And, above all, that is the importance of the failure to give labor any real representation in the Administration, at all commensurate with the Big Business representatives in the War Production Board, the OPA, and Congress.

The case of the War Labor Board (WLB) is a case in point. It has been doing a separate job in holding wages in line. And the trade-union leaders have been showing restraint all along in co-operating with it. It is perhaps the most successful example within the Administration of the tripartite board, on which business, labor and government are represented. Yet it has now been practically wiped out, and has become only a sort of arm of the Byrnes office, doing the job that a few statisticians could do.

I do not say that the President's Apr. 8 order was a mistake. It was necessary and courageous. But what happened was that no flexibility was shown in applying it. And the new job-freezing order of McNutt has only served to re-affirm the intent of complete rigidity.

The WLB's Status

What needs to be done is not complex but it will be far-reaching in its effect on labor's morale. The President must, within the framework of his Apr. 8 order, restore the WLB as an independent agency, operating within its judgment and discretion. I have shown that it can be trusted, and I have the labor leaders.

I believe in a trade-union movement which is national-minded. I believe that the real interests of the workers are in line with the interests of the nation as a whole. But one must remember that labor is still in its basic thought habits, wage-minded just as business is still profit-minded.

We can demand greatness of soldiers, because that is the military tradition. But how can we ask greatness of labor when we do not ask any comparable greatness of our businessmen?

That is the question the Roosevelt Administration will have to answer. If the answer is not satisfactory, the Administration runs a risk not only of losing labor's political support, but also of diminishing labor's productivity in the war.—MAX LERNER

Copyright, 1943, by World Publications

This is a clipping from page 2 of the PM for April 20, 1943 Clipped at the Seat of Government.

NOT RECORDED

4 NOV

44-3845

File
[REDACTED]
~~SECRET~~
b7c

Lewis Defies WLB At Celanese Plant

Staff Correspondence

NEWARK, Apr. 16.—John L. Lewis's reply yesterday to the War Labor Board's (WLB) demand that he end the "raid" strike at the Celanese Corp. plant here was direct but unofficial.

Members of District 50, United Mine Workers, voted to continue their work stoppage at the war plant and reformed their picket-lines.

The company, which manufactures essential plastics for the Army and Navy, said, however, that more employees were returning to work, and that production was increasing. The Textile Workers of America, CIO, whose local Lewis is raiding, confirmed the statement.

Meanwhile, Mayor Vincent J. Murphy of Newark was reported to have warned Roy Dugan, District 50 sub-regional organizer, and Howard Gill, another UMW official, to call off their strike immediately.

Gill, who formerly headed the Textile Workers local, is now out on bail of \$2000, accused of having obtained money under false pretenses.

The charge against him and Mrs. Henrietta Flechy, former recording secretary for the local and now a District 50 member, also out on bail, is that they took \$1170 of the CIO union's fund when they went over to Lewis. Both now face grand jury action.

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

99 This is a clipping from page 3 of the

PM for April 16, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

530
NOV 9 1943 SR

The Inside Story
Special Group
For Lewis 'Out'
Administration Leaders Re-
ject His Request for New Board
To Settle Coal Dispute

By JAMES A. WECHSLER
 PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 30.—Administration leaders—led by FDR—won't yield to any proposal by John L. Lewis for creation of a "special commission" to settle the coal dispute. This point was settled some days ago, it is understood, when Secretary of Labor Perkins informally proposed establishment of a three-man board, led by Harold Ickes, to decide the conflict. FDR and Economic Stabilizer Byrnes both rejected the idea, insisted that—unless the operators and union agree among themselves—the case will go to the War Labor Board. FDR made that official in his telegram to the negotiators last week.

A drastic personnel shakeup has taken place quietly in CIO's Oil Workers Union. Edwin S. Smith, director of the union's organizing committee and former member of the NLRB, has resigned; so has Milton Kaufman, organizer who formerly worked for the Newspaper Guild. William Taylor, who helped organize Ford and later worked in aircraft, will replace Smith. It all adds up to increased strength for anti-left wingers inside CIO.

Paul V. McNutt has selected a new chairman for the Fair Employment Practices Committee, but the announcement is being delayed mysteriously. At his press conference yesterday, McNutt was asked about the

appointment. "No comment," he said. "No chairman, either?" a reporter asked. "No comment," McNutt repeated. Best guess is that the new appointee comes from Harold L. Ickes' Dept. of Interior. (It's not Ickes.)

The American delegation that visited Bolivia after the row over Bolivian labor conditions is back and has submitted its report to the State Dept. Members are waiting for the Department to release it. Bob Watt, AFL member of the delegation, reports that the group found the slogan "Bolivia for the Bolivians" plastered on walls by Nationalist groups. But in one place a cynical native had written under the slogan: "They deserve it."

Leo Goodman, formerly with the Treasury Dept., has been named Washington representative for Samuel Walchok of United Retail and Wholesale Employees Union. He'll concentrate on OPA issues. . . . Robert Lamber, counsel for the Tolan Committee, will be named shortly to head a new manpower unit in the War Production Board. . . . A high AFL official says that the British labor delegation, led by Sir Walter Citrine, dined as guests of "Big Bill" Hutcherson of the carpenters' union on their recent visit; another guest, he reports, was John L. Lewis.

When Robert Nathan, WPB planner, decided to enter the army after WPB's latest reshuffle, he asked top officials at the Board to release him from his draft deferment. Carlson Hayward, WPB personnel man, promptly wrote Nathan's draft board saying that he was no longer needed—but omitting the fact that he had asked for the release.

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

This is a clipping from page 6 of the PM for March 30, 1943
 Clipped at the Seat of Government.

FILE DESCRIPTION
BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT JOHN L. LEWIS

FILE NO. 44-845

SECTION NO. A

SERIALS 3/30/43

thru

11/22/43

TR - DAILY NEWS 11/24/43

Evidence Not Strong Enough D. J. Believed I Case Against Jol

By United Press

Justice Department officials would not comm-
ports that they had abandoned plans to have
jury determine whether United Mine Workers
L. Lewis and the Mine B. Coal Co., Springfield, Ill.
civil rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction. The
that the department had decided that evidence it
relating since mid-summer did not warrant action.

Atty. Gen. Biddle was known to have
assigned some of his top-flight attor-
neys to the case, which involved a
question whether the transaction was
in violation of the Wagner Act right
of Mine B. employees to bargain col-
lectively. That would have been con-
sidered a violation of the 73-year-old
civil rights statute.

It was said that Lewis lent or gave
about \$350,000 to the company in 1938,
allegedly to cover its losses in a lock-
out of employees who were members of
the AFL Progressive Mine Workers.
Evidence of the transaction was
brought to the department's attention
by the Internal Revenue Bureau, which
discovered it while investigating a pos-
sible income tax case. It later was
found that no tax-law violation was
involved.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. G. L. Tamm
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. G. L. Tamm

b7c John Galt

mk

144-845-A

NOT RECORDED
87 NOV 22 1943

149
61 NOV 22 1943

Tax Trouble

Justice Dept. May Act in Lewis Case

By Linton Burkett

The Department of Justice will decide "very soon," possibly during this week, whether it will seek grand jury action against John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, on charges involving income taxes. It was revealed last night by Gerald L. Wallace, assistant attorney general.

While withholding details of the information in the hands of the Justice Department, Wallace said that there had been received from the Treasury Department data relative to an alleged deal whereby Lewis is said to have contributed funds to an Illinois mine operator which were to be used to fight an American Federation of Labor mine union. The crux of the probe revolves around whether these funds were properly reported on income tax returns made by the mine operator and whether Lewis would be involved in any possible effort at tax evasion.

Wallace said a decision as to whether any action would be sought would be made after the return of Samuel O. Clark, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, who has charge of the matter. Clark was out of the city yesterday but is expected to return the first part of the week.

However, the only comment Wallace would make for publication was:

"I can say only that we did receive information from the Treasury Department relative to Lewis and funds received by a mine operator. We are studying the material and a decision will be made very soon."

He would not disclose the name of the mine operator.

K. C. Adams, normally spokesman for Lewis, said a grand jury in Springfield, Ill., received the information last week and refused to return an indictment, but admitted that the case was presented as a matter under the National Labor Relations Act rather than as an income tax matter.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
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 _____

[REDACTED]

6
7
C
File in
44-845-
[REDACTED]

filed
144-845-1A
NOT RECORDED
87 NOV 18 1943

56 NOV 18 1943

THE WASHINGTON POST
MORNING EDITION
NOV 14 1943

Date _____

File

John L. Lewis' War of Nerves

JOHN L. LEWIS' announcement that his calling off of the coal strike is merely another "truce" till June 20 once more demonstrates that this would-be fuhrer of American labor, who has just been fulsomely eulogized by Hitler's *Voelkischer Beobachter*, will stop at nothing to gain his ends. There can be no compromise with this war of nerves. Before June 20, if no settlement of the differences between coal miners and operators has been reached, the government must act to prevent any further sabotage.

From the standpoint of the country and the mine workers, Lewis' second coal strike was disastrous. But from the standpoint of Lewis himself, the strike brought certain compensations. It interfered with war production. It allowed him to prove his loyalty to the defeatists and to those Republicans who support a negotiated peace and the appeasement of Hoover, Taft, Vandenberg, Landon, and Ham Fish. For Lewis must be credited with putting over the union-busting Smith-Connally bill in the House. In addition, he weakened the fight against inflation. He seriously delayed efforts to get on with the war. His actions will result in the deaths of more young Americans than could be accounted for by a wolf-pack of Nazi submarines or a division of Axis troops.

Lewis has indulged in a good deal of self-righteous posturing. He has talked of his devotion to the rank-

and-file miners, but his actions during the mine "truce" belied his words. He refused, with the eager collaboration of the mine operators, to push for settlement of the miners' demands during the period of the "truce." Instead, he blocked negotiations, turned his back on the War Labor Board's every effort to settle the dispute equitably, while he carefully perfected plans to violate labor's no-strike agreement once again, and by so doing to endanger the security of the labor movement.

His timing is worth consideration. He ordered the second strike just as the Smith-Connally bill reached the House floor, and called off the strike the moment the bill was passed. Thereby, Lewis advanced his plot against both the CIO and AFL. Thereby, he made his "contribution" to the Hoover-Taft scheme to throw the domestic economy into confusion, from which reaction hopes to "rescue" it with a negotiated peace, a sellout to the enemy. At the time of Munich, Daladier played chorus to Chamberlain. Now Lewis is Daladier to Hoover and his friends.

Though the House passed the legislation Rep. Howard Smith has been trying to slip through for years, it can still be stopped in the Senate or, if that fails, by mobilizing proper support behind the presidential veto. President Roosevelt and the heads of key government agencies have expressed opposition to this war-wrecking bill.

It must also be recognized that Lewis has been able to seduce a large number of coal miners only because they have justified grievances which he has pretended to support. Apart from the wage question, the principal source of these grievances is the continued failure to keep living costs within bounds. At the White House meeting of Labor's Victory Board, Presidents Murray and Green stressed that the anti-inflation program was being undermined by OPA Director Prentiss Brown's vacillations and by the concerted attack of reactionaries in Congress, in the Republican Party, and from inside the OPA itself. The refusal so far to grant subsidies to make possible the roll-back of prices plays into the hands of Lewis and his masters. Lewis has made much of the high cost of living while deliberately spurring inflation. He has gambled on smashing OPA, hoping for uncontrolled inflation which will debauch the economy. The real weapon against Lewis is to push prices back to the levels of September 1942.

Lewis has done his best to wreck and divide. His entry into the AFL would give him another and greater opportunity to scuttle organized labor. The President stressed this point when he met the labor representatives, and added his wish—which is the wish of the win-the-war groups everywhere—for unity between the AFL and CIO. Lewis cannot survive such unity, or the resultant isolation which it would impose on him.

This is a clipping from
page 6 of the
NEW MASSES for

144-845-A
16/19/43
Clipped by the Seat
of Government

51 NOV - 1943

Lewis Signs Wage Pact With Ickes; Ends Strike

Basic Daily Pay of \$8.50

Provided; Contract Goes to WLB

By JAMES A. WECHSLER

PM's National Editor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—John L. Lewis and Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes today presented the WLB (War Labor Board) with a formula for ending the eight-months-old coal wage crisis. It was not immediately clear whether the Board would accept the present.

In four conferences lasting a total of only one and a half hours, the United Mine Workers' leader and the one Government official who has remained on cordial speaking terms with him throughout the coal conflict, labored and brought forth a rabbit. Most observers expected the WLB to spend many turbulent hours deciding whether to accept the agreement or to precipitate a new collision.

Cuts Lunch Period

Two key provisions in the agreement laid the basis on which the UMW Policy Committee last night ordered the coal miners to return to the pits:

¶ The UMW reduced the miners' customary lunch period from 30 to 15 minutes. The additional working time will give the miners daily pay equivalent to the terms of the UMW contract with Illinois operators rejected by the WLB. They will get \$8.50 a day instead of the \$8.12½ which was granted in the WLB decision.

¶ The same daily wage will be paid to other miners throughout the

time cut and the arbitrary fixing of travel time at 45 minutes throughout the Appalachian area—are the issues that may cause the sharpest controversy within the WLB.

Ickes and Lewis estimated that an additional 20 million tons of bituminous and 2 million tons of anthracite coal would be yielded by the additional work time, but other observers expressed doubt that the miners would faithfully abide by the 15-minute luncheon period and might interpret it for themselves as a face-saving formula which they were not compelled to recognize.

'Victory' Debate

The agreement also created much debate as to the extent of the victory which Lewis has won if the WLB grants its approval. This again appeared to depend on whether the rank-and-file miners rebelled against the curtailment of their luncheon period or chose to accept the plan as an easy way out of the deadlock.

Some labor sources contended

"Oh, I keep that book here," Karpman said yesterday, tapping his forehead. Browley sighed with a wistful sigh, and his emissary brightened up visibly. They had looked there.

OK, Joe?

Dr. Karpman is seriously concerned about the morals of the Varga hustlers who hang out around Page 60 every month in their modesty and innocence. I do believe, he said, "there is a sin virgin among the Varga girls." The defense put into evidence

There was the usual scramble by each side to justify its acceptance of the revised wording of the Connally resolution. Connally and Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), a member of the subcommittee, insisted that the new paragraph really didn't say anything more than the original resolution. Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.), Carl A. Hatch (D., N. M.) and others of the strong resolution bloc said it certainly did.

Obviously the new form is a lot stronger, if for no other reason than that it gives outright support to the Moscow declaration.

file



b7c

INDEXED

29 44-845-A
NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 5 1943

This is a clipping from
page 5 of P M
for Nov. 4, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

13 NOV 12 1943

Mines Seized by F.I. After Coal Men Strike

Next Move Up to Lewis; Ickes Again Put in Charge

By JAMES A. WECHSLER
F.M.'s National Editor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The fourth nationwide coal strike today resembled a movie that everybody had already seen three times.

Once again John L. Lewis had dawdled while the miners suddenly and silently struck; and once again President Roosevelt had ordered Government seizure of the mines as the first move toward ending the walkout.

Today according to the old and familiar scenario it is Lewis' turn to stride onto the stage and announce—after due deliberation with his colleagues—that the coal miners will return to work.

Lewis Silent

But there were still some uncertain elements in the performance; Lewis gave no assurance that he would play his customary part now that the President has set the stage for him. Following issuance of the White House order last night he maintained his usual reticence; he was not expected to speak out until the U.M.W. policy committee assembles at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

While it is generally anticipated that he will yield, it is highly uncertain whether he will swallow the wage-terms laid down by the War Labor Board or whether he will decree that the miners work under the conditions of their old contract pending some new negotiations or talk or maneuvers.

FDR Acts Promptly

Another unpredictable item is whether the rank-and-file miners, apparently further embittered and rebellious over the latest developments, will troop willingly to the mines when the flags go up. Most believe Lewis and his followers will be a last-minute party discord at the three-Brewster plan.

strike, after the government has taken over the mines, would make union officials liable to prosecution under the criminal penalties of the Smith-Connally act.

Seizure of the mines brought no joy to the coal operators who have repeatedly claimed they are the innocent victims of this procedure. Edward R. Burke, spokesman for the Southern Appalachian Operators, lamented last night:

"It would seem that in a sensible and reasonable society there should be some way of punishing the guilty and not the innocent party."

While the operators brooded FDR's action had banished any doubt in Lewis' mind that the Government would try to wait him out. Once again the next move is Lewis'; if he hesitates, the White House will again not wait for his answer. The reel is moving faster this time.

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

4 NOV 8 1943

This is a clipping from
page 7 of P M

for Nov. 2, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

The War Labor Board has
rejected the Brewster-Astronaut
Corp. and the United Auto Wor
at CIO, to sign a new contract
party discord at the three-Brewster
plan.

13 NOV 11 1943

The CIO's Path

AS A third day of the general coal strike passed, with John L. Lewis still holding a club over the nation's war effort, millions of Americans both at home and in the armed forces are boiling with indignation that such a situation could happen in the midst of war.

The miners are mistakenly following Lewis in this disastrous strike because they have so far, seen no other leadership in their union. They are isolated from the rest of the labor movement and are not fully aware that there are ways other than strikes through which they can win their demands.

The CIO, now in convention at Philadelphia, took a stand that showed once more that it really expresses the patriotism and will of the workers. Its program should be brought to the miners. The CIO called for scrapping of the outworn "Little Steel" formula and for wage adjustment. But not for the purpose of doing away with a stabilization program, but in order to assure

The CIO further declared that it is possible to win this policy and wage adjustment only if the no-strike pledge is strictly upheld. It called upon the miners and railroad workers to join with the CIO in a drive to win the people for the change.

The leaders of the American Federation of Labor, on the other hand, are still silent on the mine strike. This strengthens the suspicion that the AFL's convention at Boston delayed readmission of Lewis because it did not want to have the embarrassing strike on its hands. These schemers may rest assured, however, that when the score is added up they, too, will not escape some responsibility.

The CIO shows not only that its first concern is for the war, but it also recognizes that you can't win America for wage adjustments, price roll-back and a fair tax program by a policy that plays into the hands of the defeatists and their Lewises.

To win the people, labor has to really put forward its entire united strength—CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, miners. The Lewis path is one that serves those who want to drive away public support from labor.

The AFL's members, as vitally interested as the CIO in the policy outlined at Philadelphia, have the big task of bringing out their unions for it. To do so they must bring the full weight of their pressure against the Woll-Hutcheson Republican defeatist forces who are engaged in intrigues with Lewis in efforts to smash the CIO when labor unity is the urgency.

This is a clipping from
page 8 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date Nov. 4, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

144-545-A
NOT RECORDED
35 NOV 8 1943

530
NOV 10 1943

67c

Mine Strike *JA*

IN ORDERING government seizure of the mines, President Roosevelt took the only course open to him to protect the interests of a nation at war.

In ordering the fourth mine strike, John L. Lewis has once more extended a helping hand to the Axis, and he did it at the very moment when the cables on the Moscow conference agreements were spelling out an early doom for Hitler. While Senators Reynolds and Wheeler, Lewis' political friends, were mouthing their dissatisfaction because the last weapons were knocked out of Hitler's hands, Lewis sought to knife the home front.

Once more the country can see who really leads labor. At Philadelphia, the CIO convention under President Philip Murray's leadership, reaffirmed its unqualified no-strike pledge at a special order of business. The CIO fully recognizes that Hitler's doom is near, but it also recognizes that it will still take hard fighting and sacrifices to make that possible. It warned against complacency. Lewis is scabbing upon that policy of labor, and is exploiting the grievances of the miners to accomplish his purpose.

As we have stated many times, the miners are justified in their dissatisfaction with the WLB agreement. But this cannot serve as an excuse for the strike.

The reactionary bloc in Congress which even at this hour is preparing to fight the President's program for a roll-back in prices that he outlined in his food subsidy message Monday, is, like Lewis, responsible for the situation; so are the profit-hungry employers and so is the inflexible attitude of some government officials and the War Labor Board.

But by striking and playing into the hands of labor's enemies, the miners are jeopardizing their own interests both as workers and citizens. They should instead join the general stream of labor in a campaign to win a sound stabilization program, price roll-backs, democratic taxes and wage adjustments. Through a united effort, labor could win much without harming the war effort.

file 44-845-A
NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 5 1943

This is a clipping from
page 8 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date Nov. 3, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

b7c

530

53 NOV 1943

Lewis Stalls, Strike Continues

Confers With Ickes, Shutdown Crippling Output

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—With many vital war plants already feeling a fuel pinch, John L. Lewis tonight still made no move to end the coal strike of 530,000 coal miners.

Despite President Roosevelt's back-to-work ultimatum to the miners asking them to report to work by Wednesday morning, a scheduled meeting of the union's policy committee was not convened this afternoon.

The committee was subject to immediate call, however, as Lewis was in conference with Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes, whom the President appointed as government custodian of all the mines.

PRODUCTION AT STANDSTILL

The nation's coal mines were flying the Stars and Stripes today, the symbol that they are government property, by order of the President. Production everywhere was practically at a standstill.

While no statement was issued, and none promised later tonight, the conference between Lewis and Ickes was believed to be on efforts to reach an agreement on the basis of the War Labor Board decision. The President has authorized Ickes to negotiate such an agreement.

Lewis planned to meet with a 23-man subcommittee of the policy committee that was named yesterday to bring back a report on the situation. Presumably they will meet to hear a report on the talks with Ickes.

Ickes warned that unless output is quickly resumed the government may have to institute a share-the-coal program. He froze some 2,000,000 tons of coal in transit and restricted retail fuel deliveries as further conservation measures.

Failure to agree and continued interruption of production may lead Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson to use his Presidentially-conferred authority to withhold the union's dues-check-off funds, cancel miners' draft deferments and withhold certificates of availability for employment from those who refuse to work.

Ickes' action restricting retail fuel deliveries means retail dealers and other selling in less than car-load lots are banned from deliveries. Consumers are prohibited from accepting soft coal unless they have less than 10 days' supply on hand. Deliveries to households within these limits are limited to one ton each.

In his warning of a possible share-the-coal program, he said it would be instituted among householders to protect the health of war workers. He hoped it would prove unnecessary but said if it was needed he was confident persons with more than sufficient coal would gladly share it.

He informed presidents of all coal companies producing more than 50 tons a day that the primary aim of government management is maintenance of full production for the effective prosecution of the war.

"All officials and employees of the company are to perform their usual functions and duties in connection with the mine operations," he said.

This is a clipping from
page 1 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date Nov 3, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 6 1943

532
245
61 NOV 10 1943

67c

FILE

Coal Is Ammunition

EVERY patriotic miner will agree and support the President's assertion that "we can no more tolerate the letting down of coal production than we can tolerate letting down the shipping of supplies to our fighting men."

This means that the policies of John L. Lewis sabotaging the prosecution of the war must not be tolerated. Coal production must continue. A fourth general coal strike must not be permitted.

This is the course to take irrespective of merits or demerits of the War Labor Board's decision. The four labor members on the WLB, and the editorial columns of this paper, have already expressed criticism of some of the provisions of the WLB decision on the proposed contract for the soft coal miners, as well as on its 32-cent anthracite raise.

The President has correctly stressed some of the good features of the decision, especially the recognition for the first time of the principle of portal-to-portal pay for which some compensation is granted. This is undoubtedly a partial victory. And it is principally due to the vigorous voice President Philip Murray of the CIO raised in behalf of the miners.

But for the miners now to take again to the Lewis strike path is to undermine the chances for a further adjustment in their wage standards and at the same time to harm the entire labor movement. Further improvement for them will be possible only if the fight is successful against the congressional bloc that is scuttling sound stabilization; against the profits-first crowd and against the tax-the-poor crowd, as against those who cling to the outward "Little Steel" raise limit.

But this fight can succeed only by labor fully honoring its no-strike pledge and carrying its fight to the people through united political struggle.

44-245-A
NOT RECORDED
35 NOV 8 1943
This is a clipping from
page 8 of the

DAILY WORKER
Date Nov 1, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

530
34 NOV 11 1943

67c

Lewis Meets UMW Officials

as Miners Avoid Pits

FDR Still Firm; Won't Allow Further Defiance of WLB

By JAMES A. WECHSLER

PM's National Editor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—John L. Lewis, who enjoys big moments, faced a long hour of decision today.

While thousands of restive, angry coal miners stayed away from the pits in the fourth general strike of 1943, Lewis prepared to go into session here with 200 officials of the United Mine Workers union.

They assembled in the face of President Roosevelt's warning that he would act to "insure" production of coal if the UMW rejected the latest wage terms laid down by the WLB (War Labor Board.)

As the UMW chiefs gathered, Government officials were watching the clock. Although the President had fixed no exact deadline for acceptance of the WLB's decision, it will be certain he would not tolerate any prolonged filibuster by the miners' leaders. Some sources doubted he would wait longer than nightfall for his answer.

War of Nerves

In customary fashion Lewis gave no advance hint of any recommendations or remarks he may make to the union's policy committee. He was once again carrying his war of nerves to the breaking point. He remained in silent seclusion over the week end.

There was no visible crack in the solidarity of the miners' ranks as the eight-month-old conflict reached a new climax. Once again, without an official signal, they appeared ready to invoke their ancient slogan: "No contract, no work."

At the same time Government officials, led by President Roosevelt, were reported more determined than ever to "throw the book" at the UMW if it renewed its defiance of the WLB. No talk of compromise was in the air.

Possible Measures

Possible measures being discussed ranged from immediate cancellation of the UMW's check-off privileges to ultimate re-seizure of the mines, prosecution of any strike leaders under the Smith-Connally law and induction of miners who refused to work. Whether any or all of these steps would produce coal remained to be seen. The prevailing view appeared to be that Lewis would not risk the test.

Some officials contended it would be easier to promote a back-to-work movement this time since the WLB has approved an agreement that substantially increases the miners' take-home-pay—even though it falls 37¢ cents a day short of the Illinois pact submitted to the Board. But others voiced doubt that Lewis and his policy committee could halt the insurgency promptly even if they voted to accept the contract.

Way Out for Lewis

One "out" had been suggested to the UMW chiefs by President Roosevelt Friday and reiterated in a weekend message from the WLB. Answering Lewis' claim that the new agreement would involve a cut in the basic wage-rate, the Board formally told him it would approve a clause guaranteeing that no miners receive less for a day's work than they obtained under the old contract.

If he is unwilling to face a fight to the finish, Lewis could conceivably cite this guarantee as remov-

ing his objection to the WLB's terms.

There were reports, moreover, that Lewis might receive some assurance from the White House of the WLB that the major outlines of the WLB's wage proposal would be extended to cover other sections of the Appalachian region. One informed source took the view that the new strike was primarily designed to win that assurance.

In any case the next move was up to the miners' chieftain. Nobody knew whether he would respond with a bang or a whimper.

INDEXED

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 8 1943

This is a clipping from
page 5 of P M

for Nov. 1, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

13 NOV 11 1943

Mine Seizure Likely Move If Workers Go on Strike

Roosevelt Won't Act
Until After UMW
Meeting Monday;
142,000 Men Out
Strike Within

WAR LABOR BOARD public members protest charge by AFL members of the board that coal decision was dictated by other Government agencies. Wayne Morse demands that they prove or retract the charges. (Page 5.)

Deadline Near

By Ben W. Gilbert

President Roosevelt promised last night "to take decisive action to see that coal is mined" in the event the United Mine Workers policy committee rejects the War Labor Board's Illinois decision at a scheduled Monday morning meeting.

The President's statement was contained in a letter to War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis made public by the White House at a time when more than 142,000 coal miners were reported idle.

Seizure of the mines, immediately invoking the criminal penalties of the Connally-Smith Antistrike Act, was regarded as the most likely "decisive" action the President would take, although a Selective Service order to induct striking miners was also in the picture.

"Watching Situation"

Spokesmen for the Appalachian coal operators estimated that 90,000 soft-coal operators were idle yesterday. The Associated Press reported that an additional 32,000 hard coal miners stayed away from work yesterday to celebrate John Mitchell Day, in honor of a founder of the UMW and leader of historic anthracite strikes in 1900 and 1902.

President Roosevelt said he would take no action until after the policy committee meeting, but was "watching the situation carefully."

The seriousness of the coal shortage was emphasized by the President and by Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, who in a separate action froze at the mines all hard and soft coal in domestic sizes to use as an emergency pool to provide home heating coal needed to relieve distress situations.

In a remark believed directed at the threatened fourth general coal strike starting with the expiration of the current coal "truce" tomorrow midnight, the President said, "We can no more tolerate the letting down of coal production than we can tolerate letting down of the shipping of supplies to our fighting men."

The effect of the President's letter was to put the miners squarely on the spot—to decide whether to

go ahead with a complete shutdown involving 530,000 miners and threaten rejection of the WLB proposal for an alternative contract to replace the one turned down in the Illinois case for containing an unjustified wage increase of 37 1/2 cents a day).

Without mentioning UMW President John L. Lewis by name, the Chief Executive included two pointed digs at the mine leader.

"Certainly in wartime, the miners will not take the position that they will sign no contract other than one dictated by their leaders," the President said. "We are at war, and all of us must make sacrifices for our common good and common safety."

Mr. Roosevelt also said "there is no basis for the assertion that the board's proposals involve in any way a reduction in the basic rates that the miners are receiving," thus challenging a statement made by Lewis in a telegram to his lieutenants which was interpreted as a signal for a general coal strike.

Davis, in a letter to the President which the White House made public when the President's answering letter was released, stated:

"The issue is the same clear one which it has always been since the beginning of the coal controversy, namely: Shall the wage stabilization policies of the Government be applied and enforced irrespective of the displeasure of any group toward these policies?"

The Illinois decision—which indicated the type of adjustment of the portal-to-portal controversy the WLB would approve—"has resolved every reasonable doubt with respect to the requirements of the stabilization program in favor of the miners' demands," the President said.

"Some may reasonably question whether the board has not gone too far," he added.

The President explained that the board's Illinois proposal would give the miners \$54 for a 51-hour "portal to portal" 6-day week, or \$8.50 a week more than they are now receiving for 42 hours actual work at their working places in the mines, and \$2.50 a week less than under the original Illinois contract which WLB rejected. For a 48 1/2-hour week under the old contract—equivalent to 51 hours "portal to portal," the miners would have received \$52.25, the President said.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

b7c

X

44-845-

61 NOV 10 1943

OCT 30 1943
WASHINGTON POST

NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 3 1943

"I am confident that when the patriotic American miners realize the substantial increase in benefits the board's proposal offers them, they will not reject the opportunity given them to secure a contract," Mr. Roosevelt said.

"But, if I am mistaken, and the miners do not accept the board's proposals, I will take decisive action to see that coal is mined."

Freeze Order

Other developments in the coal situation included the following:

1. In freezing all domestic-size coal in cars at the mines, Ickes and the Interstate Commerce Commission also took control over all industrial anthracite coal now on rails. The freeze of domestic sizes was ordered after a number of major coal-consuming cities reported insufficient reserves of coal to heat homes adequately in the event of a spell of cold weather.

2. Spokesmen for the Appalachian coal operators issued a statement disclaiming any responsibility for the coal stoppages. "Beginning with the wage negotiations that started in March, the operators have at all times supported and complied with every policy and requirement of Government. This present controversy is not between the operators and the mine workers, but rather between the United Mine Workers and the Federal Government."

3. Lewis, reached at his home, declined to comment on the President's statement or other developments.

4. The Department of Interior disclosed that soft coal production declined a second successive week, with 11,300,000 tons produced during the week ended October 22, compared with 11,725,000 for the previous week. A goal of 12,500,000 tons a week has been set.

5. Ickes requisitioned coal from Illinois for the Pennsylvania Railroad and from Ohio for the New York Central Railroad to keep both carriers operating at full capacity.

Mine Crisis CHALLENGE

EDITORIAL

ES of more than a million members
EO affiliates, in convention at Buffalo,
mmendation of their executive board
ke pledge without qualification. They
rove it as unanimously as the board
in behalf of such a large segment of
very timely and holds significance
a view of the present critical moment
ain faces a test.

ight will mark another contract dead-
ls. At this writing more than 60,000
re with at least the tacit approval of
whole situation is again in the hands
by Monday, from all indications, Lewis
all-blown general strike of coal miners.
the railroad workers are taking a

any occasions pointed to the justice of
he coal miners and railroad workers.
riticized sharply the War Labor Board
authorities for clinging to an outworn
ne burns.

ed for a wage adjustment to enable
up with the cost of living rise. But we
ve said again and again. Such adjust-
n by keeping the no-strike pledge and
he stabilization program. We regard
program as absolutely essential for we
flation would be most harmful to the
common people in general. All adjust-
fore be made for the purpose of strength-
ion program.

bility for the failure of this program
publicans in Congress who, jointly with
emocrats, scuttled the administration's
gram. They have emasculated measures
and at this very moment continue to
they engineered the notorious Ruml soak-
gram and are now scheming further steps
line; they killed the President's \$25,000
and greased the way for a Roman holiday

The Office of War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes and Stabilization Director Fred Vinson, who have yielded to these disrupters and saboteurs of stabilization, and still continue to do so, share in this responsibility. Vinson's veto of the eight cent raise to railroad workers, is an example.

The War Labor Board also refuses to recognize realities. The board has allowed itself to be mechanically hamstrung.

In the mine decision the WLB took months to find a loophole for a formal recognition of portal to portal (underground travel) pay, in the dusty files of the wage-hour administration, but they steered clear of the more flexible provision in the stabilization act itself which gives them and the Byrnes-Vinson offices authority to take any measures necessary to aid in the prosecution of the war. The fact that coal production was falling off and manpower had been flowing out of the coal industry, was to them not a sufficient enough reason for a ruling.

The decision giving the Anthracite miners the ridiculous raise of 32 cents a day, also because of a mathematical strait-jacket, is further evidence of the board's policy. The very least the WLB members could have done was to join with the four labor representatives' demand for a change.

The employers are responsible for the present situation by their insistence that profits go above all other considerations. Their position dovetails perfectly with that of Lewis, for neither is he interested in furthering production, placing his defeatist policy above all other considerations. If the employers and Lewis were interested in production they could have easily agreed upon a program that would be both an incentive to more coal output and to a corresponding increase in wages—a formula that even the WLB would have to approve.

Finally, the labor movement itself is not absolved of responsibility; first because of the disunity in its ranks, and secondly because Lewis, utilizing this disunity, is able to cultivate some support, when every union in the country should hold him up as an object of scorn. Isn't it John L. Lewis who presented labor with the Smith-Connally Act?

44-845-A

NOT RECORDED
33 NOV 8 1943

This is a clipping from
page 1 Sec. of

THE WORKER

Date 10-30-43
Clipped at the seat of
Government

What path should labor take now?

The Lewis path of strikes is certainly out, for it doesn't win wage increases, and what is more important, it negates the basic consideration that this is labor's war and any qualification of the no-strike vote is scabbing upon the war to wipe out fascism.

The constructive alternative is the mobilization of labor's vast, and still hardly used political strength. No, this doesn't mean waiting until next election to cast a ballot although a blow to the defeatists and reactionaries in the many elections this coming Tuesday will be very important. It means a drive RIGHT NOW to win the vast majority of the people—who are not in labor's ranks—to the idea that a sound stabilization program is imperative for a quick and decisive victory over the Axis.

The Transport Workers Union of New York gave a practical example of what this means on a local basis. A fight which seemed almost impossible to win ended in a great victory for the union—and the war effort—without a strike.

Congressmen will continue to sabotage the stabilization program, stabilization authorities will continue to yield to them, employers will continue to think only of profits—just as long as they feel labor's political apathy and know that the public generally is not yet aroused.

If labor wants a sound stabilization program, with the President's seven points fully applied; if a wage policy is to be realistic with production and a high morale the uppermost consideration, then labor must unite its forces to launch its greatest drive to win the people.

What path should labor take now?

The Lewis path of strikes is certainly out, for it doesn't win wage increases, and what is more important, it negates the basic consideration that this is labor's war and any qualification of the no-strike vote is scabbing upon the war to wipe out fascism.

The constructive alternative is the mobilization of labor's vast, and still hardly used political strength. No, this doesn't mean waiting until next election to cast a ballot although a blow to the defeatists and reactionaries in the many elections this coming Tuesday will be very important. It means a drive RIGHT NOW to win the vast majority of the people—who are not in labor's ranks—to the idea that a sound stabilization program is imperative for a quick and decisive victory over the Axis.

The Transport Workers Union of New York gave a practical example of what this means on a local basis. A fight which seemed almost impossible to win ended in a great victory for the union—and the war effort—without a strike.

Congressmen will continue to sabotage the stabilization program, stabilization authorities will continue to yield to them, employers will continue to think only of profits—just as long as they feel labor's political apathy and know that the public generally is not yet aroused.

If labor wants a sound stabilization program, with the President's seven points fully applied; if a wage policy is to be realistic with production and a high morale the uppermost consideration, then labor must unite its forces to launch its greatest drive to win the people.

File

~~[REDACTED]~~
~~[REDACTED]~~

67c

Lewis Ignores Peace Formula

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Another nationwide coal strike appeared inevitable today, as John L. Lewis failed to give any indication that he cared to discuss the peace formula advanced by the WLB (War Labor Board) in an attempt to settle the six-months-old wage controversy between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators.

The WLB's offer would have resulted in a basic wage of \$8.12½ for an 8½ hour work day.

The UMW yesterday summoned its policy committee to meet at 11 o'clock Monday morning—too late to call off the stoppage fixed for Monday morning.

INDEX
75

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
36 NOV 1 1943

This is a clipping from
page 4 of P M

for Oct. 28, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

530
47 NOV 1 1943

To Eye Lewis Union 'Deal'

By United Press

A Federal Grand Jury will be asked soon to determine whether President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, and Mine B. Coal Co., Springfield, Ill., violated the civil rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction, it was learned yesterday.

Reliable sources said that an inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation was about completed, and that the matter would be placed before a Federal grand jury here or at Springfield.

Justice Department officials declined to comment.

Wagner Act Involved

It would be up to the grand jury to determine whether the transaction warrants an indictment for conspiracy to violate the right of Mine B. employees to bargain collectively—a right guaranteed them by the Wagner Act. Conviction on charges of interfering with an individual's rights resulted in a decision that no violation of the law was involved.

Lewis, it was said, loaned or made a gift of about \$350,000 to Mine B. Coal Co., in 1938, allegedly to cover losses of the company in a lockout of its employees who were members of the Progressive Mine Workers (AFL). The Government is expected to allege that the purpose was to break the AFL union, which resulted from a split with the UMW in 1932, and permit Lewis to regain control over the miners.

Tax Bureau Bares Case

The Internal Revenue Bureau first discovered evidence of the transaction during an investigation into a possible income tax case. However, a study reportedly resulted in a decision that no violation of the tax laws was involved.

As far as is known, this is only the second time that the civil rights statute has been applied to cover an alleged violation of the Wagner Act. A Brooklyn (N. Y.) Federal grand jury in May indicted two baking companies, two of their officials, and two officers of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union (AFL) on charges of conspiring to injure employees of the companies in the exercise of rights guaranteed them under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Employees Threatened

In the Brooklyn case it was charged that the defendants conspired to threaten with discharge and otherwise intimidate employees unless they signed waivers of claims for unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime and liquidated damages. That indictment charged that as part of the conspiracy the

employees from those who refused to sign such waivers and threatened to certify them as delinquent so the companies could discharge them under closed contracts.

It has been reported that the presence of FBI agents in Springfield was the cause for Lewis' recent automobile trip to that mining area. The trip is under OPA investigation to determine whether he violated the gasoline rationing regulations.

Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

b7c
7-11

INDEXED 44-845-A
NOT RECORDED
FEB 14 1943

9-4-43

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
BULLDOG EDITION

60 SEP 1

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. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Lewis Driving Charge Still Awaiting Action

The Alexandria rationing board last night revealed that the case of U.M.W. President John L. Lewis, whose recent motor trip to Illinois to see his mother, drew wide-

spread criticism from gas-starved motorists, has been turned over to the State OPA office in Roanoke and to National OPA headquarters for disposition.

Capt. James Douglas, secretary of the board, said he was unable to state what action, if any, will be taken. Lewis maintains his legal residence in Alexandria.

INDEXED
110

44-845-A

9-18-43

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
BULLDOG EDITION

30 SEP 18 1943

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. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

OPA Satisfied With Lewis' Explanation of Illinois Jaunt

The OPA investigation of John L. Lewis' much-discussed trip to the Illinois coal fields last August, during which he also visited his mother, was closed yesterday after the United Mine Workers head made an "entirely satisfactory explanation" of the matter.

The announcement that the pleasure driving charges had been dropped came from Herbert Williams, attorney of the enforcement division of the Richmond district office.

Williams said the "satisfactory explanation" was contained in a letter written by Lewis to James S. Douglas Jr., chairman of the Alexandria War Price and Rationing Board, September 29.

The letter follows:

"Absence from the city has delayed reply to your letter of September 28.

"I quote your questions and make categorical reply as follows:

"Q. Would the trip have been made regardless of where your mother happened to reside?

"A. Yes.

"Q. In case the visit was made, was it merely incidental to the trip?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Between which two business stops was it made?

"A. Following Indianapolis engagement and prior to Cincinnati engagement.

"Q. Did such visit require mileage additional to the business calls. If so what distance and what class of gasoline coupons were used?

"A. Distance from United Mine Workers Building, Springfield, Ill., to my mother's home, 1100 block West Lawrence Avenue, approximately 15 city blocks. All gasoline purchased on trip through usage of 'C' coupons, approximately five gallons 'A' coupon gasoline in car tank at beginning of trip. During two days in Springfield car was not used in connection with business or other calls about city.

"Explanatory Note: Visit to Indianapolis was made in connection with voluntary liquidation affairs of United Labor Bank and Trust Co., of which the undersigned was president. Visit to Springfield was necessary in connection with financial and legal affairs of United Mine Workers of America, which maintains branch offices in that city. Visit to Cincinnati was made

b7c

File
 44-9

144-845-A-
 NOT RECORDED
 87 NOV 10 1943

59 NOV 12 1943

OCT. 5, 1943
 WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
 EDITION

Grand Jury To Eye Lewis Union 'Deal'

By United Press

A Federal Grand Jury will be asked soon to determine whether President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, and Mine B. Coal Co., Springfield, Ill., violated the civil rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction, it was learned yesterday.

Reliable sources said that an inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation was about completed, and that the matter would be placed before a Federal grand jury here or at Springfield.

Justice Department officials declined to comment.

Wagner Act Involved

It would be up to the grand jury to determine whether the transaction warrants an indictment for conspiracy to violate the right of Mine B. employees to bargain collectively—a right guaranteed them by the Wagner Act. Conviction on charges of interfering with an individual's rights resulted in a decision that no violation warranted imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

Lewis, it was said, loaned or made a gift of about \$350,000 to Mine B. Coal Co., in 1938, allegedly to cover losses of the company in a lockout of its employees who were members of the Progressive Mine Workers (AFL). The Government is expected to allege that the purpose was to break the AFL union, which resulted from a split with the UMW in 1932, and permit Lewis to regain control over the miners.

Tax Bureau Bares Case

The Internal Revenue Bureau first discovered evidence of the transaction during an investigation into a possible income tax case. However, a study reportedly resulted in a decision that no violation of the tax laws was involved.

As far as is known, this is only the second time that the civil rights statute has been applied to cover an alleged violation of the Wagner Act. A Brooklyn (N. Y.) Federal grand jury in May indicted two baking companies, two of their officials, and two officers of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union (AFL) on charges of conspiring to injure employees of the companies in the exercise of rights guaranteed them under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

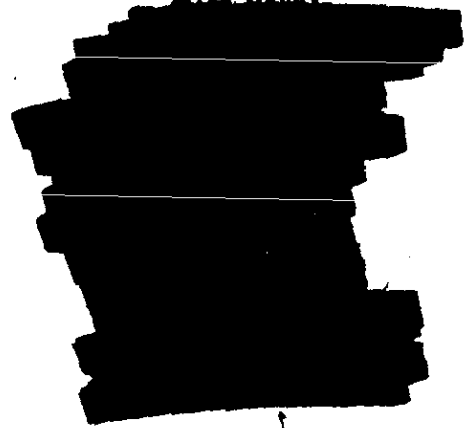
Employees Threatened

In the Brooklyn case it was charged that the defendants conspired to threaten with discharge and otherwise intimidate employees unless they signed waivers of claims for unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime and liquidated damages. That indictment charged that as part of the conspiracy the

partial payment of arrears of union dues from those who refused to sign such waivers and threatened to certify them as delinquent so the companies could discharge them under closed contracts.

It has been reported that the presence of FBI agents in Springfield was the cause for Lewis' recent automobile trip to that mining area. The trip is under OPA investigation to determine whether he violated the gasoline rationing regulations.

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. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy



File
44-845

OK

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
87 SEP 9 1943

9-4-43

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
SUNDAY EDITION

770-2250

34 SEP 9

FBI Has Studied It. Grand Jury May Examine John L. Lewis Mine Deal

By United Press

A Federal grand jury will be asked soon to determine whether President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, and Mine H. Coal Co., Springfield, Ill., violated the Civil Rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction, it was learned today.

Reliable sources said that an inquiry was about completed, and that the matter would be placed before a Federal grand jury here or at Springfield.

It would be up to the grand jury to determine whether the transaction warrants an indictment for conspiracy to violate the right of Mine H employees to bargain collectively—a right guaranteed them by the Wagner Act. Conviction on charges of interfering with an individual's rights carries maximum penalties of five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

Lewis, it was said, loaned or made a gift of about \$350,000 to Mine H Coal Co., in 1934, allegedly to cover losses of the company in a lockout of its employees who were members of the Progressive Mine Workers (AFL). The Government is expected to allege that the purpose was to break the AFL union, which resulted from a split with the UMW in 1932, and permit Lewis to regain control over the miners.

The Internal Revenue Bureau first discovered evidence of the transaction during an investigation into a possible income tax case. However, a study reportedly resulted in a decision that no violation of the tax laws was involved.

It has been reported that the presence of FBI agents in Springfield was the cause for Lewis' recent automobile trip to that mining area. The trip is under OPA investigation to determine whether he violated the gasoline rationing regulations.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Acers	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Starks	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	

b7c

File

INDEXED

464 44-845-A

NOT RECORDED
15 SEP 15 1943

176
60 SEP 18 1943

Washington Daily News - 9-3-43

\$350,000 Lewis 'Loan' to Mine

Grand Jury to Probe

FBI Is Working on Case; That Explains His 'Pleasure' Trip to Illinois

By GORDON H. COLE

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is innocent of any charge that he used gasoline for pleasure driving on his recent trip to Springfield, Ill.—even though he spent 36 hours visiting his 84-year-old mother, Mrs. Anna Lewis.

Any public report on the OPA investigation of the trip will exonerate Lewis of all charges and show that the mine union chief's drive from Alexandria, Va., to the Illinois coal fields was no pleasure jaunt.

Covered It Up

Lewis drove to Illinois on business—business that he chose to cover up by his remark to a reporter at Decatur, Ill., that he was just driving up to Springfield to see his mother. Lewis' book for gasoline permits him to use his Buick for union business.

The fact is that Lewis went to Springfield because agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were there checking into the financial transactions between Lewis' union and the Mine B Co., a coal operator that engaged in a long and costly lookout of members of a rival AFL union at a time when Lewis was trying to oust the rival union from the Illinois coal fields.

Listed as Loan

The case is scheduled to be presented to a grand jury at Springfield within the next few weeks, it was learned here.

The facts in the case, first reported by PM last Fall, indicate that Lewis' union handed the Mine B Co. some \$350,000 at about the time of the lockout that enabled UMW organizers to raid the rival union's membership.

The transaction is listed on the union books as a loan. Since the FBI investigation was begun, Carl Elshoff, president of the Mine B Co., is reported to have paid \$1000 on the debt.

There also are charges that Lewis kept some 14 members of the rival union, the Progressive Mine Workers of America, AFL, on its payroll during the time of the fight for exclusive bargaining rights.

The FBI is investigating the pos-

sibility that the union leaders conspired illegally to deprive employees of the Mine B Co. of their civil rights under the National Labor Relations Act. That law guarantees workers the right to join the union of their own choice.

A written law put on the books in 1870, principally to break the Ku-Klux Klan, makes such conspiracy illegal.

It was this same law that was used to aid the UMW in 1938—the year of the Mine B lockout—during the prosecution of coal operators in Harlan County, Ky. The Justice Dept. lost that case because the jury was unable to agree.

Conviction under this law carries criminal penalties.

Evidence of the financial transaction between the UMW and the Mine B Co. was first discovered by agents of the U. S. Treasury Department during an investigation of Lewis' and the UMW books in a tax matter.

The facts were referred to the White House and thence to the Justice Dept. for prosecution. Justice officials, fearing charges that they were attempting to persecute Lewis for political reasons, delayed action in the case so long that there have been charges that they are neglecting their duty in the matter.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

File
44-500

b
7
C

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
67 SEP 6 1943

57 SEP 9 1943

AUG 30 1943

PM DAILY
Page 7

FINANCIAL DEAL BY JOHN LEWIS PROBED BY F.B.I.

Charge He Paid Illinois
Mine Company to Break
Rival Union.

BY EDWIN A. LAHEY.

Special Dispatch from Staff Correspondent
Washington, Aug. 26.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has undertaken an investigation of the financial dealings between John L. Lewis and the Mine B Coal Co. in Springfield, Ill. It was learned here today. The facts in the case will be laid before a grand jury in Springfield late in September or early in October, it was further learned.

As previously revealed in The Chicago Daily News, the case involves a subsidy of the Mine B Co. by the United Mine Workers to reimburse the company for the losses suffered in the lockout of members of the Progressive Mine Workers, an A.F. of L. group which revolted from the Lewis leadership in 1932. The amount of money paid to the company by the union, it is now learned, was in the neighborhood of \$350,000. The lockout in question took place in 1938.

Case Causes Cabinet Rift.

The case has already caused a slight rift between Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and At-

torney General Biddle. Federal agents found evidence of the financial transactions between U.M.W. and the Mine B Co. an investigation of the union's Lewis' accounts, and turned a file in the matter over to the White House, whence it was sent to the Department of Justice. Failure of the Justice Department to initiate an immediate criminal investigation caused a minor cabinet crisis, which has since been resolved.

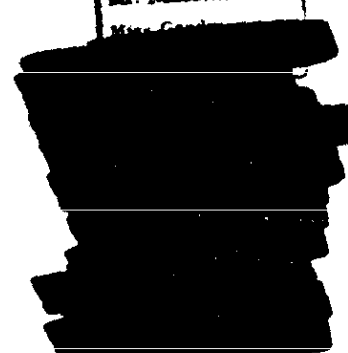
Although it is reported that there are some tax evasion aspects, to the federal investigation, the F.B.I. inquiry is concerned with possible violations of the old civil rights statute of 1870, passed to break the Ku Klux Klan, but never invoked very successfully. The Harlan County (Ky.) coal operators were prosecuted under this statute in 1938, but the case ended in a jury disagreement. The statute provides criminal penalties for a conspiracy to deprive citizens of their civil rights, in this case the Illinois miners who would have been so deprived in the event of a conspiracy to break their union.

Listed as a 'Loan.'

Incidentally, it was this F.B.I. investigation which brought Lewis to Springfield recently, where he became involved with the OPA, following the complaint of citizens that he had driven his automobile from Alexandria, Va., to Springfield on nonessential business.

The money advanced by Lewis and the U.M.W. to the Mine B Co. appears on the books of the company as a loan, it was learned. Federal investigators found, however, that there was reasonable ground for permitting a grand jury to decide whether the \$350,000 was a loan by the union to the company or an out and out grant to reimburse the company for breaking a rival union group. Since the F.B.I. investigation was initiated, it was learned, the Mine B Co., headed by Carl Elshoff, has repaid \$1,000 of the loan.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy



b7c.
file

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

8/26/43

INDEXED

110

NOT RECORDED

82 SEP 16 1943

60 SEP 18 1943

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WHEN MEMBERS of the AFL executive council took up the application of John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers chief, for re-entry into the AFL this week in Chicago, they didn't bother to tell reporters that Lewis might have been back in the AFL some time before, except for strong intervention from the White House.

It can now be revealed that the President was extremely perturbed about the burly mine labor chief's efforts to climb back on the AFL bandwagon. In fact, he expressed himself to friends in very blunt language about how foolhardy it would be for the AFL to welcome back a man who was in disrepute for openly defying the Government during the mine dispute.

It also can be revealed that William Hutcheson, AFL carpenter's boss, and other Lewis friends on the executive council had the stage all set for a special meeting of the council last May to consider Lewis's application. This was the inside reason why John L. inclosed a fat \$60,000 check for advance dues with his application.

Just who blocked the move—and how closely the President himself was involved—is a secret. But Administration insiders report that Marvin McIntyre, the President's secretary, a great friend of the railroad brotherhoods, had a hand in it.

Furthermore, immediately after Lewis requested readmission, the President had separate conferences with Dan Tobin, teamsters' boss and a top-rung member of the AFL executive council, plus George Harrison, railway clerks' head, who is the most powerful figure in the brotherhoods.

Immediately afterward the move for a special executive council meeting was abandoned. In the course of one of those conferences the question of Lewis's application for readmission was discussed at some length—and the President expressed himself point-blank against it.

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. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[REDACTED]

67c

*File -
John L. Lewis
Civil Rights
Domestic Violence*

INDEXED
P12

44-845-A
NOT RECORDED

51 AUG 1 1943

8/12/43
WASHINGTON MORNING EDITION

SPRINGFIELD FIELD DIVISION

ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER

AUGUST 3, 1943

J. S. Grand Jury To Sift F.B.I. Investigation Into U.M.W.-Mine B Deal

U.S. GRAND JURY TO PROBE DEAL

Continued from Page 1.

federal grand jury in May indicted two baking companies, two of their officials, and two officers of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers International union (A.F.L.) on charges of conspiring to injure employees of the companies in the exercise of rights guaranteed them under the fair labor standards act.

In the Brooklyn case it was charged that the defendants conspired to threaten with discharge and otherwise intimidate employees unless they signed waivers of claims for unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime and liquidated damages. That indictment charged that as part of the conspiracy the union officials refused to accept partial payment of arrearages in union dues from those who refused to sign such waivers and threatened to certify them as delinquent so the companies could discharge them under closed contracts.

It has been reported that the presence of F.B.I. agents in Springfield was the cause for Lewis' recent automobile trip to that mining area. The trip is under O.P.A. investigation to determine whether he violated the gasoline rationing regulations.

Doyle Says "No Word"

U. S. District Attorney Howard L. Doyle said today he "knew nothing whatsoever" about the reported forthcoming grand jury investigation of the John L. Lewis-Mine B Coal Co. loan deal.

"I have received no instructions any kind from Washington on this case," he said, adding, however, that a regular grand jury would be called to meet here within a month.

Washington, Sept. 2. (UP) — A federal grand jury will be asked soon to determine whether President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and Mine B Coal Co., Springfield, Ill., violated the civil rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction, it was learned today. Reliable sources said an inquiry by the federal bureau of investigation was about completed, and that the matter would be placed before a federal grand jury here or at Springfield.

Justice department officials declined to comment.

It would be up to the grand jury to determine whether the transaction warrants an indictment for conspiracy to violate the right of Mine B employees to bargain collectively—a right guaranteed them by the Wagner act. Conviction on charges of interfering with an individual's rights carries maximum penalties of five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

Lewis, it was said, loaned or made a gift of about \$350,000 to Mine B Coal Co. in 1938, allegedly to cover losses of the company in a lockout of its employees who were members of the Progressive Mine Workers (A.F.L.). The government is expected to allege that the purpose was to break the A.F.L. union, which resulted from a split with the U.M.W. in 1932, and permit Lewis to regain control over the miners.

The internal revenue bureau first discovered evidence of the transaction during an investigation into a possible income tax case. However, a study reportedly resulted in a decision that no violation of the tax laws was involved.

As far as is known, this is only the second time that the civil rights statute has been applied to cover an alleged violation of the Wagner act. A Brooklyn, N. Y.,

Continued on Page 6, Column 2.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm

Blame Strike Policy for Connally Anti-Labor Bill

Condemnation of John L. Lewis came yesterday from another AFL affiliate, the International Boilermakers Union, one of the largest unions of the AFL.

This was expressed in the June issue of the "Boilermakers Journal," the union's official magazine, under the title "Why Should Labor Be Made to Suffer for the Whim of an Egotist?"

"We have often commented in these columns that John L. Lewis was interested in no one but himself, and his recent actions further demonstrates that fact," says the editorial.

"By permitting his personal and political dislike for the Administration and some of the agencies set up by the government, his spiteful attitude and arrogance toward every one, to influence his official conduct as head of a great labor organization, he is doing not only his own organization, but all organized labor a most grievous wrong. He has caused a lot of anti-labor legislation to be introduced, which will be an irreparable injury to labor should it pass."

People, "down all organized labor because of the stubborn refusal of Lewis to accept the established rules of procedure and fight it out along that line," the editorial says.

BACKS MINERS, HITS LEWIS

The Journal fully supports the wage fight of the mine workers, but goes on:

"However, calling a strike at this time, while we are at war, in an industry that would virtually stop production in this country, is a matter that can not be lightly dealt with. He has placed himself and his organization in an embarrassing position, especially if some agreement is not made acceptable to him, for he will be at war with his government, if the issue is not soon settled."

"As far as Lewis is personally concerned, we do not believe he would care, but we do not believe it expressed the sentiment of a vast majority of his membership."

"Recently in St. Louis, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, bluntly denounced the unpatriotic and obstructive tactics by Lewis, which resulted in the work stoppage."

"This attitude reflects the overwhelming sentiment of practically every man of organized labor, even, as before stated, the mine workers."

"In his present position he stands alone as a leader, the remainder of whom believe that nothing is more important than the winning of the war."

"Should organized labor be tried and convicted for the bull headed tactics of one lone egotist?"

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 2 1943
INDEXED
51

This is a clipping from
page 5 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date 6/15/43
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

530
41 NOV 11 1943



BYRD HITS DELAY IN CURBING LEWIS

Senator Asks 'Who Is Boss of
U. S.—John L. Lewis or
President Roosevelt?'

URGES ACTION BY CONGRESS

He Asserts Failure of Execu-
tive Branch Leaves Job
for Senate and House

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 2—Sen-
ator Byrd of Virginia said today
that millions of Americans are ask-
ing the question: "Who is the boss
of the United States of America;
is it John L. Lewis or President
Roosevelt?"

He put the question and others
into the Congressional Record as
the Senate completed its business
late this afternoon. Unless the
executive branch takes decisive ac-
tion in the present situation, he
held, the Congress must "do the
best it can to perform what the
Executive branch has failed to do."

"What hidden power has John
L. Lewis so that he, and he alone,
can defy the government of the
United States in an hour of the
greatest peril this nation has ever
faced?" Mr. Byrd asked. "Has
the American flag which now flies
over the coal mines of America lost
its power and prestige?"

The public was told, Mr. Byrd
stated, that no strike could occur
against the United States govern-
ment, that Secretary Ickes was op-
erating the mines as the govern-
ment's agent and that the United
States was the employer.

"Yet, today, in the third day of
the strike," he said, "The Associat-
ed Press reports that 500,000 min-
ers remain idle. Mr. Lewis has de-
fied the War Labor Board. He has
refused to appear before it or to
negotiate directly with it. Piece
by piece he is obtaining all that he
has asked for."

If Mr. Lewis can defy the gov-
ernment and the flag now, Mr.
Byrd asserted, "how can he be con-
trolled in time of peace in the vol-
canic readjustment period follow-
ing the war?"

"I introduced legislation sixty
days ago providing for 'work or
fight,'" Mr. Byrd continued. "Im-
mediately the various departments
of the government opposed this
legislation, saying that it would be
harmful to national morale to re-
quire those to fight who have re-

refused to work and produce materi-
als for those who were fighting.

"The winning of the war abroad
will be delayed with much greater
loss of life unless we can control
our domestic affairs at home. We
cannot temporize any longer with
this situation."

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
36 NOV. 1 1943

This is a clipping from
page 11 of the
New York Times for

June 3, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

NOV 5 1943

FILE

Finger Points to Lewis

ANY strike is inexcusable today. But there isn't a shred of plausible reason, lest it be outright sabotage of the war, for the strike of a half million coal miners.

Labor must hold John L. Lewis responsible for the walkout, regardless of the evident provocations from some of the operators.

The government, through its custodian of mines, Harold L. Ickes, advanced a proposal that would guarantee the miners a substantial temporary wage raise pending final settlement. The War Labor Board had already provided for other improvements for the miners in its decision. All wage changes are retroactive. It was no longer a question of whether the miners are entitled to an improvement. It was only a matter of bargaining over the margin of difference and HOW MUCH the improvements was to be. To call a strike under such conditions shows a desire not to serve the interests of the workers but complete indifference and even sabotage of the war.

Lewis, as the Communist Party's statement yesterday said in point blank words, "is trying to assume veto power over U.S. participation in the war. He sets himself above the labor movement and above the government. The miners must choose between their country and John L. Lewis.

The miners must return to work immediately."

It is urgent that all labor leaders speak out and assure the President their support for decisive action.

The no-strike pledge and the entire conception that this is Labor's war means nothing if Lewis is permitted to defiantly carry out his treasonous program. As Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers told the President in a wire, labor expects him to take "decisive action" to stop Lewis and the "tremendous majority" of the trade union movement will back him.

Moreover, Mr. Emspak sees the issues as far beyond those directly affecting the mine dispute.

"We regard a shutdown on the right of Lewis to organize disruption of the war effort as something that must come regardless of the particular settlement of the dispute."

Of one thing we are certain. Neither Lewis nor that small group of "powerful operators," as Ickes called them, have the slightest interest in the country's safety. The President is duty bound to act to insure that our war effort does not falter, and all loyal Americans will be behind him

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
36 NOV 1 1943

This is a clipping from
page 8 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date June 3 1943

Clipped at the Seat of
Government

56 NOV 5

1943

b7c

FILE

Ray Edmundson Defies Lewis

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 1. (UP).

—Ray Edmundson, whose resignation as president of the Illinois Mine Workers of America followed a dispute with international president John L. Lewis, returned to the rank and file today—as a coal digger.

Edmundson, reported for work on the day shift at the Peabody Coal Company's capitol mine. He will draw \$59.85 for a six-day, 48-hour week.

His resignation as state president was effective yesterday, and his last act was to defy instructions of Lewis by turning over district files and office keys to the Springfield executive board member of District 12. Lewis had telegraphed Edmundson to turn the files and keys over to his brother-in-law, R. Olin Miller, manager of the United Mine Workers Building here.

Lewis has called district board members and some board alternates to Washington and may appoint a new provisional president this week. The quarrel was said to have resulted from refusal of Lewis to grant "home rule" to the Illinois district.

INDEXED
127
198

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
87 MAY 4 1944

This is a clipping from
page 6 of the
DAILY WORKER
Date May 2 1944
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

62 MAY 20 1944

458

b7c

210

[illegible]

NOT RECORDED

4 2 43

his is a clipping from
page 8 of the
DAILY WORKER
April 28 1943
in the Seat of

27c

OPINION

Labor and the Administration

The price-and-wage picture, which had begun to get definiteness and stability of outline last week, is once more anyone's picture puzzle. The President's hold-the-line Executive Order of Apr. 8 does not, at present writing, look as if it will really hold the line. Labor leaders postponed their judgment for a week in order to get some perspective on how it would operate. Now that they see its workings, they don't like it. And now Manpower Administrator McNutt's job-freezing makes them like the total picture even less.

This is not a matter of labor's selfishness. Nor is it a matter of questioning the main lines of the Administration's strategy in the struggle against cost-of-living chaos. It involves the raising of serious doubts about the application of that broad strategy in the case of labor.

And one must remember that these doubts are raised not by someone as irresponsible as John L. Lewis or by a group of farm-block leaders who have consistently followed the tactics of a pressure group.

They are raised by men like Philip Murray and William Green and Walter Reuther



Philip Murray

who have, as labor leaders, accepted for their membership a far greater measure of Government wage control and a far more drastic scrapping of the traditional trade-union weapons than any labor movement in a democracy has ever done.

Threefold Case

What is labor's case? It is a three-fold one. And the three propositions are somewhat as follows.

¶ There is a serious doubt as to whether, even if labor accepts complete wage and job rigidity, the cost of living will really be controlled. The Office of Price Administration (OPA) under Prentiss Brown has not shown a capacity to keep prices down, nor any militancy in doing its job, nor does it—thanks to Congress—have money for adequate enforcement machinery. Since the "inflationary gap" between purchasing power and the available commodities already exists, its result is likely to be either higher prices or the spread of Black Markets. In either event the ordinary worker and housewife would be the sufferers.

¶ There are already signs that the freezing of wages has affected production. It is well known that a man's productivity depends to a great degree upon his morale. If workers feel that they are getting the short end of the stick, the result will be reflected in the Government's getting the short end of production. This is not a matter of dispute but a fact—and a disastrous one.

¶ The problem cannot be solved by scolding workers for lack of patriotism. What they feel is the expression of a perfectly simple and basic human impulse of equality. Workers, like other men, want to have the sense that they are not being made to bear the brunt of economic suffering as a result of the war. They are willing to sacrifice, but they insist on some equality of sacrifice.

In short, the difficulty with James F. Byrnes and the way he has been administering the broad strategy of economic stabilization is that he has viewed it wholly as a problem in economics and as political tactics, and not enough as a problem in psychology.

The British did not make that mistake. From the very beginning they established the principle of equality of sacrifice, and have managed to keep labor satisfied and working hard. They did it partly by severe limitation of big incomes and by drastic taxation as well as by labor control; and they did it also by entrusting the task of administration to trade-union heads like Ernest Bevin.

It is difficult to see how we in America will be able to resolve our problems by dealing gently with the big-income groups and using a big stick on labor. That is the importance of Congress' failure to accept the President's \$25,000 salary limitation.

Representation

That is the importance also of the continued threat in Congress that the big tax incomes will be remitted under some form of the Ruml plan. That is the importance of the lack of flexibility shown by Administrator Byrnes in the application of the President's freezing order to the inequities in wages. And, above all, that is the importance of the failure to give labor any real representation in the Administration, at all commensurate with the Big Business representatives in the War Production Board, the OPA, and Congress.

The case of the War Labor Board (WLB) is a case in point. It has been doing a first-rate job in holding wages in line. And the trade-union leaders have been showing restraint all along in co-operating with it. It is perhaps the most successful example within the Administration of the tripartite board, on which business, labor and government are represented. Yet it has now been practically wiped out, and has become only a sort of arm of the Byrnes office, doing the job that a few statisticians could do.

I do not say that the President's Apr. 8 order was a mistake. It was necessary and courageous. But what happened was that no flexibility was shown in applying it. And the new job-freezing order of McNutt has only served to re-affirm the intent of complete rigidity.

The WLB's Status

What needs to be done is not complex but it will be far-reaching in its effect on labor's morale. The President must, within the framework of his Apr. 8 order, restore the WLB as an independent agency, operating within its judgment and discretion. It has shown that it can be trusted, and we have the labor leaders.

I believe in a trade-union movement which is national-minded. I believe that the real interests of the workers are in line with the interests of the nation as a whole. But one must remember that labor is still in its basic thought habits, wage-minded just as business is still profit-minded.

We can demand greatness of soldiers, because that is the military tradition. But how can we ask greatness of labor who we do not ask any comparable greatness of our businessmen?

That is the question the Roosevelt Administration will have to answer. If the answer is not satisfactory, the Administration runs a risk not only of losing labor's political support, but also of diminishing labor's productivity in the war.—MAX LEARNER

Copyright, 1943, by World Publications

This is a clipping from page 2 of the PM for

April 20, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

NOT RECORDED

4 NOV

44-845

File
~~_____~~

~~_____~~

Lewis Defies WLB At Celanese Plant

Staff Correspondence

NEWARK, Apr. 16.—John L. Lewis's reply yesterday to the War Labor Board's (WLB) demand that he end the "raid" strike at the Celanese Corp. plant here was direct but unofficial.

Members of District 50, United Mine Workers, voted to continue their work stoppage at the war plant and reformed their picket-lines.

The company, which manufactures essential plastics for the Army and Navy, said, however, that more employees were returning to work, and that production was increasing. The Textile Workers of America CIO, whose local Lewis is raiding, confirmed the statement.

Meanwhile, Mayor Vincent J. Murphy of Newark was reported to have warned Roy Dugan, District 50 sub-regional organizer, and Howard Gill, another UMW official, to call off their strike immediately.

Gill, who formerly headed the Textile Workers local, is now out on bail of \$2000, accused of having obtained money under false pretenses.

The charge against him and Mrs. Henrietta Plechy, former recording secretary for the local and now a District 50 member, also out on bail, is that they took \$1170 of the CIO union's fund when they went over to Lewis. Both now face grand jury action.

INDEXED

44-845-4
NOT RECORDED

94 This is a clipping from
page 3 of the
PM for
April 16, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

530
NOV 9 1943 SR

The Inside Story

Special Group For Lewis 'Out'

Administration Leaders Re-
ject His Request for New Board
To Settle Coal Dispute

By JAMES A. WECHSLER
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 30.—Administration leaders—led by FDR—won't yield to any proposal by John L. Lewis for creation of a "special commission" to settle the coal dispute. This point was settled some days ago, it is understood, when Secretary of Labor Perkins informally proposed establishment of a three-man board, led by Harold Ickes, to decide the conflict. FDR and Economic Stabilizer Byrnes both rejected the idea, insisted that—unless the operators and union agree among themselves—the case will go to the War Labor Board. FDR made that official in his telegram to the negotiators last week.

A drastic personnel shakeup has taken place quietly in CIO's Oil Workers Union. Edwin S. Smith, director of the union's organizing committee and former member of the NLRB, has resigned; so has Milton Kaufman, organizer who formerly worked for the Newspaper Guild. William Taylor, who helped organize Ford and later worked in aircraft, will replace Smith. It all adds up to increased strength for anti-left-wingers inside CIO.

Paul V. McNatt has selected a new chairman for the Fair Employment Practices Committee, but the announcement is being delayed mysteriously. At his press conference yesterday, McNatt was asked about the

appointment. "No comment," he said. "No chairman, either?" a reporter asked. "No comment," McNatt repeated. Best guess is that the new appointee comes from Harold L. Ickes' Dept. of Interior. (It's not Ickes.)

The American delegation that visited Bolivia after the row over Bolivian labor conditions is back and has submitted its report to the State Dept. Members are waiting for the Department to release it. Bob Watt, AFL member of the delegation, reports that the group found the slogan "Bolivia for the Bolivians" plastered on walls by Nationalist groups. But in one place a cynical native had written under the slogan: "They deserve it."

Leo Goodman, formerly with the Treasury Dept., has been named Washington representative for Samuel Wolchok's United Retail and Wholesale Employees Union. He'll concentrate on OPA issues. . . . Robert Lamber, counsel for the Tolan Committee, will be named shortly to head a new manpower unit in the War Production Board. . . . A high AFL official says that the British labor delegation, led by Sir Walter Citrine, dined as guests of "Big Bill" Hutcherson of the carpenters' union on their recent visit; another guest, he reports, was John L. Lewis.

When Robert Nathan, WPB planner, decided to enter the Army after WPB's latest reshuffle, he asked top officials at the Board to release him from his draft deferment. Carlson Hayward, WPB personnel man, promptly wrote Nathan's draft board saying that he was no longer needed—but omitting the fact that he had asked for the release.

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

This is a clipping from
page 6 of the
PM for

March 30, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT JOHN L. LEWIS

FILE NO. 62-2998

SECTION NO. 1

SERIALS 1

thru

31

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-22-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-21-22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: ALDERNEY AUKLET BASILAR (In Code)			<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> CONFIDENTIAL Division </div>
FACTS DEVELOPED: NEW YORK, N.Y. <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"> ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>11-11-85</u> BY <u>SP-10 J. J. [REDACTED]</u> </div> <p>Agent was in Room 1376 Pennsylvania Hotel, and at 8 A.M. Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] appeared to shadow above subject.</p> <p>Agent received instructions from the office that he was to secure the written reports of Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and bring same immediately to the office. This agent did.</p> <p>Agent, at noon secured a room closer to subject, viz: #1712, subject having 1606. Agent was unable to get a closer connection than this.</p> <p>Agent [REDACTED] having followed a man who had been engaged in conversation with subject in the lobby of the hotel and this agent being at the telephone at the time of their departure remained with Agent [REDACTED] in the Lobby to cover subject, who had returned to his room.</p> <p>While seated together, agent observed former [REDACTED] in the lobby. He passed agents several times and it appeared that he had made us.</p> <p>Agent decided to leave agent [REDACTED]</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 2: New York 1:		

ORIGINAL

62-2998-1
 JUL 24 1922
 RECORDED
 22 A.M.
 JUSTICE
 HOOVER

Confidential Instructions: Edward J. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-25-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-21-22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: ALDERNEY AUKLET BASILAR (CODE)			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			
<p><u>July 21.</u> Pursuant to above instructions, proceeded to the Hotel Pennsylvania and joined Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at 5.30 P.M. Agent remained in the lobby of the hotel until 6.30 P.M. at which time was informed by Agent [REDACTED] to discontinue and proceed to Bureau Office.</p> <p>Upon my arrival at Bureau office was informed subject had left the city on the SS. PRISCILLA of the FALL RIVER LINE, at 5.30 P.M. Agent remained at office and was later instructed to take the 11 P.M. train for Providence, R. I., which was done.</p> <p><u>July 22.</u> At 12.01 A. M. was enroute to Providence in company with Agent [REDACTED] for the purpose of meeting the SS Priscilla at Fall River, Mass. and keeping subject under surveillance.</p> <p>The train arrived at Providence, R. I. at 4.35 A.M., which was 20 minutes late and agents therefore missed their connections for Fall River, Mass. We then boarded the next train, leaving at 5.30 A.M. and arrived in Fall River at 6.20 A. M. (Standard Time), and took taxi to the Fall River Line Wharf, where we learned the boat had docked at 5.30 A. M. (Standard Time).</p> <p>Agents then got in touch by telephone with Special Agent in Charge, Edward J. Brennan, at New York, who instructed us to get in touch with Agent in Charge Daly at Providence. Upon arrival in Providence agents were informed by Mr. Daly that subject had left.</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington -3- New York -1-		

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

JUL 25 1922

JUL 25 1922

JUL 25 1922

DIVISION

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

J. J. Burns.

another part of the lobby, which he did.

While watching agent [redacted] and covering the 33rd Street side exit of the hotel as well, agent observed [redacted] in conversation with a man whom agent did not know. This man left [redacted] after a few moments conversation and went over and sat beside Agent [redacted]. Agent watched [redacted] to see what his next move would be and when agent turned again to look at agent [redacted] he had disappeared, presumably through the main entrance on 7th Avenue as he did not leave by the 33rd Street side exit.

Agent then returned to his room, 1712 and there awaited further developments, which came in the form of a telephone communication from the office at about 7:30 to check out of the hotel and discontinue this matter. This agent did, leaving the hotel at 8 P.M. *

Unless otherwise instructed, agent will consider this investigation concluded.

b7c

* Subject having left for summer resort near
Wills, N. H.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-26-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-24	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: ALDERGEY AUKLET BASILAR (CODE)			2998 GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
FACTS DEVELOPED:			JUL 28 1922
<p>Pursuant to instructions to cover train arriving from Boston at 7.45 P.M., and place subject under surveillance reported at Grand Central Station at 7 P.M. and joined Agent [REDACTED]. Subject arrived at 7.56 P.M. (Standard Time), accompanied by his wife. They boarded taxi, followed by agents, and rode to Pennsylvania Hotel, went to their room after purchasing several evening papers.</p> <p>The writer communicated with office and received instructions to follow subject should he leave town. Was also instructed to engage room at hotel. Inquired for room at 10.30 P.M. and was informed by clerk they were holding only reservations.</p> <p>Surveillance was continued up to 12 midnight, and as subject did not leave up to this hour, agents discontinued, as we concluded he was going to remain for the night.</p>			
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-15-20 BY [REDACTED]</p> <p><i>h7c</i></p> <p>Read by JUL 28 1922 Mr. J. Burd.</p> <p>AUG 1 - 1922 62-2998-3 RECORDED M. BOOKED</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington -3- New York -1-		

Instructions: Edward J. Brennan, Special Agent

File 42253

Charge

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-26-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-21-25 inc	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: ALDERNEY AUKLET BASILAR (CODE)			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <p><u>July 21st.</u> Pursuant to the above instructions, today proceeded to Pennsylvania Hotel for the purpose of keeping subject under surveillance, arriving there at 8 A. M. and was joined by Agent [REDACTED]</p> <p>At 11.15 A.M. subject alighted from the elevator with his wife and proceeded to the dining room and remained until 12 noon, and then went to the lobby, remained there about a half hour with his wife and later visited the barber shop, later returning to his room.</p> <p>Agents noticed the subject's secretary, while with subject constantly looking around as though looking for a possible "shadow", and agents used extreme care as per instructions previously received, so that subject would not become aware of the fact that he was being placed under surveillance.</p> <p>It was learned that Subject was occupying Room 1606 and Agent [REDACTED] then secured Room 1376.</p> <p>At 4 P.M. subject came out of the elevator and entered the lobby, and appeared to be looking for some one. He later met his secretary and another man, and subject had a conversation with this man for about a half hour, after which the man left, Agent [REDACTED] following, while Agent [REDACTED] was remaining at the hotel in order to watch subject. Agent learned that the man in question was a reporter for the New York Times, and he entered the Times Building Annex, West 44th Street, and went to the third floor.</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington -3- New York -1- RECORDED		

62-2998-4
20 1922

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/1/83 BY [REDACTED]

62-2998-4

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[redacted] for July 21-22 Alderney Anket Basilan (Code)
located at Fall River, and that Agent [redacted] of Providence, had
followed him to Boston, where the subject had purchased a ticket
Weirs, New Hampshire.

Agents then notified Mr. Brennan at New York of this.
Agent was instructed to return to New York, while Agent [redacted] was
to remain for further instructions.

Agent then boarded 1.15 P.M. train for New York, arriving
at 6.06 P.M. (Standard Time) , and reported at Bureau office, after
which I discontinued for the day.

b7c

b7c

[redacted] for July 21-25, incl. Alderney Outlet (100-10000)

Agent arrived in New York at 11.10 P.M. and after notifying the New York office of my arrival discontinued for July 25th. At 1 P.M. resumed watch at the Pennsylvania Hotel. Agents [redacted] and [redacted] At 2.35 P.M. subject alighted from the elevator, walked to and entered the barber shop, and at 3 P.M. came out and purchased a newspaper and read same for a short time. Then left the hotel and walked to the building at 5th Avenue and East 44th Street, walked to the 44th Street entrance and remained there for a few minutes, then walked back to corner of 5th Avenue and 44th Street, all the time looking around and acting very suspiciously. He remained at this entrance for about five minutes, looking around, and then entered the building.

Agents deemed it best not to enter the same elevator with subject because of his suspicious actions, and were therefore unable to ascertain what office he entered.

At 4.10 P.M. subject came out of the building, carrying a large yellow manila envelope about 14" long and 10" wide, and walked to and entered the hotel at 4.30 P.M. Upon entering the hotel he purchased five newspapers.

At 5.40 P.M. subject alighted from the elevator with his wife, remained talking to his wife in lobby, then entered the Assistant Manager's office for a few minutes and rejoined his wife, they then going to the dining room, and at 7.45 P.M. came out and he took her for a walk in order to show her the sights of Broadway, returning to the hotel at 8.30 P.M. and going to their room. Agents

b7c

[redacted] for July 21-25, incl. Alderney Anklest pasilar (Code)

Agent then returned to hotel at 5.30 P.M. and [redacted] Agent [redacted] Remained at the hotel until 6 P.M., but not seeing [redacted] or the subject, telephoned to office and was instructed to report there immediately. At the office was informed by [redacted] that subject left at 5.30 P.M. on the SS. PRISCILLA of the Fall River Line, with his wife.

Was later instructed by Director William J. Burns to proceed immediately to Fall River, Mass. with Agent [redacted] for the purpose of meeting the boat there and placing subject under surveillance.

Agents left New York on the 11 P.M. train for Fall River via Providence, and at midnight were still enroute.

July 22d. Agents arrived at Providence at 4.35 A. M., but the train being 20 minutes late missed connections for Fall River, and were obliged to wait until 5.30 for the next train, which arrived in Fall River at 6.20 A. M. and we took a taxi and proceeded directly to the wharf, but learned that subject had left inasmuch as the boat arrived at 5 A. M. (Daylight Saving Time).

Agents remained on the wharf until 9.30 A. M., but failed to see subject leave the boat, and we then communicated by telephone with Mr. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge at New York and were instructed to proceed to Providence and see Agent Daly. We then went to Providence and arrived at 10.30 A. M. and were informed by Agent Daly that Agent [redacted] had located subject at the pier in Fall River and had proceeded with him to Boston. Then got in touch with

[redacted] for July 21-25, incl. Alderney Buklet Basilair (Code) touch with Mr. Brennan at New York by telephone and agent [redacted] was instructed to return to New York while I was to remain in Providence pending further instructions.

At 1.10 P.M. Agent [redacted], telephoned Agent Daly from Boston, stating that subject had purchased a ticket for Weirs, New Hampshire.

At 1.40 P.M. agent left Providence for Boston and arrived at 4 P.M. and then boarded 4.10 P.M. for Weirs, New Hampshire, where I arrived at 8 P.M. and met Agent [redacted] at the railroad station, who informed me that subject and his wife were registered at Weirs Hotel and occupied Room 115. Agent then secured Room 34 at the same hotel.

Agents remained on watch until midnight but failing to see subject, discontinued for the day.

July 23d. At 8 A.M. agents resumed watch for subject at the hotel. At 9 A. M. subject and wife entered the dining room and had breakfast. At 11 A. M. subject left the hotel and walked to Lake Winnepesaukee Pier, where he engaged a motor boat and left, agents being unable to follow.

At 11.20 A. M. subject returned in company with a girl about 12 years of age, who appeared to be his daughter. Subject and girl went to hotel at 11.40 A. M. and joined his wife, and they proceeded to their room.

Shortly thereafter subject came down and spoke to the clerk, requesting that he have lunch prepared for three persons.

At 1.20 P.M. subject, his wife, and the girl came out of

-4-

[redacted] for July 21-25 incl. Alderney Anklest Basil (code) the hotel carrying two large paper packages, evidently containing the lunch above mentioned. They proceeded to Weir's Dock, boarded the SS. "Mount Washington", agents following. This boat stopped near Bear Island, Center Harbor, Long Island, Wolfboro and Altonbay. Boat returned to Weir's Dock at 4.45 P.M. and three returned to hotel.

At 6.50 P.M. subject left the hotel, holding a telegram in his hand, and proceeded to the Western Union Telegraph Office at Weir's Station, and agent noted that he sent a telegram addressed to [redacted], HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK CITY", stating that he would be in New York Monday night.

Subject then returned to his hotel and at 8.10 P.M. hired a private car bearing license 12397, N. J., and rode away with his wife and the girl, but agents were unable to follow, as no machine was in sight.

They returned at 9.15 P.M., and it is agents' belief that the subject and wife took the girl back to her camp which is located across the lake.

Subject and wife then entered the hotel, and agents remained until 11 P.M. but not seeing anything further of subject, discontinued for the day.

July 24th. At 2.50 A. M. resumed surveillance for subject, as the first train to leave was at 3.13 A. M. and it was thought subject might take the same. Subject did not appear for this train. At 7 A. M. subject and wife came to the dining room, had their breakfast

3
b7c -4-

[redacted] for July 21-25 incl. Alderney Anklet Bailer (Note)
and at 7.55 A.M. subject and wife checked out of the hotel and
proceeded to Weirs Station and purchased two railroad and two Pullman
car tickets to Boston Mass. At 8.15 A.M. subject and wife boarded
train, agents following, and arrived at Boston 12.10 P.M.

Upon arrival at Boston subject and wife boarded
No. 16225 at station, while agents secured Taxi No. 16221 and followed
for a short distance, but due to the great rush of traffic, and the
machine being held up, we were unable to follow the subject. We then
instructed our chauffeur to take us to the South Station, and
arrived at 12.20 P.M. and covered the 12.35 P.M. 2 P.M. and 2.05 P.M.
trains from Boston to New York, but failed to see subject board any
of them.

I immediately got in touch with the Starter of the
Armstrong Taxi Service, and using a suitable pretext learned that
subject and wife had been taken to Back Bay Station.

Agents then telephoned to Agent Daly at Providence and
requested him to cover the 2 P.M. and 2.05 P.M. trains from Boston,
and endeavor to locate subject on either of them, and if successful
to immediately notify Mr. Brennan at New York.

At 3.50 P.M. Agent [redacted] proceeded to Providence and
agent remained for the 4.10 P.M. it being arranged that Agent [redacted]
meet me at Providence and advise whether or not subject had been seen
on either of the above named trains.

Agent boarded the 4.10 P.M. train and at Providence
was informed by Agents Daly and [redacted] that subject was located on the
2 P.M. train from Boston, scheduled to arrive in New York at 8.45 P.M.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

WCF:MCS

P.O. BOX 451

PHILADELPHIA, PA. [REDACTED]



Wm. J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

ATTENTION - MR. HOOVER #2

Dear Sir:-

I enclose herewith copy of information [REDACTED] and at the suggestion of [REDACTED] by telephone, am forwarding it to you by Special Delivery. (C)

In addition, I am forwarding to you other information received by telephone in Mr. Lewis' rooms at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel which we intended to wire you later in the day.

Until further notice, these daily reports will be sent you by Special Delivery.

242099

Classified by [REDACTED]

Declassify on: OADR

7.14.95

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

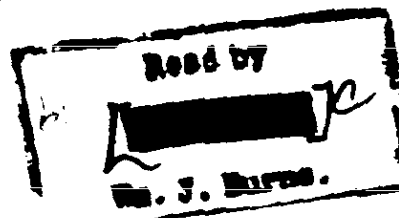
Respectfully,

Walter C. Foster

WALTER C. FOSTER,
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

ENC [REDACTED]

Curry



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-2998-5



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At 5:45 P.M. yesterday [REDACTED] OF WASHINGTON CALLED LEWIS
TOLD HIM MESSRS. [REDACTED] WERE COMING OVER AT TEN O'CLOCK
IN THE MORNING AND THAT EVERYTHING IN WASHINGTON WAS "ERRAKING O.K."
AT 5:55 P.M. YESTERDAY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TOLD LEWIS THAT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] WAS VERY INFLUENTIAL AND LEWIS
SAID HE WOULD WIRE NEW YORK AS TO CAPABILITIES. AT 4 PM

[REDACTED] CALLED [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] RECEIVED [REDACTED] WIRE EVERYTHING WORKING FAST-- [REDACTED]
SAID AND THAT GOVERNMENT SOURCES KNOW WHO- [REDACTED] WILL AGREE ON DATE
OF CONFERENCE SOFT COAL OPERATORS BREAKING UP. EXPECTS SETTLEMENT
OVER NIGHT. AT 6:25 P.M. YESTERDAY HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK CALLED
FROM NEW YORK. PARTY ON LINE SAID [REDACTED] WANTED TO TALK. [REDACTED]
WAS NOT THERE NOW AND TOLD LEWIS TO CALL HIM AFTER 7:15 P.M. NEW YORK
TELEPHONE BROOKVILLE 516. AT 10:10 P.M. YESTERDAY, [REDACTED]
CALLED MR. LEWIS REGARDING ILLINOIS SITUATION. LEWIS REFUSED TO TALK
ON THE MATTER. [REDACTED] ASKED FOR MAIN REASON OF STRIKE AND LEWIS
WOULD NOT DISCUSS. AT 11:30 P.M. A [REDACTED] CALLED AND HAD A
CONVERSATION WITH LEWIS.

242089
Classified by *SP1 [signature]*
Declassify on: OADR 7.16.85
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

**BURNS
DEPARTMENT JUSTICE
WASHINGTON**

**TWO STOP INDICATION SHOPMEN OF PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD
WILL STRIKE STOP THESE MEN NOT AFFILIATED WITH INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS BUT SUPPORTED BY ROAD AND BEING
ORGANIZED FOR STRIKE AFFECTING 75 PERCENT OF SHOPMEN TO BE OUT
BY WEEK END STOP PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD REPORTS GAIN OF SIX SIX TWO
MEN ACTUALLY AT WORK IN FOUR REGIONS THEIR SYSTEM STOP IN WORKS AT
ALTOONA LARGEST SINGLE DAY INCREASE SINCE STRIKE BEGAN STOP NUMBER
OF MEN ACTUALLY WORKING THEIR SHOPS ENTIRE SYSTEM IS WITHIN TWENTY
PERCENT OF FULL WORKING FORCE STOP [REDACTED] b7c
ADDRESSED RAILROAD STRIKERS AT LABOR LYCEUM HALL HERE LAST NIGHT
STOP SMALL NUMBER ATTENDED STOP [REDACTED] MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE
BOARD UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA ALSO SPOKE STOP [REDACTED] ADVISED
AGAINST VIOLENCE AND CRITICISED GOVERNOR SPROUL FOR SENDING TROOPS
INTO MINES AND WANTED TO KNOW IF HE EVER SENT THEM AGAINST THE
PROFITERS STOP MAN NAMED [REDACTED] MENTIONED IN YESTERDAY'S
TELEGRAM AS BEING IN TOUCH WITH LEWIS AND NOW IN PHILADELPHIA
RECEIVED TELEPHONE MESSAGE FROM CHICAGO THAT SOMEONE WAS COMING TO
PHILADELPHIA ON SATURDAY FOR CONFERENCE STOP MESSAGE CAME FROM
TELEPHONE NUMBER ROCKWELL TWO TWO TWO FIVE CHICAGO STOP [REDACTED]
WERE ASKED BY WIRE THIS MORNING TO CHECK THIS NUMBER STOP CONFERENCE
HEADED BY JOHN L. LEWIS CONCLUDED AT BELLEVUE STRATFORD HOTEL HERE
YESTERDAY ABOUT TWO THIRTY P.M. STATEMENTS GIVEN MORNING PAPERS AND
ASSOCIATED PRESS FIVE O CLOCK FOR PUBLICATION THIS MORNING.**

CONFIDENTIAL POSTER

CONFIDENTIAL

ABOVE NAME [REDACTED] IS
CONNECTED WITH CONCERN CALLED JEFFRIES COAL MINING & MFG. COMPANY
LOCATED SOMEWHERE THIS MIDDLE EASTERN DISTRICT OF U.S. PROBABLY
INDIANAPOLIS OR CLEVELAND STOP [REDACTED]
OVERHEARD TO SAY EVERYTHING ALL SET FOR SATURDAY'S MEETING
WHERE CONFERENCE WOULD TERMINATE AND INTIMATED STRIKE SETTLED STOP
LEWIS ALSO COMMUNICATES WITH MAN NAMED [REDACTED]
WALTON HOTEL STOP AT 9:00 THIS MORNING J.L. OF COLUMBUS OHIO CALLED
[REDACTED] SAYING EVERYTHING LOOKED SUCCESSFUL THERE ASKING IF ANYTHING
HE COULD DO TO HELP LEWIS STOP LEWIS ASKED [REDACTED] IF HE HAD HEARD
ANYTHING FROM [REDACTED] STOP [REDACTED] SAID HE THOUGHT OPERATORS IN INDIAN-
APOLIS AND ILLINOIS WERE BEING MISLED STOP LEWIS TOLD [REDACTED]
THAT HE LEWIS WAS HOLDING A CONFERENCE AT PRESENT AND WOULD HAVE A
DEFINITE ANSWER FOR HIM WITHIN TWENTY FOUR HOURS STOP AT 12:45 THIS
MORNING [REDACTED] CALLED
LEWIS AND SAID QUOTE JOHN EVERYTHING IS COMING FINE HAVE PASSED
THE BUCK TO MELLON AND TOLD HIM IT WAS UP TO HIM AND IMPRESSED ON HIM
IT WAS VERY DELICATE SITUATION STOP PITTSBURGH COAL O.K. STOP
TOLD HIM THE RESULT OF CONFERENCE WOULD BE AGREEMENT BOTH TO CONDITIONS
AND OPERATORS WAGES UNQUOTE WORD OPERATORS WERE MISLEADING AND MAY
HEAR OPERATIVES STOP CONTINUE QUOTE WILL CALL YOU LATER AS SOON AS
I HEAR FROM MELLON UNQUOTE LEWIS TRIED TO GET IN TOUCH WITH MELLON
WHILE HE WAS IN NEW YORK WEDNESDAY EVENING STOP AT 1:55 PM
YESTERDAY [REDACTED] CALLED FROM NEW YORK AND ASKED LEWIS IF SETTLEMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

OF OPERATORS WAS O.K. LEWIS REPLIED YES HE WAS READY STOP
ONE [REDACTED] OF PITTSBURGH CALLED LEWIS AND STATED THAT THEY
GOT THE POINT THE OHIO OPERATORS MADE ALSO SAID INDIANA GOVERNOR
WANTS CONFERENCE AND AGREEMENT ASSURED WITHIN TWENTY FOUR OR
FORTY EIGHT HOURS.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-2998

[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]e

[REDACTED]e

FOSTER

FEDERAL BUDG.

PHILADELPHIA PA

SPECIAL DELIVERY REPORTS CONCERNING JOHN L LEWIS NOT
RECEIVED. WIRE PRESENT DEVELOPMENTS. STOP TWO.

BURNS.

b1

Classified by *[signature]*
Declassify on: *2.2.76*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

62-2998-6

[REDACTED]e

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED

According to information which I have received from a perfectly confidential source, that a man known as William-Sheridan Smith, an individual, was seen at 2 P.M., on July 20th, and proceeded to the National Bank, at 44th St., and Fifth Avenue, New York, carrying there at 6 P.M. of the same day, for the purpose of holding a conference with [redacted] and [redacted] at the above mentioned bank.

An individual who is described as follows accompanied Lewis -

He stood at age, 35 to 40, 5'10" height, dark hair, brown eyes; dressed in a grey suit with a dark tie. Upon their arrival at the bank, a number of men and two civilians were waiting for them in the lobby area of the bank, and as soon as they entered, the doors were locked.

I thought that the above bank is at 44th St. and Fifth Avenue, New York.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7/27/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/26/22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: ALDERNEY ANKLET BASILAR (Confidential code)			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:			
<p>Continuing above investigation, I reported at Pennsylvania Hotel at 7:00 A.M. and joined Agent [REDACTED] and we were later joined by Agent [REDACTED]. Subject and his wife appeared in Hotel lobby at 7:35 A.M. and entered dining room. Leaving, they entered the Hotel lobby and subject proceeded to cashier and received his bill which amounted to \$144. They then returned to their room and appeared at 8:50 A.M. with several bags and walked to Pennsylvania Station where they boarded the Metropolitan Express to Philadelphia, arriving at Philadelphia at 11:00 A.M. Daylight Saving Time. I was relieved by Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and proceeded to Philadelphia office where I was directed by Mr. Walter C. Foster, Special Agent in Charge, to remain and continue surveillance of subject when he left town. At 4:00 P.M. I was directed to proceed to Bellevue Stratford Hotel and relieve Agent [REDACTED] and take up watch for subject with Agent [REDACTED]. Information had been received from a confidential source that subject would leave for New York between 6:00 and 8:00 P.M. and would go to the Harriman National Bank, 44th St. and 5th Avenue, to hold a conference with a [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. At 5:50 P.M. subject left Hotel hurriedly without any baggage, accompanied by another man whose description follows: 45 years of age, 5' 10", 180 pounds, clean shaven, medium brown hair; dressed in gray suit with straw hat.</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/86 BY SP4 [REDACTED] ORIGINAL		
	Washington (3) New York (1) Philadelphia (2)		

 65-2998-7
 100-20

They entered taxicab and drove hurriedly to Penn R. R. Station, Broad St. Subject purchased tickets and walked to train. Above described entered train while subject remained on platform, looking toward gate and appearing nervous. He boarded train after it started. This apparently was done for the purpose of ascertaining if he was being followed. Upon arriving in New York at 8:00 P.M. I was joined by Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Subjects boarded taxicab and rode to 44th St. and 5th Avenue and entered Harriman National Bank. There was a special officer and two civilians waiting at 5th Avenue side of bank for subject and as soon as they entered, all the doors were locked. At 9:00 P.M. I discontinued, leaving Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on watch.

b7c

(N. Y. File NO. 42255)

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7/27/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/25/22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: ALDERNEY ANKLET BASILAR (Confidential code)			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York: Continuing above investigation, I reported at Pennsylvania Hotel at 7:00 A.M. and found Agent [REDACTED] Subject and wife appeared at 9:50 A.M. They entered Hotel dining room at that time and at 10:30 A.M. they came out and were approached by Agent [REDACTED] of the Washington office of Bureau. Subject and above named Agent conversed for about five minutes and separated. Subject then returned to his room. Agents were later joined by Agent [REDACTED] At 2:00 P.M. I proceeded to offices of Bureau and discontinued, leaving Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on watch.			
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/15/85 BY [REDACTED]			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington (3) New York (1)		

ORIGINAL

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Mr. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-21-1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-20-1922	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: ALDERNEY ADULET BASILAR			Confidential Matter.
(In Code) <i>John L. Lewis</i> JUL 22 1922 <i>b7c</i>			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			
<p><u>At New York, N.Y.:</u> ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-19-83 BY [REDACTED] <i>62-2995</i></p> <p>Pursuant to instructions from Agent in Charge, E. J. BRENNAN, that subject was due to arrive in New York and to place him under surveillance upon arrival, Agent proceeded to Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and covered all incoming trains from Washington, D.C. on the B.&O. and Pennsylvania System. At 6:45 P.M., information was received that subject would arrive on the Congressional Limited due at 9 P.M. Eastern Standard Time. Agent remained covering trains at the Pennsylvania Station and Agent [REDACTED] met train at Manhattan Transfer.</p> <p>At 10:00 P.M., train arrived at Pennsylvania Station, with subject and wife and secretary, and were designated to me by Agent [REDACTED], as they arrived at the station. At this time I joined Agent [REDACTED] and Agent [REDACTED].</p> <p>Subject and party proceeded to enter Pennsylvania Hotel and were assigned Suite 1606-A. Agent then connected with Bureau office and reported subject's location and was joined by Agent [REDACTED] at 10:30 P.M., who engaged room at Hotel. Agent remained on watch until 11 P.M. As subject did not leave up to this time, writer and Agent [REDACTED] discontinued, leaving Agent [REDACTED] at the Hotel.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>62-2998-10</i></p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 2; New York 1.		



Hotel Pennsylvania New York

The Largest Hotel in the World 1200 Rooms - 1200 Bath

1000 Rooms - 1000 Bath
New York, N.Y. - Philadelphia, Pa. - Washington, D.C. - Chicago, Ill. - St. Louis, Mo. - Cincinnati, Ohio - Cleveland, Ohio - Detroit, Mich. - Pittsburgh, Pa. - Baltimore, Md. - New Orleans, La. - San Francisco, Cal. - Los Angeles, Cal. - Honolulu, Hawaii

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 7-12-85

July 20/22

Report

Department of Justice
RECEIVED

42-28102
42-28102-3

John L. Lewis

Confidential

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-12-85 BY

Pursuant to instruction
from Agent in Charge E. J. Brennan.
that Subject was due to arrive
in New York and to place him
under surveillance upon arrival
Agent proceeded to Penn. R.R. Sta.
and covered all incoming trains
from Wash. D.C. on the R.R. and
Pennsylvania Express. At 6:45 P.M.
information was received that
Subject would arrive on the Congress-
ional Limited due at 9 P.M. Eastern
Standard time.

62-2998-10

67C



Hotel Pennsylvania New York
1606 Broadway
New York City

Hotel Pennsylvania New York

The Largest Hotel in the World 22nd Avenue 33rd Street

Health Center, Radio, Central, Dining Room

No. 2

JUL 26 1927

Agent remained covering trains
at the Penn. Station, and Agent
[redacted] met train at Manhattan
Transfer.

At 10.00pm train arrived at
at Penn. Sta, with Subject and
wife and Secretary, and were
designated to me by Agent [redacted]
as they arrived at the station
at this time I joined Agent [redacted]
and Agent [redacted]

Subject and party proceeded
to entered Pennoy Hotel and
were assigned Suite # [redacted] 1606 C.

Agent then connected with
Bureau office and reported Subject
location and was joined by Agent

b7c

U.S. Department of Justice
Hotel Pennsylvania
New York

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1963
#7: 422-3

[REDACTED] at 10:36 Pm. Who
engaged room at Hotel.

Agents remained on watch
until 11 Pm as Subject
did not leave up to this
time writer. Agent [REDACTED]
discontinued leaving Agent
[REDACTED] at the Hotel.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/85 BY [REDACTED]

67C



Hotel Pennsylvania
New York

July 20, 1942

[REDACTED]

Report

John L. Lewis
Confidential

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-15-85 BY SP4/djg

Pursuant to instruction
Received from E. J. Brennan
Agent in Charge, that subject
was due to arrive in New York
and to place him under
surveillance upon arrival.
Agent proceeded to
Pennsylvania R.R. Station

b7c
and so id all cases may train
from Washington in the B & O
& Pennsylvania system. At
6⁴⁵ P.M. information was received
that subject would arrive on
the Congressional Limited due
at 9 P.M. Eastern Standard time.
The writer proceeded to Manhattan
Transfer, as per instructions, while
Agent [redacted] remained and
conducted [redacted] station.

The Congressional Limited arrived
Manhattan Transfer 8⁴¹ P.M.
Agent boarded train and
joined Agent [redacted] who
has subject under surveillance.
Train arrived in New York 9 P.M.
Subject his wife and secretary
were designated as they alighted
from train. At this point Agents
were joined by Agent [redacted].

b7c

Subject and party proceeded to
Hilton Pennsylvania Hotel and
were assigned Suite 106 A.
Agent there communicated with office
reported subject's location and
was furnished Agent [redacted]
at 10:30 A.M. The engaged room
at Hotel. Agent. Secured in mat.
received 11 P.M. as subject dep. not.
came up to the [redacted] [redacted] miles.
discontinued leaving Agent [redacted]
at Hotel.

67c

For July 20th

July 21st

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-15-85 BY [signature]

Following instructions from Agent
in charge Brennan agent at 5-30
went to the Continental Hotel
41st & Broadway = Waited there till
7-15 called up office & was told
to go to the Penn Station.

at Penn Station met agents [redacted]
& [redacted] gave them instructions
Re Subject John L. Lewis.

agent then returned to the
Continental & waited till 10-25;
called office again & was told
subject was at Penn Hotel
agent registered there & stayed
all night room 1376 = [redacted]

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-21-1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-21-1922	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: ALDERNEY AUKLET BASILAR (In Code) John P. [REDACTED]			Confidential Matter.
FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York, N.Y.: <p>Pursuant to instructions of ^{Mr.} E. J. BRENNAN, Agent proceeded to the Hotel Pennsylvania this morning. Had orders to interview subject under pretext and ascertain, if possible, how long he expected to be in the City. Agent found subject was not in his room at the Hotel, but he was located in the waiting room sitting on a divan with his wife and secretary, presumably, in conversation. He sat there for some time, then proceeded to the Barber Shop and returned to the lobby and accompanied by his wife, proceeded to their room, 1606-A.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>Subject stated he was too busy to grant an interview, (which is doubtful) but could possibly give one tomorrow, and if Agent would call up any time after nine o'clock tomorrow, subject would inform him if he cared to be interviewed and at what time. AUG - 5</p> <p>This establishes the fact that he will no doubt remain in New York over tomorrow.</p> <p>Case continued.</p> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/15/00 BY [REDACTED]</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 2; New York 1.		

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

N.Y. File #42253.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-21-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-20-22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: ALDERNEY AUXILIARY BASILAR (In Code) John L. Lewis			Confidential Matter.
FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York, N.Y.:			
<p>Following instructions from Agent in Charge BRENNAN,</p> <p>Agent at 5:30 went to the Continental Hotel, 41st St. and Broadway. Waited there till 7:15; called up office and was told to go to the Pennsylvania Station. At Pennsylvania Station met Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] gave them instructions re subject. Agent then returned to the Continental and waited till 10:25; called office again and was told subject was at Pennsylvania Hotel. Agent registered there and stayed all night, Room 1376.</p> <p>Case continued.</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">b7c</p>			
<p style="text-align: right;">62-2998-12 BUREAU INVESTIGATION JUL 24 A.M. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DOUGLASS</p>			
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/18/01 BY [REDACTED]	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 2; New York 1.		

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-21-1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-20-1922	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>ALDERNEY AUKLET BASILAR</u> (In Code) <i>John P. Lewis</i> Confidential Matter. 62-2998			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <u>At New York, N.Y.:</u>		GENERAL INTELLIGENCE JUL 24 1922	
<p>Pursuant to instructions received from M. J. Brennan, Agent in Charge, that subject was due to arrive in New York, and to place him under surveillance upon arrival, Agent proceeded to Pennsylvania Railroad station and covered all incoming trains from Washington on the B.&O. and Pennsylvania systems. At 6:45 P.M. information was received that subject would arrive on the Congressional Limited due at 9 P.M. Eastern Standard Time. The writer proceeded to Manhattan Transfer, as per instructions, while Agent [REDACTED] remained and covered Pennsylvania Station.</p> <p>The Congressional Limited arrived at Manhattan Transfer 8:41 P.M. Agent boarded train and joined Agent [REDACTED] who has subject under surveillance. Train arrived in New York 9 P.M. Subject, his wife, and Secretary were designated as they alighted from train. At this point, Agents were joined by Agent [REDACTED]. Subject and party proceeded to enter the Pennsylvania Hotel and were assigned Suite 1606-A. Agent then communicated with office and reported subjects location and was joined by Agent [REDACTED] at 10:30 P.M., who engaged room at Hotel. Agents remained on watch until 11 P.M. As subject did not leave up to this time, Agent [REDACTED] and writer discontinued, leaving Agent [REDACTED] at Hotel.</p> <p>Case continued.</p>			

REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 2; New York 1.
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/84 BY [Signature]	62-2998-13 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/1/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/26/22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE RE: ALDERNEY AVIATION BASILAR (IC Code) Confidential Matter.			
<p>FACTS DEVELOPED:</p> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/16/85 BY SP-1 [REDACTED]</p> <p>Continuing on the above case today, Agent took up surveillance of subject at 6:00 A.M. at the Pennsylvania Hotel. At 7:00 A.M. was joined by Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. At 7:15 A.M. subject and his wife alighted from the elevator and proceeded to and entered the dining room where they had their breakfast. Subject and wife came out of the dining room at 8:10 A.M. Subject then walked over to the cashier's window and paid his bill and checked out of the hotel. At 8:45 A.M. Subject and his wife and Secretary proceeded to the Pennsylvania Depot and boarded train 215, Philadelphia Express for Philadelphia, leaving at 9:00 A.M. Daylight saving time, being kept under surveillance by Agent [REDACTED] Writer and Agent [REDACTED] returned to Bureau office. At 4:50 P.M. Special Agent in Charge Brennan informed me that subject was leaving for New York and that he would arrive on the 5:00 P.M. train from Philadelphia, Pa. and would arrive at the Pennsylvania Depot at 6:00 P.M. Daylight saving time. Writer and Agent [REDACTED] took up surveillance at the station at 7:30 P.M.</p> <p>AUG - 3 1922</p> <p>At 6:05 P.M. subject arrived in company with another [REDACTED] and agents met Agent [REDACTED] subject and friend boarded a taxi at the station. Agents then boarded a taxi and proceeded to 5th Ave. and 44th Street, where the subject and his friend entered the Harriman National Bank at 8:15 P.M. Agents noticed upon subject's arrival that there were two men and a special policeman [REDACTED]</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: WASHINGTON (3) NEW YORK (1)		

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

AUG 3 1922

AUG 7

62-2988-17

NEW YORK, N.Y. 8/1/22 7/26/22 ALDERNEY AVENUE BASILAR [REDACTED]

ing at the entrance of the bank on 5th Ave. side and rushed subject and his friend into the bank and closed the doors at once. At 10:10 subject and his friend came out of the bank on East 44th Str. and walked to 5th Ave. and 43rd Str. and boarded a cab and they proceeded to Pennsylvania Depot where subject made reservation for Lower Berth #10, Subject's friend, Car #52, Lower Berth #12. Subject tried to get lower berth in the same car but was unable to get them. Writer noticed that each one paid their own fare. I then made reservation for Agent [REDACTED] in Car #53, Upper Berth #9. At 2:00 A.M. train left for Philadelphia and I then discontinued for the day.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7/27/28	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/24-29/28	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: ALGERNEY ANTHONY BASILAR (In code)			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York:			
<p>Continuing on the above case, Agent proceeded to the Grand Central Station, arriving there at 7:00 P.M., and joined Agent [REDACTED] for the purpose of keeping subject under surveillance, he being expected in on the 7:45 P.M. train.</p> <p>Subject left train at 7:55 P.M. (Standard Time) accompanied by his wife and took taxi No. 084973, N. Y., of the Yale Taxi Co. to the Pennsylvania Hotel. Agents followed in private taxi No. 072910, E. Y. Subject entered hotel and proceeded directly to his room at 9:05 P.M.</p> <p>Agents remained around hotel until 12:00 midnight during which time subject did not venture out again.</p> <p>July 25th: Continuing on the above case, Agent arrived at the Pennsylvania Hotel at 7:00 A.M., accompanied by Agent [REDACTED]. Subject left his room accompanied by his wife at 9:50 A.M. and entered the Hotel dining room for breakfast. Came out at 10:35 A.M. and was approached by Agent [REDACTED] of Washington office who interviewed subject, and at 10:40 A.M. went back to his room. At 2:35 P.M. came down and entered the Hotel barber shop. Came out at 3:00 P.M., bought some cigars and at 3:05 P.M. left Hotel and walked to E. 44th St. and 5th Avenue. He stood in front of the office building at 527 Fifth Avenue at the E. 44th St. entrance for a few minutes, during which time he kept looking about.</p>			
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington (3) New York (1)		

ORIGINAL

When walked to the corner of Fifth Avenue, looked around again and returned quickly and entered the above mentioned office building at 3:30 P.M. Agents followed, but were unable to reach elevator on time. Subject left here at 4:10 P.M. and had a large envelope about 10" x 14". He walked back to Hotel, purchased five newspapers and went up to his room at 4:30 P.M. Subject came down again at 6:40 P.M. and entered the Asst. Manager's office of the Hotel. Came out in five minutes, met his wife in lobby and entered the Hotel dining room for lunch at 6:50 P.M. Came out at 7:45 P.M. and took a walk with his wife, showing her different points of interest, and at 8:30 P.M. returned to the Hotel. Agent discontinued at 12:00 midnight.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. Box 451
PHILADELPHIA

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

July 31st 1922 - 3 1922

DIVISION

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

AUG 3 1922

DIVISION

79
Lnc
12-2998

WM. J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

RE: BITUMINOUS COAL STRIKE-JOHN L. LEWIS

Dear Sir:-

I am attaching hereto report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated July 29th & 30th 1922 entitled "BITUMINOUS COAL STRIKE-JOHN L. LEWIS".

Respectfully,

8/1/22
[REDACTED]
Walter C. Foster
WALTER C. FOSTER
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/1/85 BY SP4 [REDACTED]

Read by

AUG - 3 1922

Wm. J. Burns.

MAF 513

12-2998-16
[REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT: Philadelphia, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE: 7/31/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/29th-30th 1922	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: BITUMINOUS COAL STRIKE			
FACTS DEVELOPED: AT PHILADELPHIA: JOHN L. LEWIS at this writing is still at the BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL - PHILADELPHIA but all of the District Presidents have gone home.			
[REDACTED]			
[REDACTED] conferred with LEWIS on Saturday Last. After [REDACTED]			
[REDACTED]			
[REDACTED] it appears that the hatchet was buried and both agreed that an invitation for a joint conference of Mine Workers and Operators of the four Bituminous States would be issued in a few days but my latest information is that things are not going just right and I also see from the newspapers that the indications are that the soft coal operators are not willing to meet in conference.			
BUNKER COAL is very scarce here in Philadelphia and those few local dealers who have any of it on stock immediately jumped their price to \$16.00 per ton - the regular price being \$6 and \$7 per ton and were allotting it 15 and 20 tons to each ship.			
At 8:40 AM - July 29th [REDACTED] called [REDACTED] JOHN L. LEWIS on the telephone but he talked to [REDACTED]			
[REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that JACK had been registered at the NATIONAL HOTEL IN WASHINGTON yesterday (Washington)			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-WA H; 1-PHILA.		

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
AUG 3 1922
DIVISION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/85 BY 284...

7/29th;30th - 1922

#2

July 28th) and that if LEWIS was in a position to be sure and play wise as JACK was up to something.

It might be well if the Bureau would find out just who JACK is and I respectfully refer them to our telegram of July 28th in which I mention a number of LEWIS' associates and others that were in communication with ^{him} ~~them~~. It will be noticed that I mentioned LEWIS ^{as being} in communication with a man named [REDACTED] who was then occupying Room 607 at the WALTON HOTEL - Philadelphia. The ^{above} ~~man~~ ^{man} [REDACTED] is, as my ^{former} ~~source~~ reports will show, [REDACTED] He is also registered at the WALTON HOTEL here in Philadelphia.

At 12:45 PM on July 29th - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] called MR. LEWIS and LEWIS said that he had a talk with a party but did not mention that party's name - saying that they have no sense at all further adding that he, LEWIS, thought that the President ought to push this thing. [REDACTED] told LEWIS to have a talk with the other party in New York and also tell them to have "the old man" send [REDACTED] a telegram telling him to come down at once but not to say that LEWIS said so. LEWIS said that he would do this and [REDACTED] said that he would tell HOOVER and the rest of them down there a few things. (We think that "the old man" mentioned refers to President Harding - the New York man means [REDACTED])

At 1:15 PM - MR. LEWIS called [REDACTED] in New York and [REDACTED] asked LEWIS if there was anything new and LEWIS said he could give no encouragement but that he was waiting to hear

[REDACTED] 7/29th - 30th - 1922

#3

b7c

from the President. [REDACTED] stated that when he heard from the President, he would call him again. MR. LEWIS said the party told him it was perfectly proper for the President to use his influence about the conference and that HOOVER ought to know this fellow is making a monkey out of him - thinks HOOVER ought to know that this man is in the way. No names mentioned. MR. LEWIS said - Hoover did know this and that [REDACTED] was going to talk to him, this afternoon.

At 4 P.M., [REDACTED] Washington, D.C. called MR. LEWIS LEWIS said President now does not want interstate conference. New York wants it. [REDACTED] said he thinks that the President ought to call conference and make men come in and that [REDACTED] can put it over.

At 5:05 PM - [REDACTED] Pittsburgh called and asked if there was anything new. MR. LEWIS said nothing startling. They made him a proposition of Old Wage and he turned them down. (The "Call" will be about the 7th in Cleveland)

At 5:30 PM - [REDACTED] called LEWIS. MR. LEWIS talked to New York. [REDACTED] not there but at his home in Long Island so LEWIS talked to his Secretary. No progress on thing. Expect reply on his letter to President. MR. LEWIS said he thinks HOOVER feels as if he were left out. Going to put it up to him on Monday.

At 3:35 PM^{7/30th} - [REDACTED] called LEWIS and invited both he and MRS. LEWIS out and said he would call for them at 7 PM.

At 4:15 PM [REDACTED] called LEWIS - He said he (Lewis)

(

██████████

7/29th - 30th 1922

#4

had a wire from ██████████ as to the conditions here and that he expected to issue a call on Tuesday.

b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Philadelphia, Pa.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BUREAU,

Washington

We stop the first calling out of men who were
protecting the mine happened this morning at Hazleton, Pa.
in the Marple Collieries geologic outlying district number
seven which is the center of the anthracite district
Everybody except a few pump men likely will be drawn out
stop first camp household in this district opened at Hazleton
yesterday financial condition of miners becoming depressed
stop All waiting for conference in Cleveland on seventh

Poster

2:52 p.m.

8:-- E.A.

(C) [REDACTED] 25

FILE

[REDACTED]

G. W. TOOMBS

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by *SP4. [signature]*

Declassify on: OADR

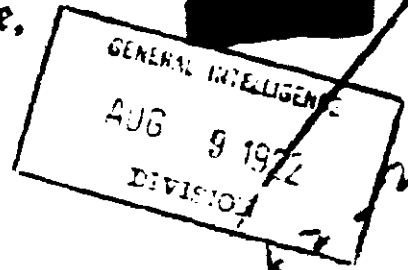
7.16.95

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

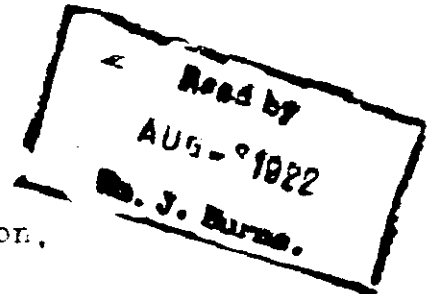
Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

P.O.Box 451
PHILADELPHIA



August 4th 1922 -



Wm. J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

RE: COAL & RAIL STRIKE - JOHN L. LEWIS

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 4th 1922 entitled "COAL AND RAIL STRIKE - JOHN L. LEWIS."

Respectfully,

Walter C. Foster

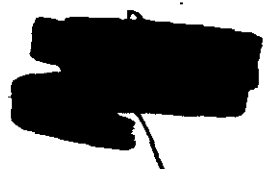
WALTER C. FOSTER
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/14/85 BY [redacted]

b7c

62-2998-17

RECORDED



PHILADELPHIA, PA.

8/4/22

8/4/22

COAL AND RAIL STRIKE :

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE JOHN L. LEWIS

CONFIDENTIAL

b7c

66 5-19

DIVISION

AT PHILADELPHIA:

The information on the four points I am handling

covered

In connection with the activities of

LEWIS who has been here in Philadelphia for the past two

weeks I wish to state the following: (As my information is

undated I wish to inform the Bureau that the following telephone

conversation happened either yesterday, August 3rd or the day

before - August 2nd)

At 10:20 AM- Washington D.C. called on the telephone
and talked to either Lewis or [redacted] (in all probability
was Lewis)- If the Bureau considers it necessary, these telephone

messages could be very easily checked up). The person on the
other end of the wire said the strike was now up to MELLER
(meaning of course the Secretary of the Treasury) and that he
could settle this if he wanted - that he has been with the
President for four or five days adding that MELLER is making
money out of this thing and that is the reason why the thing is
prolonged and that President Harding is trying to make an
agreement with MELLER - who, if he would only say the word that
the strike would be settled.

At 10:50 AM- The United Press called and [redacted]
answered. They wanted to know if MR. LEWIS was going to attend
the Labor Conference in Harrisburg and [redacted] said "NO", that
MR. LEWIS could not go away.

CONFIDENTIAL

MAR 8 1934

At 11:05 AM, New York called. My information is on

COPY TO: 3-WASH; 1-PHILADELPHIA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-1-88 BY 6018

8/4/22

42

CONFIDENTIAL

It was [redacted] and he evidently talked to LEWIS. It is either LEWIS or [redacted] who answers these calls. The Illinois Operators it is reported [redacted] stated would meet in Chicago on Friday, August 4th, and that he [redacted] would advise LEWIS later and that they were getting acceptances from all over adding PRABODY was in back of the thing in the West. My informant states that at this point they received information that LEWIS would call [redacted] in the afternoon. Whether this information was gathered as a result of the telephone conversation or otherwise, I have as yet learned, but it really makes no difference as everything could be checked up as stated before should the Department so desire. LEWIS is still here in Philadelphia.

Concerning the riot trouble mentioned in our Telegram of August 2nd, I have to report that I immediately telephoned the telegraphic orders received from Washington to Agent [redacted] who is in Wilkes-Barre, telling him to go immediately to Sayre, Pa., and make some confidential inquiries. AGENT [redacted] went there and learned [redacted]

[redacted] that a Hungarian named [redacted] had been stabbed by five men whom he was unable to identify and that he was in the hospital. AGT. [redacted] interviewed [redacted] in the hospital and found that [redacted] was unable to speak very good English and that he stated that he felt that the reason he was attacked was because the strikers thought

CONFIDENTIAL

8/4/22

CONFIDENTIAL

he was a strike breaker while as a matter of fact he was a striker
himself but going to work at an outside plant

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

N.Y. File 42252.

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-22-1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-22-1922	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: ALDERNEY AUKLET BASILAR (In Code)			Confidential. Jul 28 1922 62-70
FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York, N.Y.:			
<p>Pursuant to instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Edward J. Brennan, agent called at the Pennsylvania Hotel this morning and verified the room number of subject (1606-A) at the Information Desk and learned that subject was still holding the same. Called up the room and conversed with [REDACTED] and learned that subject suddenly decided late yesterday afternoon that he needed a rest so he and his wife "took an excursion for the week and." Upon inquiry, the Secretary stated that subject would return to New York either Monday ^{night} or Tuesday morning and that he did not know how long they would remain in New York.</p> <p>[REDACTED] occupies Room 1602.</p> <p>Case continued. <i>b7c</i></p>			
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>7.16.83</u> BY <u>[signature]</u></p> <p>Read by JUL 24 1922 Wm. J. Burns.</p> <p>62-2498-19 RECORDED JUL 24 1922 HOOVER</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 2; New York 1		

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION
JUL 26 1922

Instructions: Edward J. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-24-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-21	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: ALDERNEY AUKLET BASILAR. (In Code) CONFIDENTIAL MATTER.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <p>Continuing on the above investigation, I reported at Pennsylvania Hotel at 8 A. M. and joined Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].</p> <p>At 12.15 A. M. subject and wife were observed coming from direction of dining room. They took a seat in lobby of hotel and read newspapers. Subject left wife at 11.45 A.M. and went to barber shop, and returned at 12.10 P.M., joined his wife and went to their room at 12.30 P.M. At 4 P.M. subject's secretary entered the hotel accompanied by tall, thin man. Subject joined this man, shook hands with him and sat down in lobby of hotel, while the secretary left and went to his room. At 4.30 P.M. they separated. Subject went to his room. As per instructions received from Edward J. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge, Agent [REDACTED] followed this man, and for description and further particulars, I respectfully refer to report of Agent [REDACTED].</p> <p>At 4.55 P.M. subject came out, accompanied by wife and porter, who was carrying two small hand bags. They entered taxicab and drove to Fall River Line Pier, Fulton and West Streets, New York. Subject apparently had his tickets as he did not stop at ticket window. They boarded the SS. PRISCILLA, which arrives at Newport, R. I. at 2.45 A. M. and Fall River at 5.30 A.M. Agent then telephoned [REDACTED] and reported the above, and in compliance with instructions from Mr. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge, discontinued and proceeded.</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington - 2 New York - 1		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE RECORDED JUL 26 1922

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION
JUL 26 1922

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/16/80 BY [REDACTED]

62-2998-20



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

July 28, 1922.

CONFIDENTIAL:

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL COFF:

According to information which I have received from a strictly confidential source, JOHN L. LEWIS left the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, in Philadelphia, Pa., at 5:50 P.M., on July 26th, and proceeded to the Harriman National Bank, at 44th St. and Fifth Avenue, New York City, arriving there at 8 P.M. of the same day, for the purpose of holding a conference with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the above mentioned bank.

An individual who is described as follows accompanied Lewis -

45 years of age, 5' 10", 180 pounds, clean shaven, medium brown hair; dressed in a gray suit with a straw hat

Upon their arrival at the Bank, a special officer and two civilians were waiting for them at the Fifth Avenue side of the Bank, and as soon as they entered, all doors were locked.

I thought that the above would be of interest to you.

Yours very truly,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/16/00 BY SP4 [signature]

62-92

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 [signature]
ON 7/16/00

Director

62-2998-21
46-93-5
6. INVESTIGATION
JUL 29 1922 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Department of Justice

Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

With further reference to my memorandum instant concerning JOHN P. LEWIS, I desire to state that, according to information which I have received from a strictly confidential source, LEWIS had entered the Harriman National Bank Building, at the street entrance, at 3 P.M. on July 25th.

Before entering this building, he made every effort to ascertain whether or not he was under surveillance.

I thought the foregoing information would be of interest to you.

Yours very truly,

[Handwritten signature]
Special Agent in Charge

62-294
41-294

RECORDED
INDEXED
JUL 26 1936

Department of Justice,

WASHINGTON.

Memo for

[REDACTED]

In going over
the attached file
46-92 I noticed
Serials 546 and
546² which refer
to John Lewis
and are not as
I believe a part
of the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] case x

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/16/85 BY SP4 [signature]

[REDACTED]

1-2-77

Missing

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-13-01 BY 4012

My last report showing
telephone directions sent to Lucia from
Washington D.C. about Aug 4
ordering her to direct her to return
to work under old name & to stop strike

Mentioned in Weekly [REDACTED]
8/5/22 - Original notes not sent
to file [REDACTED]

b7c

July 29 - 1922
[redacted] D-5-K

[redacted] called L. But talks to [redacted]
telling him Jack had been reg. at the
National Hotel in Wash. yesterday and
if [redacted] in position to be surrounded
they were as [redacted] was up to something

10:00 PM. [redacted] called. [redacted]

[redacted] talk with party [redacted] mention
[redacted] they have [redacted] at all.
[redacted] the [redacted] to push
[redacted] [redacted] have talks
[redacted] [redacted] also tell
[redacted] [redacted] send
[redacted] a telegram telling him
to come down at once, but not to
say that Lewis said so. [redacted] said
he would. [redacted] said he would

all [redacted] the rest of them
down [redacted]

1:15 PM. [redacted] called. [redacted]

in N.Y. [redacted] asked if there was
anything new. said he could give

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-16-93 BY SP4 [redacted]

62-904

b7c

no engagement, but waiting
to hear from President [redacted]
[redacted] hears from this office
will call him again -
Mr. L. said she fairly told him
it was perfectly proper for
President to use his influence
about conference. Horne ought
to know this fellow is making a
mess out of time. Thinks
Horne ought to know that this
man is in this way. (no names
mentioned) Mr. L. said Horne
did know this & that [redacted]
was going to talk to him this P.M.

4 P.M. [redacted] What about the time
[redacted] time does not seem like
[redacted] conference. New time make it.
[redacted] with the [redacted] Pres. [redacted] to call
conference & make new time in [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted].

67C

July 29 - 1932. 44-67C.
[redacted] called &
asked if any thing was Mr. L. said
nothing startling. They made him
a prof of at large and he turned
them down. The case will be about
7th in Cleveland.

July 30 Mr. [redacted] called Mr. L.
Mr. L. said he New York. Malton
went down at home on L. I talked
to sec. - no progress on thing. Expect
reply on his letter to President. Mr.
L. said he thinks Hoover feels as if
he were left out. Going to put it
up to him Monday

July 30, 1932

L. [redacted]
The second reporter called
[redacted] about [redacted] to say

Levin -
Dexter

338
[REDACTED] in O. M. & M. M. [REDACTED]
call for H. M. & P. M.

4pm [redacted] from the [redacted] called Louis
I had nothing to say. [redacted] [redacted]

I have nothing as long.

[redacted] [redacted]

Call. [redacted]

[redacted]

[illegible]

909

I told him that I was
telling him the truth
be released. I would not
tell him anything
is all newspapers for the
pages

12th June.
I told him that I was
John every day
fine - please the truth
and told him the
and impressed by
difficult situation
of. I told him the
confusion would be an agreement
back to conditions & the operation
arranged. I told him the
from an I told him the
I tried to get the truth
while he was in N.Y. yesterday
I told him the truth

b7c

100
91
[redacted] called [redacted]
Mrs. Davis has not yet had
breakfast
11:45
Mr. [redacted] from the [redacted]
room 207
McLure
969 9 L. Columbus Ohio called
[redacted] saying every thing
looked very successful and
and if there was anything
could do for Mr. [redacted]
know - Mr. L. [redacted] of the [redacted]
heard any thing from [redacted]
[redacted] said [redacted] thought
inspectors out in Indiana
were being [redacted]
Mr. L. [redacted] he [redacted]
a conference at the [redacted]
and would have a [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

b7c

John O. [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

6:25 P.M. [redacted] called from [redacted]
Party on line said [redacted] wanted to talk
but was not there now. Went to curb after 7:15
N.Y. Brookville 3, 16.

10:10 P.M. [redacted] called Mr. Lewis
regarding Illinois situation. Mr. Lewis
refused to talk on matter. [redacted]
asked for main reason of strike and
Lewis would not discuss.

11:30 P.M. [redacted] [redacted]
Mr. Lewis [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] asked for [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

b7c

2004
29. [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted]

Mr. [redacted] of the International
to ask if they were going to
conference in [redacted] the [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] as call [redacted]

310 P.M.

[redacted] called again. [redacted]
told [redacted] to come over at [redacted]

330 P.M.

[redacted] of Pitts Cellar, [redacted]
told [redacted] that they got the print. Also
opi made period and another got [redacted]
conf opi to return. Illinois situation
sh. in [redacted] Cabinet. situation
better agreement [redacted] within [redacted]
will call. Confidential.

345

[redacted] called. [redacted]
told [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] to [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted]

bk

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JH:H



August 8, 1923.

Memorandum for Mr. Burns:

Attached strictly confidential memorandum relates to a telephone conversation between Washington and John L. Lewis at Philadelphia.

Investigation at Washington discloses the fact that the telephone conversation in question took place between Mr. Lewis and one Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation, Department of Labor.

Respectfully,

J. E. D.

MAR 7 - 1924

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *7/11/85* BY *[signature]*

62-2998-23	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 6 1924 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
DIRECTOR	FILE

August 5, 1922.

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL:~~

Mr. Foster, of the Philadelphia office, called on the telephone this A.M., and submitted the following information -

Some unknown party called JOHN L. LEWIS in Washington, D.C., at ~~XXXXX~~ 9.09 A.M. on this instant and stated to LEWIS the following -

That he (Lewis) should order the men back to work once at the old rate, and that then they could negotiate and go the limit.

The above, according to Mr. Foster, was not in form of a request, but an order.

*Memo. Mr. Bureau
8-8-22 J.H.*

DECLASSIFIED BY *[Signature]*
ON 2/16/46

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *8-8-22* BY *J.H.*

Instructions: <i>Received from Agent In Charge, Albany.</i>		REPORT MADE BY: <i>[Redacted]</i>		PLACE WHERE MADE: <i>Providence, R.I.</i>	DATE WHEN MADE: <i>July 26, 1922.</i>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <i>7/22-25/22</i>
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: <i>CONFIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION FOR DIRECTOR BURNS.</i>						FILE NO.: <i>62-2998-24</i>

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 26 1922 A.M.	
STANDARD TIME	
HOOVER	

62-2998

67C

at Providence and Newport, Rhode Island,
Fall River and Boston, Massachusetts,
and Weirs, New Hampshire.

Referring to reports in this matter on the same dates
by Agent In Charge Daly of this office and *[Redacted]* of the
New York Office:-

Agent with Agent In Charge Daly at mid-night on
July 21st left Providence by automobile and arrived at Long Wharf,
Newport, R. I. at 2.20 A. M. Covered passengers leaving the
Steamer Priscilla of the Fall River Line which arrived at Newport
at 3 A. M. Subject did not leave the boat at this place.

Left Newport, R. I. for Fall River, Mass. at 4 A. M.
at which time the boat pulled out and arrived in Fall River at
5 A. M. The boat docked at 5.15. Subject with wife only
came off the boat at 6 A. M., took the 6.18 A. M. train for Boston,
Mass. Agent also took the same train. The subject conversed
with wife only during trip from Fall River to Boston. Arrived at
the South Station in Boston at 8.10 A. M. Subject and wife had
breakfast at the Essex Hotel opposite the South Station. During
the stay at the Essex, which consumed one hour, he made or
received no telephone calls and had conversation with no one other
than his wife.

Subject and wife left at 9.10 A. M. in a taxi and
were followed by Agent to the North Station where he secured a

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Washington 3; New York 1; Providence.

whole drawing-room on car 127 for Weirs, New Hampshire. At this time Agent telephoned Agent In Charge Letherman of the Boston Office requesting him to communicate with Agent In Charge Daly and make known subject's destination.

Subject and wife, followed by Agent, left Boston at 10 A. M. (standard time) and arrived at Weirs, N. H. at 12.35 P. M. Registered at the New Weirs Hotel directly opposite the railroad station, subject and his wife were assigned to room 115. Immediately after they registered and while they were taking lunch Agent telephoned Agent In Charge Daly from a pay station away from the hotel advising him of subject's present location and was notified by Agent In Charge Daly that Agent [redacted] of the New York Office was leaving Providence and would arrive at Weirs at 8 P. M.

During the afternoon subject and wife came on the porch of the hotel at 2 P. M. and were engaged in conversation and in reading newspapers until shortly after 3 o'clock when they took a walk about the village. On returning to the hotel at 4 o'clock they remained together on the porch until dinner at 7 P. M. After dinner they again retired to the porch. At 8 o'clock (standard time) Agent [redacted] arrived and relieved Agent, who discontinued at 9.15 P. M.

For details of Sunday and Monday see report of Agent

[redacted] Matter considered closed at this end.

REPORT MADE AT: Washington, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-21-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-20-22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: Re: JOHN L. LEWIS		CONFIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION	
FACTS DEVELOPED:			
<p>At Washington, D.C., and New York.</p> <p>At 2:30 p.m. Agent observed Subject, his secretary and another man going south on 14th Street in a taxi. Agent followed Subject to Raleigh Hotel, where in the lobby Subject met three men at 2:30 p.m. and immediately engaged in conversation. Agent heard Subject make the following statement: "I am standing pat. I am going away today and will return about the middle of next week." Subject talked with the three men until 3:15 p.m., at which time Subject's friends left him.</p> <p>Subject entered the elevator and at 3:20 p.m. came down with two suit cases. Subject and secretary walked through the lobby apparently looking for someone with whom Subject had an appointment. At 3:30 p.m. Subject motioned to his wife and stated to his secretary: "cannot wait any longer". Subject and party took a taxi, arrived at the Union Station at 3:50 p.m. and boarded the Congressional Limited. Subject had a private compartment and dictated to his secretary during their entire trip to New York, where they arrived at 9:25 p.m.</p> <p>Subject and party proceeded to the Pennsylvania Hotel, where at the desk Subject received several telegrams. Agent then turned Subject over to the New York Agents, [REDACTED]</p> <p>Agent returned to Washington, D.C., leaving New York at 12:45, same evening. CLOSED.</p>			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED: Verbal 7-20	RECORDED & INDEXED Washington 3; Office 1.		<p>62-2998</p> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/14/85 BY [REDACTED]</p> <p>BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAR 6 1924 P.M. U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE HOOVER FILE</p>

62-2998

WJB:Rr

July 24, 1922.

Mr. Edw. J. Brennan,
P. O. Box 241 City Hall Sta.,
New York City, N.Y.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Ed:

I want you to immediately get all the duplicate copies that you may have concerning the confidential investigation which you have been carrying on and send them all in to me under personal cover as I don't want any duplicates or notes of this in existence.

Daly made a report which I just received from Providence, dated July 25, for July 21-24, 1922. Call him on the telephone and tell him to send all his notes to you. Don't write anything about it.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-2998-26	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 6 1922 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

DECLASSIFIED BY *[signature]*
ON *7/16/85*

REPORT MADE BY:

JOHN J. DALY.

PLACE WHERE MADE:

PROVIDENCE R. I.

DATE WHEN MADE:

July 25, 1922.

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

July 21-24.

TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION:

CONFIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION FOR DIRECTOR BURNS.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECTS OF INVESTIGATION, INDICES COLLECTED, NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED, PLACES VISITED, ETC.

MAH 6 B24P.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

At Providence & Newport, R. I. and Fall River, Mass.

On July 21, 1922 at 11.30 P.M. I received telephonic communication at my home from Special Agent [REDACTED] of New York Office to the effect that three subjects which he described had left New York on the Steamer Priscilla which was due to arrive at Newport, Rhode Island, at 2.45 A. M. on July 22nd. I was instructed to cover said steamer and if subjects landed at Newport to keep them under surveillance. In the event that subjects did not land at Newport and proceeded on the Priscilla to Fall River, Massachusetts, which was its destination, that Fall River would be covered.

Myself and Agent [REDACTED] proceeded to Newport, R. I. by automobile and met the Priscilla on arrival. Subjects did not land at Newport as we waited until 4 A. M. at which time the Priscilla proceeded to Fall River, Mass. We then proceeded to Fall River in case of some slip-up that this point would not be covered by other Agents. We arrived there at 5 A. M. and at 5.15 A. M. the Priscilla docked. At 6 A. M. subject and his wife came from the steamer and boarded the 6.18 A. M. train for Boston, Mass. As there appeared to be no other Agents covering subjects at Fall River I instructed Agent [REDACTED] to proceed on the same train with subject and his wife and keep them under surveillance and that I would wait and see if the third party came off the steamer later. I waited until 7.30 A.M. at which time

COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Washington 3; New York 1; Providence.

JJD/WMD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/16/46 BY SP4 JLD/...

670

-2-

all passengers had come off the Priscilla but the third party did not appear. I then proceeded to Providence by auto and arrived at headquarters at 9 A. M. About 9.30 A. M. I received a telephone call from Agent Letherman of the Boston Office notifying me that Agent [redacted] had communicated with him and requested me to advise me that subject and his wife had purchased tickets from Boston, Mass. to Weirs, New Hampshire, and were leaving Boston on the 10 A. M. train for that point; that he, [redacted] was going on the same train with them and would communicate with me on his arrival at Weirs, N. H. I communicated with Agent [redacted] Brennan of the New York Office and advised him of the facts and

he advised that Agents [redacted] and [redacted] of his office had arrived at Fall River, Mass. too late to meet the Priscilla but would call on me at this office later and that when I heard from Agent [redacted] in New Hampshire to have Agent [redacted] proceed to that point and join [redacted] and to have [redacted] return to N. H.

At 2 P. M. Agent [redacted] called me from Weirs, New Hampshire, and advised that subject and his wife had registered at the Hotel Weirs, N. H. I instructed him to stay there and keep them under surveillance and that Agent [redacted] would leave Boston on the 5 P. M. train and join him on the arrival of subject's train at Weirs, N. H.

at 3.40 P. M. on July 24th I received word from Agent [redacted] at Boston, Mass. advising me that subject and his wife had arrived at the North Station at Boston from Weirs, N. H., had jumped into a taxi-cab and had gotten away from himself and

Confidential investigation for Director Burns.

-3-

Agent [REDACTED] on account of the taxi in which they, the Agents, were riding, being blocked by traffic; that they learned later that the taxi-cab that subject and his wife were in had taken them to the Back Bay Station (Boston) and in all probability they had left Boston on the 3 P. M. train for New York. As this train would arrive in Providence at 4.09 P. M., Agent [REDACTED] requested me to cover said train at Providence to see if subject and his wife were on same. I covered said train on its arrival in this city and found subject and his wife on Pullman car [REDACTED] name of car "Parnella". I communicated with the New York Office and advised Agent [REDACTED] of the facts and requested him to have an Agent meet the train upon its arrival in New York City and cover subjects.

Matter discontinued at this end.

b7c

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7/28/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/26-27/22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: ALDERNEY AVENUE BASILAR (Is code)			
FACTS DEVELOPED: New York and Philadelphia:			
<p>Continuing on the above case, Agent arrived at the Pennsylvania Hotel at 7:00 A.M. Subject left his room accompanied by his wife and entered the Hotel dining room for breakfast. Came out at 8:10 A.M. and went to cashier, paid his bill and returned to his room. At 8:45 A.M. subject left Hotel accompanied by his wife and secretary and proceeded to the Pennsylvania R. R. Station where he boarded the 9:00 A.M. train for Philadelphia in parlor car No. 6, train No. 215. Agent [REDACTED] followed. Agent then returned to Bureau office and was instructed by Agent in charge Brennan to go to 527 Fifth Avenue and get a list of all the names in the building. Agent was not permitted to copy names as it was necessary to obtain permission from the agents of the building. Agent then returned to Bureau office for further instructions.</p> <p>Agent proceeded to the Pennsylvania Station at 7:50 P.M. and joined Agent [REDACTED] for the purpose of keeping subject under surveillance, he being due in New York City at 8:00 P.M., followed by Agent [REDACTED]. Subject left train at 8:05 P.M. accompanied by a man whom Agent [REDACTED] describes in report of same date. They took taxi No. 875-240 at 8:10 P.M. At 8:15 P.M. entered the Harriman National Bank at 60 Wall Street where there was a special officer of the Bank and two other men.</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington (5) New York (6) 152		
ORIGINAL		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAR 20 - 1924 62-2998-21 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HOOVER FILE	

62-2998
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/08 BY SP2/217

676 -2-

waiting for subject to arrive. Subject quickly entered the building and all doors were immediately closed and locked.

At 10:05 P.M. subject left Bank, took a hansom cab and proceeded to the Pennsylvania Station, arriving at 10:20 P.M., where he bought tickets and pullman for the 2:00 A.M. train to Philadelphia, Pa.

At 10:40 P.M. subject left Pennsylvania Station and entered the Pennsylvania Hotel, walked around lobby and then took elevator. Agent waited for about an hour in Hotel, then proceeded to the Pennsylvania Station and covered trains.

July 27th: At 12:45 A.M. subject entered Pennsylvania Station and boarded train No. 13, car No. 52, where he had berth lower No. 12. His friend had lower No. 10, car No. 53. Agent had upper No. 9 in car No. 53. Subject conversed until 2:00 A.M. when he retired. Train arrived in Philadelphia at 4:52 A.M. At 7:05 A.M. subject's friend left train. At 7:20 A.M. subject left train, purchased three papers and walked to the Bellevue Stratford Hotel on S. Broad St., Philadelphia, at 7:30 A.M. At 8:40 A.M. he left his room, accompanied by his wife, and entered the Hotel dining room for breakfast. Came out at 9:25 A.M. and returned to his room. At 9:10 A.M. Agent got in touch with Philadelphia office and Agent [redacted] sent Agents [redacted] at 10:00 A.M. to relieve me. Agent then reported to Agent in Charge Foster of the Philadelphia office and was instructed by him to remain for further orders. At 3:45 P.M. Agent was instructed by Agent in Charge Foster to stay at Hotel and if subject did not leave town by seven or eight o'clock to go back to New York. At 4:00 P.M. Agent observed subject in lobby of Hotel interviewing different men who evidently were mine leaders and operators. At

5:40 P.M. subject bought a paper and went up to his room.

Agent discontinued at 7:45 P.M., proceeded to Pennsylvania Station and boarded the 8:00 P.M. train for N. Y. City, arriving at 10:25 P.M. Agent then reported to office and discontinued for the day.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7/28/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/26-27/22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: ALDERNEY AUKLET BASILAR (Is code)			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <u>New York and Philadelphia:</u>			
<p>Continuing on the above case, Agent arrived at the Pennsylvania Hotel at 7:00 A.M. Subject left his room accompanied by his wife and entered the Hotel dining room for breakfast. Came out at 8:10 A.M. and went to cashier, paid his bill and returned to his room. At 8:45 A.M. subject left Hotel accompanied by his wife and secretary and proceeded to the Pennsylvania R. R. Station where he boarded the 9:00 A.M. train for Philadelphia in parlor car No. 6, train No. 215. Agent [REDACTED] followed. Agent then returned to Bureau office and was instructed by Agent in charge Brennan to go to 527 Fifth Avenue and get a list of all the names in the building. Agent was not permitted to copy names as it was necessary to obtain permission from the agents of the building. Agent then returned to Bureau office for further instructions.</p> <p>Agent proceeded to the Pennsylvania Station at 7:30 P.M. and joined Agent [REDACTED] for the purpose of keeping subject under surveillance, he being due in New York City at 8:00 P.M., followed by Agent [REDACTED]. Subject left train at 8:05 P.M. accompanied by a man whom Agent [REDACTED] describes in report of same date. They took taxi No. 875-240 at 8:10 P.M. At 8:15 P.M. entered the Harriman National Bank at 55 Fifth Avenue where there was a special officer of the Bank and two other men.</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		
	<p>Washington (5) New York (6) 1922</p> <p>MAR 20 1924</p> <p>62-2998-31</p> <p>BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</p> <p>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</p> <p>HOOVER FILE</p>		

ORIGINAL

waiting for subject to arrive. Subject quickly entered the building and all doors were immediately closed and locked.

At 10:05 P.M. subject left Bank, took a hansom cab and proceeded to the Pennsylvania Station, arriving at 10:20 P.M., where he bought tickets and pullman for the 2:00 A.M. train to Philadelphia, Pa.

At 10:40 P.M. subject left Pennsylvania Station and entered the Pennsylvania Hotel, walked around lobby and then took elevator. Agent waited for about an hour in Hotel, then proceeded to the Pennsylvania Station and covered trains.

July 27th: At 12:45 A.M. subject entered Pennsylvania Station and boarded train No. 13, car No. 52, where he had berth lower No. 12. His friend had lower No. 10, car No. 53. Agent had upper No. 9 in car No. 53. Subject conversed until 2:00 A.M. when he retired. Train arrived in Philadelphia at 4:52 A.M. At 7:05 A.M. subject's friend left train. At 7:20 A.M. subject left train, purchased three papers and walked to the Bellevue Stratford Hotel on S. Broad St., Philadelphia, at 7:30 A.M. At 8:40 A.M. he left his room, accompanied by his wife, and entered the Hotel dining room for breakfast. Came out at 9:25 A.M. and returned to his room. At 9:10 A.M. Agent got in touch with Philadelphia office and Agent [redacted] sent Agents [redacted] at 10:00 A.M. to relieve me. Agent then reported to Agent in Charge Foster of the Philadelphia office and was instructed by him to remain for further orders. At 3:45 P.M. Agent was instructed by Agent in Charge Foster to stay at Hotel and if subject did not leave town by seven or eight o'clock to go back to New York. At 4:00 P.M. Agent observed subject in lobby of Hotel interviewing different men who evidently were mine leaders and operators. At

5:40 P.M. subject bought a paper and went up to his room.

Agent discontinued at 7:45 P.M., proceeded to Pennsylvania Station and boarded the 8:00 P.M. train for N. Y. City, arriving at 10:25 P.M. Agent then reported to office and discontinued for the day.

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

35 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

July 29 1922.

PERSONAL,
CONFIDENTIAL &
NOT FOR THE FILES

62-2998

file

Levin file

Mr. William J. Burns
Director Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing you herewith all reports
and file of confidential matter as requested.

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Brennan

Edward J. Brennan
Special Agent in Charge.

RJB/DD

RECORDED & INDEXED

MAR 1 1924

DECLASSIFIED BY *[signature]*
ON *12-16-85*

62-2998-29

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 6 1924 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
HOOVER	WACE

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

MAR 6 1924

DIVISION



GFR.JR.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation,

Washington, D. C.

August 11, 1922.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

The following information was recently received from the Philadelphia office, which informs me that these conversations took place on either August 2nd or 3rd, their confidential informant failing to date his report -

"At 10.20 A.M. - Washington, D.C. called on the telephone and talked to either Lewis or [REDACTED] (in all probability it was Lewis) If the Bureau considers it necessary, these telephone messages could be very easily checked up.) The person on the other end of the wire said the strike was now up to MELLON - (meaning of course the Secretary of the Treasury) and that he could settle this if he wanted to - that he has been with the President for four or five days, adding that MELLON is making money out of this thing and that is the reason why the thing is prolonged and that President Harding is trying to make an agreement with MELLON - and if he would only say the word the strike would be settled.

At 10.50 A.M. - The United Press called and [REDACTED] answered. They wanted to know if MR. LEWIS was going to attend the Labor Conference in Harrisburg and [REDACTED] said "NO" that Mr. Lewis could not go away.

At 11.05 A.M. - New York called. My informant states it was [REDACTED] and he evidently talked to LEWIS. It is either LEWIS or [REDACTED] who answers these calls. The Illinois operators it is reported [REDACTED] stated would meet in Chicago on Friday, August 4th, and that he, [REDACTED], would advise Lewis later and that they were getting acceptances from all over, adding Peabody was in back of the thing in the West. My informant states that at this point they received information that Lewis would call [REDACTED] in afternoon."

MAR 10 1924

Respectfully,

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 [REDACTED]
ON 7/16/85

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-2998-30	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 6 1924 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	FILE

~~DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]~~

Page 2.

Re: Her report to the Attorney General, dated 9/22/52

Heide tried to get in touch with Lewis while he was in New York
during the evening.

At 2:25 P.M. on July 27th, [redacted] called from New York
and asked Lewis if a party was being organized in New York.
Heide, "Yes," and stated that he was ready. [redacted]
of Pittsburgh called Lewis and stated that they got the party
the day operator made. [redacted] also said that the Dallas
operator wants a conference and agreement secured within 10
or 15 days.

At 3:45 on July 27th, [redacted] of Washington, called Lewis.
He told him that Messrs. [redacted] were coming over at
10 o'clock in the morning, and that everything in Washington
was "breaking O.K."

At 4:15 P.M. on July 27th, [redacted] told Lewis that [redacted]
[redacted] and Lewis said he would like to see him at the
Department.

At 4:15 P.M. on July 27th, [redacted] received [redacted] with
him everything was working fine. [redacted] said that the German
and British know who [redacted] will agree on date of conference
and that [redacted] is working up. Agents will be in New York
and [redacted] will be in New York.

At 6:00 P.M. on July 27th, the Harrison National Post called
from New York. The party on the line said, [redacted] was
in New York. He is not here now. The party told Lewis to call
[redacted] after 7:15 P.M. from New York telephone Brooklyn 214.

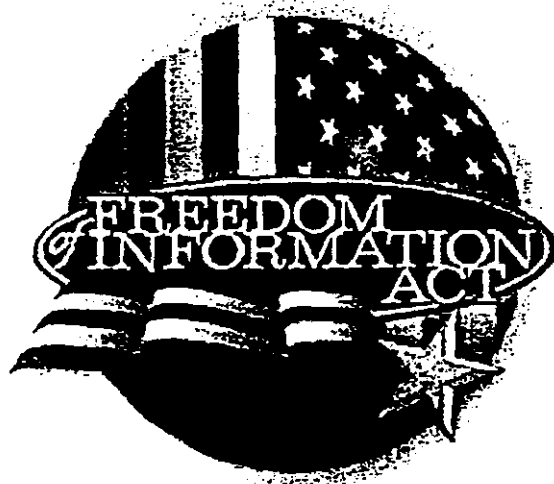
At 10:15 P.M. on July 27th, [redacted] called Lewis regarding
the Illinois situation. Lewis refused to talk on the subject.
[redacted] asked for the name of the office and Lewis would
not discuss the matter.

At 11:00 P.M. on July 27th, [redacted] called and told of
conferences with Lewis.

Yours very truly,

Director.

b7c



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOHN L. LEWIS

PART 12 OF 13

**FILE NUMBERS: 44-845 AND
62-2998**

FILE DESCRIPTION
BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT JOHN L. LEWIS

FILE NO. 44-845

SECTION NO. A

SERIALS 3/30/43

thru

11/22/43

Evidence Not Strong Enough D. J. Believed I Case Against Jol

By United Press

Justice Department officials would not commit-
ports that they had abandoned plans to have
jury determine whether United Mine Workers
L. Lewis and the Mine B. Coal Co., Springfield, Ill.
civil rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction. The
that the department had decided that evidence it
relating since mid-summer did not warrant action.

Atty. Gen. Biddle was known to have
assigned some of his top-flight attor-
neys to the case, which involved a
question whether the transaction was
in violation of the Wagner Act right
of Mine B. employees to bargain col-
lectively. That would have been con-
sidered a violation of the 73-year-old
civil rights statute.

It was said that Lewis lent or gave
about \$350,000 to the company in 1938,
allegedly to cover its losses in a lock-
out of employees who were members of
the AFL Progressive Mine Workers.
Evidence of the transaction was
brought to the department's attention
by the Internal Revenue Bureau, which
discovered it while investigating a pos-
sible income tax case. It later was
found that no tax-law violation was
involved.

- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Gandy

b7c Low Gate

mk
144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
87 NOV 22 1943

449
61 NOV 22 1943

Justice Dept. May Act in Lewis Case

The Department of Justice will decide "very soon," possibly during this week, whether it will seek grand jury action against John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, on charges involving income taxes. It was revealed last night by Gerald L. Wallace, assistant attorney general.

While withholding details of the information in the hands of the Justice Department, Wallace said that there had been received from the Treasury Department data relative to an alleged deal whereby Lewis is said to have contributed funds to an Illinois mine operator which were to be used to fight an American Federation of Labor mine union. The crux of the probe revolves around whether these funds were properly reported or income tax returns made by the mine operator and whether Lewis would be involved in any possible effort at tax evasion.

Wallace said a decision as to whether any action would be sought would be made after the return of Samuel O. Clark, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, who has charge of the matter. Clark was out of the city yesterday but is expected to return the first part of the week.

However, the only comment Wallace would make for publication was:

"I can say only that we did receive information from the Treasury Department relative to Lewis and funds received by a mine operator. We are studying the material and a decision will be made very soon."

He would not disclose the name of the mine operator.

K. C. Adams, normally spokesman for Lewis, said a grand jury in Springfield, Ill., received the information last week and refused to return an indictment, but admitted that the case was presented as a matter under the National Labor Relations Act rather than as an income tax matter.

Mr. Coffey
Mr. C. L.
Mr. L. L.
Mr. N. J.
Mr. T. W.
Mr. A. B.
Mr. C. G.
Mr. H. D.
Mr. M. F.
Mr. E. G.
Mr. S. H.
Mr. J. K.

File in
44-845-

file
144-845-
 NOT RECORDED
 87 NOV 18 1943

56 NOV 18 1971

THE WASHINGTON POST
MORNING EDITION
' NOV 14 1962
Date

John L. Lewis' War of Nerves

JOHN L. Lewis' announcement that his calling off of the coal strike is merely another "truce" till June 20 once more demonstrates that this would-be fuhrer of American labor, who has just been fulsomely eulogized by Hitler's *Voelkischer Beobachter*, will stop at nothing to gain his ends. There can be no compromise with this war of nerves. Before June 20, if no settlement of the differences between coal miners and operators has been reached, the government must act to prevent any further sabotage.

From the standpoint of the country and the mine workers, Lewis' second coal strike was disastrous. But from the standpoint of Lewis himself, the strike brought certain compensations. It interfered with war production. It allowed him to prove his loyalty to the defeatists and to those Republicans who support a negotiated peace and the appeasement of Hoover, Taft, Vandenberg, Landon, and Ham Fish. For Lewis must be credited with putting over the union-busting Smith-Connally bill in the House. In addition, he weakened the fight against inflation. He seriously delayed efforts to get on with the war. His actions will result in the deaths of more young Americans than could be accounted for by a wolf-pack of Nazi submarines or a division of Axis troops.

Lewis has indulged in a good deal of self-righteous posturing. He has talked of his devotion to the rank-

and-file miners, but his actions during the mine "truce" belied his words. He refused, with the eager collaboration of the mine operators, to push for settlement of the miners' demands during the period of the "truce." Instead, he blocked negotiations, turned his back on the War Labor Board's every effort to settle the dispute equitably, while he carefully perfected plans to violate labor's no-strike agreement once again, and by so doing to endanger the security of the labor movement.

His timing is worth consideration. He ordered the second strike just as the Smith-Connally bill reached the House floor, and called off the strike the moment the bill was passed. Thereby, Lewis advanced his plot against both the CIO and AFL. Thereby, he made his "contribution" to the Hoover-Taft scheme to throw the domestic economy into confusion, from which reaction hopes to "rescue" it with a negotiated peace, a sellout to the enemy. At the time of Munich, Daladier played chorus to Chamberlain. Now Lewis is Daladier to Hoover and his friends.

Though the House passed the legislation Rep. Howard Smith has been trying to slip through for years, it can still be stopped in the Senate or, if that fails, by mobilizing proper support behind the presidential veto. President Roosevelt and the heads of key government agencies have expressed opposition to this war-wrecking bill.

It must also be recognized that Lewis has been able to seduce a large number of coal miners only because they have justified grievances which he has pretended to support. Apart from the wage question, the principal source of these grievances is the continued failure to keep living costs within bounds. At the White House meeting of Labor's Victory Board, Presidents Murray and Green stressed that the anti-inflation program was being undermined by OPA Director Prentiss Brown's vacillations and by the concerted attack of reactionaries in Congress, in the Republican Party, and from inside the OPA itself. The refusal so far to grant subsidies to make possible the roll-back of prices plays into the hands of Lewis and his masters. Lewis has made much of the high cost of living while deliberately spurring inflation. He has gambled on smashing OPA, hoping for uncontrolled inflation which will debauch the economy. The real weapon against Lewis is to push prices back to the levels of September 1942.

Lewis has done his best to wreck and divide. His entry into the AFL would give him another and greater opportunity to scuttle organized labor. The President stressed this point when he met the labor representatives, and added his wish—which is the wish of the win-the-war groups everywhere—for unity between the AFL and CIO. Lewis cannot survive such unity, or the resultant inflation which it would impose on him.

This is a clipping from
page 4 of the
NEW MASSES for

144-845-A
6/19/43
Clipped by the
of Government

51 NOV - 0 143

Lewis Signs WLB Pact With Ickes; Ends Strike

Basic Daily Pay of \$8.50

provided; Contract Goes to WLB

By JAMES A. WHEELER

PM's National Editor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—John L. Lewis and Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes today presented the WLB (War Labor Board) with a formula for ending the eight-months-old coal wage crisis. It was not immediately clear whether the Board would accept the present.

In four conferences lasting a total of only one and a half hours, the United Mine Workers' leader and the one Government official who has remained on cordial speaking terms with him throughout the coal conflict, labored and brought forth a rabbit. Most observers expected the WLB to spend many turbulent hours deciding whether to accept the agreement or to precipitate a new collision.

Cuts Lunch Period

Two key provisions in the agreement laid the basis on which the UMW Policy Committee last night ordered the coal miners to return to the pits:

¶ The UMW reduced the miners' customary lunch period from 30 to 15 minutes. The additional working time will give the miners daily pay equivalent to the terms of the UMW contract with Illinois operators rejected by the WLB. They will get \$8.50 a day instead of the \$8.12½ which was granted in the WLB decision.

¶ The same daily wage will be paid to other miners throughout the

time cut and the arbitrary fixing of travel time at 45 minutes throughout the Appalachian area—are the issues that may cause the sharpest controversy within the WLB.

Ickes and Lewis estimated that an additional 20 million tons of bituminous and 2 million tons of anthracite coal would be yielded by the additional work time, but other observers expressed doubt that the miners would faithfully abide by the 15-minute luncheon period and might interpret it for themselves as a face-saving formula which they were not compelled to recognize.

'Victory' Debate

The agreement also created much debate as to the extent of the victory which Lewis has won if the WLB grants its approval. This again appeared to depend on whether the rank-and-file miners rebelled against the curtailment of their luncheon period or chose to accept the plan as an easy way out of the deadlock.

Some labor sources contended

There was the usual scramble by each side to justify its acceptance of the revised wording of the Connally resolution. Connally and Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), a member of the subcommittee, insisted that the new paragraph really didn't say anything more than the original resolution. Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.), and others of the strong resolution bloc said it certainly did.

Obviously the new form is a lot stronger, if for no other reason than that it gives outright support to the Moscow declaration.

Dr. Karpman is seriously of the opinion that the moral of the Varga bustles who hang out around Page 60 every month in their troubles. They are characterized by a distressing absence of modesty and innocence. I do believe, he said, "there is a sin within among the Varga girls." The defense put into evidence

Oh, I keep that book here," Karpman said yesterday, tapping his forehead. Bromley sighed with a sigh, and his emissary brightened up visibly. They had looked there.

OK, Joe?

13 NOV 12 1943

INDEXED

29 44-845-A
NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 5 1943

This is a clipping from
page 5 of PM

for Nov. 4, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

gold

Mines Seized by F.D.R. After Coal Men Strike

Next Move Up to Lewis; Ickes Again Put in Charge

By JAMES A. WHEELER
PM's National Editor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The fourth nationwide coal strike today resembled a movie that everybody had already seen three times.

Once again John L. Lewis had dawdled while the miners sullenly and silently struck; and once again President Roosevelt had ordered Government seizure of the mines as the first move toward ending the walkout.

Today according to the old and familiar scenario it is Lewis' turn to stride onto the stage and announce—after due deliberation with his colleagues—that the coal miners will return to work.

Lewis Silent

But there were still some uncertain elements in the performance; Lewis gave no assurance that he would play his customary part now that the President has set the stage for him. Following issuance of the White House order last night he maintained his usual reticence; he was not expected to speak out until the UMW policy committee assembles at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

While it is generally anticipated that he will yield, it is highly uncertain whether he will swallow the wage-terms laid down by the War Labor Board or whether he will decree that the miners work under the conditions of their old contract pending some new negotiations or talk or maneuvers.

FDR Acts Promptly

Another unpredictable item is whether the rank-and-file miners, apparently further embittered and rebellious over the latest developments, will troop willingly to the mines when the flags go up. Most believe Lewis and his back-to-work

strike, after the government has taken over the mines, would make union officials liable to prosecution under the criminal penalties of the Smith-Connally act.

Seizure of the mines brought no joy to the coal operators who have repeatedly claimed they are the innocent victims of this procedure. Edward R. Burke, spokesman for the Southern Appalachian Operators, lamented last night:

"It would seem that in a sensible and reasonable society there should be some way of punishing the guilty and not the innocent party."

While the operators brooded FDR's action had banished any doubt in Lewis' mind that the Government would try to wait him out. Once again the next move is Lewis'; if he hesitates, the White House will again not wait for his answer. The reel is moving faster this time.

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

4 NOV 8 1943

This is a clipping from
page 7 of P M

for Nov. 2, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

**United Mine of America*

The War Labor Board has
ordered the Brewster Aeronaut
Corp. and the United Auto Wor
ers, CIO, to sign a new contr
at designed to eliminate union-co
pany discord at the three Brew
plants.

Brewster-CIO Pact
Sen. Quentin

13 NOV 11 1943

The CIO's Path

AS A third day of the general coal strike passed, with John L. Lewis still holding a club over the nation's war effort, millions of Americans both at home and in the armed forces are boiling with indignation that such a situation could happen in the midst of war. The miners are mistakenly following Lewis in this disastrous strike because they have so far, seen no other leadership in their union. They are isolated from the rest of the labor movement and are not fully aware that there are ways other than strikes through which they can win their demands. The CIO, now in convention at Philadelphia, took a stand that showed once more that it really expresses the patriotism and will of the workers. Its program should be brought to the miners. The CIO called for scrapping of the outworn "Little Steel" formula and for wage adjustment. But not for the purpose of doing away with a stabilization program, but in order to assure it.

The CIO further declared that it is possible to win this policy and wage adjustment only if the no-strike pledge is strictly upheld. It called upon the miners and railroad workers to join with the CIO in a drive to win the people for the change.

The leaders of the American Federation of Labor, on the other hand, are still silent on the mine strike. This strengthens the suspicion that the AFL's convention at Boston delayed readmission of Lewis because it did not want to have the embarrassing strike on its hands. These schemers may rest assured, however, that when the score is added up they, too, will not escape some responsibility.

The CIO shows not only that its first concern is for the war, but it also recognizes that you can't win America for wage adjustments, price roll-back and a fair tax program by a policy that plays into the hands of the defeatists and their Lewises.

To win the people, labor has to really put forward its entire united strength—CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, miners. The Lewis path is one that serves those who want to drive away public support from labor.

The AFL's members, as vitally interested as the CIO in the policy outlined at Philadelphia, have the big task of bringing out their unions for it. To do so they must bring the full weight of their pressure against the Woll-Hutcheson Republican defeatist forces who are engaged in intrigues with Lewis in efforts to smash the CIO when labor unity is the urgency.

This is a clipping from page 8 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date Nov 4 1943
Clipped at the Seat of Government

NOT RECORDED
35 NOV 8 1943

530
NOV 10 1943



67c

Mine Strike ✓4

IN ORDERING government seizure of the mines, President Roosevelt took the only course open to him to protect the interests of a nation at war.

In ordering the fourth mine strike, John L. Lewis has once more extended a helping hand to the Axis, and he did it at the very moment when the cables on the Moscow conference agreements were spelling out an early doom for Hitler. While Senators Reynolds and Wheeler, Lewis' political friends, were mouthing their dissatisfaction because the last weapons were knocked out of Hitler's hands, Lewis sought to knife the home front.

Once more the country can see who really leads labor. At Philadelphia, the CIO convention under President Philip Murray's leadership, reaffirmed its unqualified no-strike pledge at a special order of business. The CIO fully recognizes that Hitler's doom is near, but it also recognizes that it will still take hard fighting and sacrifices to make that possible. It warned against complacency, Lewis is scabbing upon that policy of labor, and is exploiting the grievances of the miners to accomplish his purpose.

As we have stated many times, the miners are justified in their dissatisfaction with the WLB agreement. But this cannot serve as an excuse for the strike.

The reactionary bloc in Congress which even at this hour is preparing to fight the President's program for a roll-back in prices that he outlined in his food subsidy message Monday, is, like Lewis, responsible for the situation; so are the profit-hungry employers and so is the inflexible attitude of some government officials and the War Labor Board.

But by striking and playing into the hands of labor's enemies, the miners are jeopardizing their own interests both as workers and citizens. They should instead join the general stream of labor in a campaign to win a sound stabilization program, price roll-backs, democratic taxes and wage adjustments. Through a united effort, labor could win much without harming the war effort.

44-895-A
NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 5 1943

This is a clipping from
page 8 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date Nov 3 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

67c

530

58 NOV 1943

Lewis Stalls, Strike Continues

Confers With Ickes, Shutdown Crippling Output

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—With many vital war plants already feeling a fuel pinch, John L. Lewis tonight still made no move to end the coal strike of 830,000 coal miners.

Despite President Roosevelt's back-to-work ultimatum to the miners asking them to report to work by Wednesday morning, a scheduled meeting of the union's policy committee was not convened this afternoon.

The committee was subject to immediate call, however, as Lewis was in conference with Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes, whom the President appointed as government custodian of all the mines.

PRODUCTION AT STANDSTILL

The nation's coal mines were flying the Stars and Stripes today, the symbol that they are government property, by order of the President. Production everywhere was practically at a standstill.

While no statement was issued, and none promised later tonight, the conference between Lewis and Ickes was believed to be on efforts to reach an agreement on the basis of the War Labor Board decision. The President has authorized Ickes to negotiate such an agreement.

Lewis planned to meet with a 25-man subcommittee of the policy committee that was named yesterday to bring back a report on the situation. Presumably they will meet to hear a report on the talks with Ickes.

Ickes warned that unless output is quickly resumed the government may have to institute a share-the-coal program. He froze some 2,000,000 tons of coal in transit and restricted retail fuel deliveries as further conservation measures.

Failure to agree and continued interruption of production may lead Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson to use his Presidentially-conferred authority to withhold the union's dues-check-off funds, cancel miners' draft deferments and withhold certificates of availability for employment from those who refuse to work.

Ickes' action restricting retail fuel deliveries means retail dealers and other selling in less than car-load lots are banned from deliveries. Consumers are prohibited from accepting soft coal unless they have less than 10 days' supply on hand. Deliveries to householders within these limits are limited to one ton each.

In his warning of a possible share-the-coal program, he said it would be instituted among householders to protect the health of war workers. He hoped it would prove unnecessary but said if it was needed he was confident persons with more than sufficient coal would gladly share it.

He informed presidents of all coal companies producing more than 50 tons a day that the primary aim of government management is maintenance of full production for the effective prosecution of the war.

"All officials and employees of the company are to perform their usual functions and duties in connection with the mine operations," he said.

This is a clipping from
page 1 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date Nov. 3, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 6 1943

530
245
61 NOV 10 1943

67c

Coal Is Ammunition

EVERY patriotic miner will agree and support the President's assertion that "we can no more tolerate the letting down of coal production than we can tolerate letting down the shipping of supplies to our fighting men."

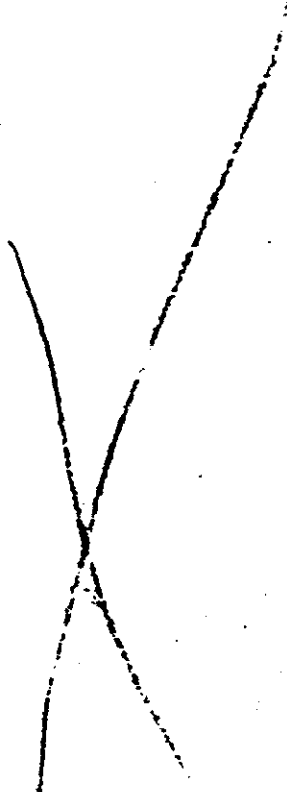
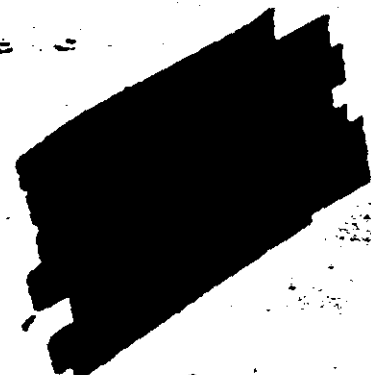
This means that the policies of John L. Lewis sabotaging the prosecution of the war must not be tolerated. Coal production must continue. A fourth general coal strike must not be permitted.

This is the course to take irrespective of merits or demerits of the War Labor Board's decision. The four labor members on the WLB, and the editorial columns of this paper, have already expressed criticism of some of the provisions of the WLB decision on the proposed contract for the soft coal miners, as well as on its 32-cent anthracite raise.

The President has correctly stressed some of the good features of the decision, especially the recognition for the first time of the principle of portal-to-portal pay for which some compensation is granted. This is undoubtedly a partial victory. And it is principally due to the vigorous voice President Philip Murray of the CIO raised in behalf of the miners.

But for the miners now to take again to the Lewis strike path is to undermine the chances for a further adjustment in their wage standards and at the same time to harm the entire labor movement. Further improvement for them will be possible only if the fight is successful against the congressional bloc that is scuttling sound stabilization; against the profits-first crowd and against the tax-the-poor crowd, as against those who cling to the outward "Little Steel" raise limit.

But this fight can succeed only by labor fully honoring its no-strike pledge and carrying its fight to the people through united political struggle.



44-245-A
NOT RECORDED

35 NOV 8 1943

This is a clipping from page 8 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date Nov 1, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of Government



67c

530

34 NOV 11 1943

Lewis Meets UMW Officials

as Miners Avoid Pits

FDR Still Firm; Won't Allow Further Defiance of WLB

By JAMES A. WECHSLER

PM's National Editor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—John L. Lewis, who enjoys big moments, faced a long hour of decision today.

While thousands of restive, angry coal miners stayed away from the pits in the fourth general strike of 1943, Lewis prepared to go into session here with 200 officials of the United Mine Workers union.

They assembled in the face of President Roosevelt's warning that he would act to "insure" production of coal if the UMW rejected the latest wage terms laid down by the WLB (War Labor Board).

As the UMW chiefs gathered Government officials were watching the clock. Although the President had fixed no exact deadline for acceptance of the WLB's decision, it will be certain he would not tolerate any prolonged filibuster by the miners leaders. Some sources doubted he would wait longer than nightfall for his answer.

War of Nerves

In customary fashion Lewis gave no advance hint of any recommendations or remarks he may make to the union's policy committee. He was once again carrying his war of nerves to the breaking point. He remained in silent seclusion over the week end.

There was no visible crack in the solidarity of the miners ranks as the eight-month-old conflict reached a new climax. Once again, without an official signal, they appeared ready to invoke their ancient slogan: "No contract, no work."

At the same time Government officials, led by President Roosevelt, were reported more determined than ever to "throw the book" at the UMW if it renewed its defiance of the WLB. No talk of compromise was in the air.

Possible Measures

Possible measures being discussed ranged from immediate cancellation of the UMW's check-off privileges to ultimate re-seizure of the mines, prosecution of any strike leaders under the Smith-Connally law and induction of miners who refused to work. Whether any or all of these steps would produce coal remained to be seen. The prevailing view appeared to be that Lewis would not risk the test.

Some officials contended it would be easier to promote a back-to-work movement this time since the WLB has approved an agreement that substantially increases the miners' take-home-pay—even though it falls 37¢ cents a day short of the Illinois pact submitted to the Board. But others voiced doubt that Lewis and his policy committee could halt the insurgence promptly even if they voted to accept the contract.

Way Out for Lewis

One "out" had been suggested to the UMW chiefs by President Roosevelt Friday and reiterated in a weekend message from the WLB. Answering Lewis' claim that the new agreement would involve a cut in the basic wage-rate, the Board formally told him it would approve a clause guaranteeing that no miners receive less for a day's work than they obtained under the old contract.

If he is unwilling to face a fight to the finish, Lewis could conceivably cite this guarantee as remov-

ing his objection to the WLB terms.

There were reports, moreover, that Lewis might receive some assistance from the White House on the WLB that the major outlines of the WLB's wage proposal would be extended to cover other sections of the Appalachian region. One informed source took the view that the new strike was primarily designed to win that assurance.

In any case the next move was up to the miners' chieftain. Nobody knew whether he would respond with a bang or a whimper.

INDEXED

144-845-A

NOT RECORDED

4 NOV 8 1943

This is a clipping from page 5 of PM

for Nov. 1, 1943

Clipped at the Seat of Government

13 NOV 11 1943

Mine Seizure Likely Move If Workers Go on Strike

Roosevelt Won't Act
Until After UMW
Meeting Monday;
142,000 Men Out

Strike Within

WAR LABOR BOARD public members protest charge by AFL members of the board that coal decision was dictated by other Government agencies. Wayne Morse demands that they prove or retract the charges. (Page 5.)

Deadline Near

By Ben W. Gilbert

President Roosevelt promised last night "to take decisive action to see that coal is mined" in the event the United Mine Workers policy committee rejects the War Labor Board's Illinois decision at a scheduled Monday morning meeting.

The President's statement was contained in a letter to War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis made public by the White House at a time when more than 142,000 coal miners were reported idle.

Seizure of the mines, immediately invoking the criminal penalties of the Connally-Smith Antistrike Act, was regarded as the most likely "decisive" action the President would take, although a Selective Service order to induct striking miners was also in the picture.

"Watching Situation"

Spokesmen for the Appalachian coal operators estimated that 90,000 soft-coal operators were idle yesterday. The Associated Press reported that an additional 52,000 hard-coal miners stayed away from work yesterday to celebrate John Mitchell Day, in honor of a founder of the UMW and leader of historic anthracite strikes in 1900 and 1902.

President Roosevelt said he would take no action until after the policy committee meeting, but was "watching the situation carefully."

The seriousness of the coal shortage was emphasized by the President and by Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, who in a separate action froze at the mines all hard and soft coal in domestic sizes to use as an emergency pool to provide home heating coal needed to relieve distress situations.

In a remark believed directed at the threatened fourth general coal strike starting with the expiration of the current coal "truce" tomorrow midnight, the President said, "We can no more tolerate the letting down of coal production than we can tolerate letting down of the shipping of supplies to our fighting men."

The effect of the President's letter was to put the miners squarely on the spot—to decide whether to

go ahead with a complete shutdown involving 330,000 miners and threatened rejection of the WLB proposal for an alternative contract to replace the one turned down in the Illinois case for containing an unjustified wage increase of 37 1/2 cents a day).

Without mentioning UMW President John L. Lewis by name, the Chief Executive included two pointed digs at the mine leader.

"Certainly in wartime, the miners will not take the position that they will sign no contract other than one dictated by their leaders," the President said. "We are at war, and all of us must make sacrifices for our common good and common safety."

Mr. Roosevelt also said "there is no basis for the assertion that the board's proposals involve in any way a reduction in the basic rates that the miners are receiving," thus challenging a statement made by Lewis in a telegram to his lieutenants which was interpreted as a signal for a general coal strike.

Davis, in a letter to the President which the White House made public when the President's answering letter was released, stated:

"The issue is the same clear one which it has always been since the beginning of the coal controversy, namely: Shall the wage stabilization policies of the Government be applied and enforced irrespective of the displeasure of any group toward these policies?"

The Illinois decision—which indicated the type of adjustment of the portal-to-portal controversy the WLB would approve—"has resolved every reasonable doubt with respect to the requirements of the stabilization program in favor of the miners' demands," the President said.

"Some may reasonably question whether the board has not gone too far," he added.

The President explained that the board's Illinois proposal would give the miners \$54 for a 51-hour "portal to portal" 6-day week, or \$8.50 a week more than they are now receiving for 42 hours actual work at their working places in the mines, and \$2.50 a week less than under the original Illinois contract which WLB rejected. For a 48 1/2-hour week under the old contract—equivalent to 51 hours "portal to portal," the miners would have received \$52.25, the President said.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

67c

X

44-845-

61 NOV 10 1943

OCT 30 1943
WASHINGTON POST

NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 3 1943

"I am confident that when the patriotic American miners realize the substantial increase in benefits the board's proposal offers them, they will not reject the opportunity given them to secure a contract," Mr. Roosevelt said.

"But, if I am mistaken, and the miners do not accept the board's proposals, I shall take decisive action to see that coal is mined."

Freeze Order

Other developments in the coal situation included the following:

1. In freezing all domestic-size coal in cars at the mines, Ickes and the Interstate Commerce Commission also took control over all industrial anthracite coal now on rails. The freeze of domestic sizes was ordered after a number of major coal-consuming cities reported insufficient reserves of coal to heat homes adequately in the event of a spell of cold weather.

2. Spokesmen for the Appalachian coal operators issued a statement disclaiming any responsibility for the coal stoppages. "Beginning with the wage negotiations that started in March, the operators have at all times supported and complied with every policy and requirement of Government. This present controversy is not between the operators and the mine workers, but rather between the United Mine Workers and the Federal Government."

3. Lewis, reached at his home, declined to comment on the President's statement or other developments.

4. The Department of Interior disclosed that soft coal production declined a second successive week, with 11,300,000 tons produced during the week ended October 23, compared with 11,725,000 for the previous week. A goal of 12,500,000 tons a week has been set.

5. Ickes requisitioned coal from Illinois for the Pennsylvania Railroad and from Ohio for the New York Central Railroad to keep both carriers operating at full capacity.

line Crisis CHALLENGE

EDITORIAL

Of more than a million members and affiliates, in convention at Buffalo, commendation of their executive board pledge without qualification. They gave it as unanimously as the board in behalf of such a large segment of every timely and holds significance view of the present critical moment in faces a test.

ght will mark another contract dead-
At this writing more than 60,000
with at least the tacit approval of
whole situation is again in the hands
Monday, from all indications, Lewis
blown general strike of coal miners.
the railroad workers are taking a

ny occasions pointed to the justice of
e coal miners and railroad workers.
icized sharply the War Labor Board
thorities for clinging to an outworn
e burns.

d for a wage adjustment to enable
with the cost of living rise. But we
e said again and again. Such adjust-
by keeping the no-strike pledge and
e stabilization program. We regard
rogram as absolutely essential for we
sation would be most harmful to the
ommon people in general. All adjust-
re be made for the purpose of strength-
in program.

ility for the failure of this program
ublicans in Congress who, jointly with
mocrats, scuttled the administration's
am. They have emasculated measures
and at this very moment continue to
hey engineered the notorious Ruml soak-
am and are now scheming further steps
ne; they killed the President's \$25,000
nd greased the way for a Roman holiday

The Office of War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes and Stabilization Director Fred Vinson, who have yielded to these disrupters and saboteurs of stabilization, and still continue to do so, share in this responsibility. Vinson's veto of the eight cent raise to railroad workers, is an example.

The War Labor Board also refuses to recognize realities. The board has allowed itself to be mechanically hamstrung.

In the same decision the WLB took months to find a loophole for a formal recognition of portal (underground travel) pay, in the dusty files of the wage-hour administration, but they steered clear of the more flexible provision in the stabilization act itself which gives them and the Byrnes-Vinson offices authority to take any measures necessary to aid in the prosecution of the war. The fact that coal production was falling off and manpower had been flowing out of the coal industry, was to them not a sufficient enough reason for a ruling.

The decision giving the Anthracite miners the ridiculous raise of 82 cents a day, also because of a mathematical strait-jacket, is further evidence of the board's policy. The very least the WLB members could have done was to join with the four labor representatives' demand for a change.

The employers are responsible for the present situation by their insistence that profits go above all other considerations. Their position dovetails perfectly with that of Lewis, for neither is he interested in furthering production, placing his defeatist policy above all other considerations. If the employers and Lewis were interested in production they could have easily agreed upon a program that would be both an incentive to more coal output and to a corresponding increase in wages—a formula that even the WLB would have to approve.

Finally, the labor movement itself is not absolved of responsibility; first because of the disunity in its ranks, and secondly because Lewis, utilizing this disunity, is able to cultivate some support, when every union in the country should hold him up as an object of scorn. Isn't it John L. Lewis who presented labor with the Smith-Connally Act?

44-845-A

NOT RECORDED
35 NOV 8 1942

This is a clipping from
page 1 Sec. of

THE WORKER

Date 10-30-43
Clipped at the seat of
Government

What path should labor take now?

The Lewis path of strikes is certainly out, for it doesn't win wage increases, and what is more important, it negates the basic consideration that this is labor's war and any qualification of the no-strike vote is scabbing upon the war to wipe out fascism.

The constructive alternative is the mobilization of labor's vast, and still hardly used political strength. No, this doesn't mean waiting until next election to cast a ballot although a blow to the defeatists and reactionaries in the many elections this coming Tuesday will be very important. It means a drive RIGHT NOW to win the vast majority of the people—who are not in labor's ranks—to the idea that a sound stabilization program is imperative for a quick and decisive victory over the Axis.

The Transport Workers Union of New York gave a practical example of what this means on a local basis. A fight which seemed almost impossible to win ended in a great victory for the union—and the war effort—without a strike.

Congressmen will continue to sabotage the stabilization program, stabilization authorities will continue to yield to them, employers will continue to think only of profits—just as long as they feel labor's political apathy and know that the public generally is not yet aroused.

If labor wants a sound stabilization program, with the President's seven points fully applied; if a wage policy is to be realistic with production and a high morale the uppermost consideration, then labor must unite its forces to launch its greatest drive to win the people.

What path should labor take now?

The Lewis path of strikes is certainly out, for it doesn't win wage increases, and what is more important, it negates the basic consideration that this is labor's war and any qualification of the no-strike vote is scabbing upon the war to wipe out fascism.

The constructive alternative is the mobilization of labor's vast, and still hardly used political strength. No, this doesn't mean waiting until next election to cast a ballot although a blow to the defeatists and reactionaries in the many elections this coming Tuesday will be very important. It means a drive RIGHT NOW to win the vast majority of the people—who are not in labor's ranks—to the idea that a sound stabilization program is imperative for a quick and decisive victory over the Axis.

The Transport Workers Union of New York gave a practical example of what this means on a local basis. A fight which seemed almost impossible to win ended in a great victory for the union—and the war effort—without a strike.

Congressmen will continue to sabotage the stabilization program, stabilization authorities will continue to yield to them, employers will continue to think only of profits—just as long as they feel labor's political apathy and know that the public generally is not yet aroused.

If labor wants a sound stabilization program, with the President's seven points fully applied; if a wage policy is to be realistic with production and a high morale the uppermost consideration, then labor must unite its forces to launch its greatest drive to win the people.

Lewis Ignores Peace Formula

PA's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Another nationwide coal strike appeared inevitable today, as John L. Lewis failed to give any indication that he cared to discuss the peace formula advanced by the WLB (War Labor Board) in an attempt to settle the six-months-old wage controversy between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators.

The WLB's offer would have resulted in a basic wage of \$8.12½ for an 8½ hour work day.

The UMW yesterday summoned its policy committee to meet at 11 o'clock Monday morning—too late to call off the stoppage fixed for Monday morning.

File

b7c

INDEXED

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
36 NOV 1 1943

This is a clipping from
page 4 of P M

for Oct. 28 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

530
47 NOV 1 0 1943

To Eye Lewis Union 'Deal'

By United Press

A Federal Grand Jury will be asked soon to determine whether President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, and Mine B. Coal Co., Springfield, Ill., violated the civil rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction, it was learned yesterday.

Reliable sources said that an inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation was about completed, and that the matter would be placed before a Federal grand jury here or at Springfield.

Justice Department officials declined to comment.

Wagner Act Involved

It would be up to the grand jury to determine whether the transaction warrants an indictment for conspiracy to violate the right of Mine B. employees to bargain collectively—a right guaranteed them by the Wagner Act. Conviction on charges of interfering with an individual's rights resulted in a decision that no violation of the act was involved.

Lewis, it was said, loaned or made a gift of about \$350,000 to Mine B. Coal Co., in 1938, allegedly to cover losses of the company in a lockout of its employees who were members of the Progressive Mine Workers (AFL). The Government is expected to allege that the purpose was to break the AFL union, which resulted from a split with the UMW in 1932, and permit Lewis to regain control over the miners.

Tax Bureau Bars Case

The Internal Revenue Bureau first discovered evidence of the transaction during an investigation into a possible income tax case. However, a study reportedly resulted in a decision that no violation of the tax laws was involved.

As far as is known, this is only the second time that the civil rights statute has been applied to cover an alleged violation of the Wagner Act. A Brooklyn (N. Y.) Federal grand jury in May indicted two baking companies, two of their officials, and two officers of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union (AFL) on charges of conspiring to injure employees of the companies in the exercise of rights guaranteed them under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Employees Threatened

In the Brooklyn case it was charged that the defendants conspired to threaten with discharge and otherwise intimidate employees unless they signed waivers of claims for unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime and liquidated damages. The indictment charged that as part of the conspiracy the

...used to sign such waivers and threatened to certify them as delinquent so the companies could discharge them under closed contracts.

It has been reported that the presence of FBI agents in Springfield was the cause for Lewis' recent automobile trip to that mining area. The trip is under OPA investigation to determine whether he violated the gasoline rationing regulations.

Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

b7c
24

INDEXED 44-845-A
110 NOT RECORDED
SEP 14 1943

9-4-43

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
BULLDOG EDITION

60 SEP 1

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. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

[REDACTED]

67c

File

Lewis Driving Charge Still Awaiting Action

The Alexandria rationing board last night revealed that the case of U.M.W. President John L. Lewis, whose recent motor trip to Illinois to see his mother, drew wide

spread criticism from gas-starved motorists, has been turned over to the State OPA office in Rock-oke and to National OPA head-quarters for disposition.

Capt. James Douglas, secretary of the board, said he was unable to state what action, if any, will be taken. Lewis maintains his legal residence in Alexandria.

INDEXED
 110

44-845-A

9-18-43

30 SEP 18 1943

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
 BULLDOG EDITION

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

OPA Satisfied With Lewis' Explanation of Illinois Jaunt

The OPA investigation of John L. Lewis' much-discussed trip to the Illinois coal fields last August, during which he also visited his mother, was closed yesterday after the United Mine Workers head made an "entirely satisfactory explanation" of the matter.

The announcement that the pleasure driving charges had been dropped came from Herbert Williams, attorney of the enforcement division of the Richmond district office.

Williams said the "satisfactory explanation" was contained in a letter written by Lewis to James S. Douglas Jr., chairman of the Alexandria War Price and Rationing Board, September 22.

The letter follows:

"Absence from the city has delayed reply to your letter of September 22.

"I quote your questions and make categorical reply as follows:

"Q. Would the trip have been made regardless of where your mother happened to reside?

"A. Yes.

"Q. In case the visit was made, was it merely incidental to the trip?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Between which two business stops was it made?

"A. Following Indianapolis engagement and prior to Cincinnati engagement.

"Q. Did such visit require mileage additional to the business calls, if so what distance and what class of gasoline coupons were used?

"A. Distance from United Mine Workers Building, Springfield, Ill., to my mother's home, 1120 block West Lawrence Avenue, approximately 15 city blocks. All gasoline purchased on trip through usage of 'C' coupons, approximately five gallons 'A' coupon gasoline in car tank at beginning of trip. During two days in Springfield car was not used in connection with business or other calls about city.

"Explanatory Note: Visit to Indianapolis was made in connection with voluntary liquidation affairs of United Labor Bank and Trust Co., of which the undersigned was president. Visit to Springfield was necessary in connection with financial and legal affairs of United Mine Workers of America, which maintains branch offices in that city. Visit to Cincinnati was made

67C

File
44-4

file 144-815-A-
NOT RECORDED
87 NOV 10 1943

59 NOV 12 1943

Oct. 5, 1943
WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION

To Eye Lewis Union 'Deal'

By United Press

A Federal Grand Jury will be asked soon to determine whether President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, and Mine B. Coal Co., Springfield, Ill., violated the civil rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction, it was learned yesterday.

Reliable sources said that an inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation was about completed, and that the matter would be placed before a Federal grand jury here or at Springfield.

Justice Department officials declined to comment.

Wagner Act Involved

It would be up to the grand jury to determine whether the transaction warrants an indictment for conspiracy to violate the right of Mine B. employees to bargain collectively—a right guaranteed them by the Wagner Act. Conviction on charges of interfering with an individual's rights resulted in a decision that no violation of the Wagner Act was involved.

Lewis, it was said, loaned or made a gift of about \$350,000 to Mine B. Coal Co., in 1938, allegedly to cover losses of the company in a lockout of its employees who were members of the Progressive Mine Workers (AFL). The Government is expected to allege that the purpose was to break the AFL union, which resulted from a split with the UMW in 1932, and permit Lewis to regain control over the miners.

Tax Bureau Barred Case

The Internal Revenue Bureau first discovered evidence of the transaction during an investigation into a possible income tax case. However, a study reportedly resulted in a decision that no violation of the tax laws was involved.

As far as is known, this is only the second time that the civil rights statute has been applied to cover an alleged violation of the Wagner Act. A Brooklyn (N. Y.) Federal grand jury in May indicted two baking companies, two of their officials, and two officers of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union (AFL) on charges of conspiring to injure employees of the companies in the exercise of rights guaranteed them under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

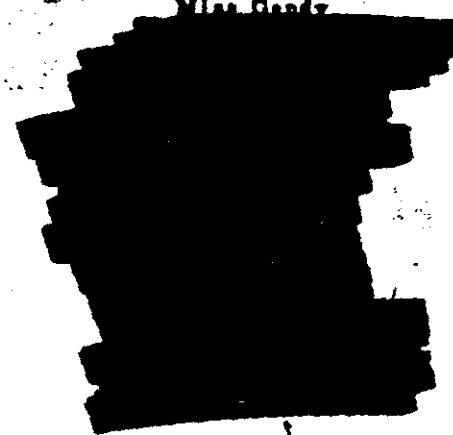
Employees Threatened

In the Brooklyn case it was charged that the defendants conspired to threaten with discharge and otherwise intimidate employees unless they signed waivers of claims for unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime and liquidated damages. That indictment charged that as part of the conspiracy the

employees refused to sign such waivers and threatened to certify them as delinquent so the companies could discharge them under closed contracts.

It has been reported that the presence of FBI agents in Springfield was the cause for Lewis' recent automobile trip to that mining area. The trip is under OPA investigation to determine whether he violated the gasoline rationing regulations.

Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



File
44-845

mk

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
87 SEP 9 1943

9-4-43

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
SUNDAY EDITION

54 SEP 9

FBI Has Studied It, Grand Jury May Examine John L. Lewis Mine Deal

By United Press

A Federal grand jury will be asked soon to determine whether President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, and Mine H. Coal Co., Springfield, Ill., violated the Civil Rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction, it was learned today.

Reliable sources said that an FBI inquiry was about completed, and that the matter would be placed before a Federal grand jury here or at Springfield.

It would be up to the grand jury to determine whether the transaction warrants an indictment for conspiracy to violate the right of Mine H employees to bargain collectively—a right guaranteed them by the Wagner Act. Conviction on charges of interfering with an individual's rights carries maximum penalties of five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

Lewis, it was said, loaned or made a gift of about \$350,000 to Mine H Coal Co. in 1934, allegedly to cover losses of the company in a lockout of its employees who were members of the Progressive Mine Workers (AFL). The Government is expected to allege that the purpose was to break the AFL union, which resulted from a split with the UMW in 1932, and permit Lewis to regain control over the miners.

The Internal Revenue Bureau first discovered evidence of the transaction during an investigation into a possible income tax case. However, a study reportedly resulted in a decision that no violation of the tax laws was involved.

It has been reported that the presence of FBI agents in Springfield was the cause for Lewis' recent automobile trip to that mining area. The trip is under OPA investigation to determine whether he violated the gasoline rationing regulations.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Acers	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....

INDEXED

44-845-A

NOT RECORDED

15 SEP 16 1943

176
60 SEP 18 1943

Washington Daily News - 9-3-43

\$350,000 Lewis 'Loan' to Mine

Grand Jury to Probe

FBI Is Working on Case; That Explains His 'Pleasure' Trip to Illinois

By GORDON H. COLE

PM's Bureau

PI WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is innocent of any charge that he used gasoline for pleasure driving on his recent trip to Springfield, Ill.—even though he spent 36 hours visiting his 84-year-old mother, Mrs. Anna Lewis.

Any public report on the OPA investigation of the trip will exonerate Lewis of all charges and show that the mine union chief's drive from Alexandria, Va., to the Illinois coal fields was no pleasure jaunt.

Covered It Up

Lewis drove to Illinois on business—business that he chose to cover up by his remark to a reporter at Decatur, Ill., that he was just driving up to Springfield to see his mother. Lewis' C book for gasoline permits him to use his Buick for union business.

The fact is that Lewis went to Springfield because agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were there checking into the financial transactions between Lewis' union and the Mine B Co., a coal operator that engaged in a long and costly lookout of members of a rival AFL union at a time when Lewis was trying to oust the rival union from the Illinois coal fields.

Listed as Loan

The case is scheduled to be presented to a grand jury at Springfield within the next few weeks, it was learned here.

The facts in the case, first reported by PM last Fall, indicate that Lewis' union handed the Mine B Co. some \$350,000 at about the time of the lockout that enabled UMW organizers to raid the rival union's membership.

The transaction is listed on the union books as a loan. Since the FBI investigation was begun, Carl Elshoff, president of the Mine B Co., is reported to have paid \$1000 on the debt.

There also are charges that Lewis kept some 14 members of the rival union, the Progressive Mine Workers of America, AFL, on its payroll during the time of the fight for exclusive bargaining rights.

The FBI is investigating the pos-

sibility that the union leaders conspired illegally to deprive employees of the Mine B Co. of their civil rights under the National Labor Relations Act. That law guarantees workers the right to join the union of their own choice.

A written law put on the books in 1870, principally to break the Ku-Klux Klan, makes such conspiracy illegal.

It was this same law that was used to aid the UMW in 1938—the year of the Mine B lockout—during the prosecution of coal operators in Harlan County, Ky. The Justice Dept. lost that case because the jury was unable to agree.

Conviction under this law carries criminal penalties.

Evidence of the financial transaction between the UMW and the Mine B Co. was first discovered by agents of the U. S. Treasury Department during an investigation of Lewis' and the UMW books in a tax matter.

The facts were referred to the White House and thence to the Justice Dept. for prosecution. Justice officials, fearing charges that they were attempting to persecute Lewis for political reasons, delayed action in the case so long that there have been charges that they are neglecting their duty in the matter.

Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

532

57 SEP 9 1943

AUG 30 1943

PM DAILY

Page 4

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
57 SEP 5 1943

FINANCIAL DEAL BY JOHN LEWIS PROBED BY F.B.I.

Charge He Paid Illinois Mine Company to Break Rival Union.

BY EDWIN A. LAHEY.

Special Dispatch from Staff Correspondent
Washington, Aug. 26.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has undertaken an investigation of the financial dealings between John Lewis and the Mine B Coal Co. in Springfield, Ill. It was learned here today. The facts in the case will be laid before a grand jury in Springfield late in September or early in October, it was further learned.

As previously revealed in The Chicago Daily News, the case involves a subsidy of the Mine B Co. by the United Mine Workers to reimburse the company for the losses suffered in the lockout of members of the Progressive Mine Workers, an A.F. of L. group which revolted from the Lewis leadership in 1932. The amount of money paid to the company by the union, it is now learned, was in the neighborhood of \$350,000. The lockout in question took place in 1933.

Case Causes Cabinet Rift.

The case has already caused a slight rift between Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and At-

orney General Biddle. Federal agents found evidence of the financial transactions between U.M.W. and the Mine B Co. in an investigation of the union's Lewis' accounts, and turned the file in the matter over to the White House, whence it was sent to the Department of Justice. Failure of the Justice Department to initiate an immediate criminal investigation caused a minor cabinet crisis, which has since been resolved.

Although it is reported that there are some tax evasion aspects, to the federal investigation, the F.B.I. inquiry is concerned with possible violations of the old civil rights statute of 1870, passed to break the Ku Klux Klan, but never invoked very successfully. The Harlan County (Ky.) coal operators were prosecuted under this statute in 1938, but the case ended in a jury disagreement. The statute provides criminal penalties for a conspiracy to deprive citizens of their civil rights, in this case the Illinois miners who would have been so deprived in the event of a conspiracy to break their union.

Listed as a 'Loan.'

Incidentally, it was this F.B.I. investigation which brought Lewis to Springfield recently, where he became involved with the O.P.A. following the complaint of citizens that he had driven his automobile from Alexandria, Va., to Springfield on nonessential business.

The money advanced by Lewis and the U.M.W. to the Mine B Co. appears on the books of the company as a loan, it was learned. Federal investigators found, however, that there was reasonable ground for permitting a grand jury to decide whether the \$350,000 was a loan by the union to the company or an out and out grant to reimburse the company for breaking a rival union group. Since the F.B.I. investigation was initiated, it was learned, the Mine B Co., headed by Carl Eishoff, has repaid \$1,000 of the loan.

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy



b7c.
Jell

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

8/26/43

INDEXED
NO

44-845-A
NOT RECORDED
82 SEP 16 1943

60 SEP 18 1943

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WHEN MEMBERS of the AFL executive council took up the application of John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers chief, for re-entry into the AFL this week in Chicago, they didn't bother to tell reporters that Lewis might have been back in the AFL some time before, except for strong intervention from the White House.

It can now be revealed that the President was extremely perturbed about the burly mine labor chief's efforts to climb back on the AFL bandwagon. In fact, he expressed himself to friends in very blunt language about how foolhardy it would be for the AFL to welcome back a man who was in disrepute for openly defying the Government during the mine dispute.

It also can be revealed that William Hutcheson, AFL carpenter's boss, and other Lewis friends on the executive council had the stage all set for a special meeting of the council last May to consider Lewis's application. This was the inside reason why John L. inclosed a fat \$60,000 check for advance dues with his application.

Just who blocked the move—and how closely the President himself was involved—is a secret. But Administration insiders report that Marvin McIntyre, the President's secretary, a great friend of the railroad brotherhoods, had a hand in it.

Furthermore, immediately after Lewis requested readmission, the President had separate conferences with Dan Tobin, teamsters' boss and a top-rung member of the AFL executive council, plus George Harrison, railway clerks' head, who is the most powerful figure in the brotherhoods.

Immediately afterward the move for a special executive council meeting was abandoned. In the course of one of those conferences the question of Lewis's application for readmission was discussed at some length—and the President expressed himself point-blank against it.

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. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

*File -
John L. Lewis
Civil Rights
Domestic Violence*

INDEXED

712

44-845-A
NOT RECORDED

51 AUG 1 1943

8/12/43
WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD
MORNING EDITION

SPRINGFIELD FIELD DIVISION

ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER

AUGUST 3, 1943

U.S. Grand Jury To Sift F.B.I. Investigation Into U.M.W.-Mine B Deal

U.S. GRAND JURY TO PROBE DEAL

Continued from Page 1.

federal grand jury in May indicted two baking companies, two of their officials, and two officers of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers International union (A.F.L.) on charges of conspiring to injure employees of the companies in the exercise of rights guaranteed them under the fair labor standards act.

In the Brooklyn case it was charged that the defendants conspired to threaten with discharge and otherwise intimidate employees unless they signed waivers of claims for unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime and liquidated damages. That indictment charged that as part of the conspiracy the union officials refused to accept partial payment of arrearages in union dues from those who refused to sign such waivers and threatened to certify them as delinquent so the companies could discharge them under closed contracts.

It has been reported that the presence of F.B.I. agents in Springfield was the cause for Lewis' recent automobile trip to that mining area. The trip is under O.P.A. investigation to determine whether he violated the gasoline rationing regulations.

Doyle Says "No Word"

U. S. District Attorney Howard L. Doyle said today he "knew nothing whatsoever" about the reported forthcoming grand jury investigation of the John L. Lewis-Mine B Coal Co. loan deal.

"I have received no instructions any kind from Washington on case," he said, adding, however, that a regular grand jury would meet here within a month.

Washington, Sept. 2. (UP) — A federal grand jury will be asked soon to determine whether President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and Mine B Coal Co., Springfield, Ill., violated the civil rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction, it was learned today.

Reliable sources said an inquiry by the federal bureau of investigation was about completed, and that the matter would be placed before a federal grand jury here or at Springfield.

Justice department officials declined to comment.

It would be up to the grand jury to determine whether the transaction warrants an indictment for conspiracy to violate the right of Mine B employees to bargain collectively—a right guaranteed them by the Wagner act. Conviction on charges of interfering with an individual's rights carries maximum penalties of five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

Lewis, it was said, loaned or made a gift of about \$350,000 to Mine B Coal Co., in 1938, allegedly to cover losses of the company in a lockout of its employees who were members of the Progressive Mine Workers (A.F.L.). The government is expected to allege that the purpose was to break the A.F.L. union, which resulted from a split with the U.M.W. in 1932, and permit Lewis to regain control over the miners.

The internal revenue bureau first discovered evidence of the transaction during an investigation into a possible income tax case. However, a study reportedly resulted in a decision that no violation of the tax laws was involved.

As far as is known, this is only the second time that the civil rights statute has been applied to cover an alleged violation of the Wagner act. A Brooklyn, N. Y.,

Continued on Page 8, Column 2.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm

Blame Strike Policy for Connally 'Anti-Labor Bill

Condemnation of John L. Lewis came yesterday from another AFL affiliate, the International Boilermakers Union, one of the largest unions of the AFL.

This was expressed in the June issue of the "Boilermakers Journal," the union's official magazine, under the title "Why Should Labor Be Made to Suffer for the Whim of an Egotist?"

"We have often commented in these columns that John L. Lewis was interested in no one but himself, and his recent actions further demonstrate that fact," says the editorial.

"By permitting his personal and political dislike for the Administration and some of the agencies set up by the government, his spiteful attitude and arrogance toward every one, to influence his official conduct as head of a great labor organization, he is doing not only his own organization, but all organized labor a most grievous wrong. He has caused a lot of anti-labor legislation to be introduced, which will be an irreparable injury to labor should it pass."

People, "down all organized labor because of the stubborn refusal of Lewis to accept the established rules of procedure and fight it out along that line," the editorial says.

BACKS MINERS, HITS LEWIS

The journal fully supports the wage fight of the mine workers, but goes on:

"However, calling a strike at this time, while we are at war, in an industry that would virtually stop production in this country, is a matter that can not be lightly dealt with. He has placed himself and his organization in an embarrassing position, especially if some agreement is not made acceptable to him, for he will be at war with his government, if the issue is not soon settled."

"As far as Lewis is personally concerned, we do not believe he would care, but we do not believe it expressed the sentiment of a vast majority of his membership."

"Recently in St. Louis, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, bluntly denounced the unpatriotic and obstructive tactics by Lewis, which resulted in the work stoppage."

"This attitude reflects the overwhelming sentiment of practically every man of organized labor, even, as before stated, the mine workers."

"In his present position he stands alone as a leader, the remainder of whom believe that nothing is more important than the winning of the war."

"Should organized labor be tried and convicted for the bull headed tactics of one lone egotist?"

144-845-1
NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 2 1943

INDEXED

This is a clipping from
page 5 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date 6/15/43
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

830
41 NOV 11 1943

67c

BYRD HITS DELAY IN CURBING LEWIS

Senator Asks 'Who Is Boss of
U. S.—John L. Lewis or
President Roosevelt?'

URGES ACTION BY CONGRESS

He Asserts Failure of Execu-
tive Branch Leaves Job
for Senate and House

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 2—Sen-
ator Byrd of Virginia said today
that millions of Americans are ask-
ing the question: "Who is the boss
of the United States of America:
is it John L. Lewis or President
Roosevelt?"

He put the question and others
into the Congressional Record as
the Senate completed its business
late this afternoon. Unless the
executive branch takes decisive ac-
tion in the present situation, he
held, the Congress must "do the
best it can to perform what the
Executive branch has failed to do."

"What hidden power has John
L. Lewis so that he, and he alone,
can defy the government of the
United States in an hour of the
greatest peril this nation has ever
faced?" Mr. Byrd asked. "Has
the American flag which now flies
over the coal mines of America lost
its power and prestige?"

The public was told, Mr. Byrd
stated, that no strike could occur
against the United States govern-
ment, that Secretary Ickes was op-
erating the mines as the govern-
ment's agent and that the United
States was the employer.

"Yet, today, in the third day of
the strike," he said, "The Associat-
ed Press reports that 500,000 min-
ers remain idle. Mr. Lewis has de-
fied the War Labor Board. He has
refused to appear before it or to
negotiate directly with it. Piece
by piece he is obtaining all that he
has asked for."

If Mr. Lewis can defy the gov-
ernment and the flag now, Mr.
Byrd asserted, "how can he be con-
trolled in time of peace in the vol-
canic readjustment period follow-
ing the war?"

"I introduced legislation sixty
days ago providing for 'work or
fight,'" Mr. Byrd continued. "Im-
mediately the various departments
of the government opposed this
legislation, saying that it would be
harmful to national morale to re-
quire those to fight who have re-

refused to work and produce materi-
als for those who were fighting.

"The winning of the war abroad
will be delayed with much greater
loss of life unless we can control
our domestic affairs at home. We
cannot temporize any longer with
this situation."

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
36 NOV. 1 1943

This is a clipping from
page 11 of the
New York Times for

June 3, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

NOV 5 1943

FILE

Finger Points to Lewis

ANY strike is inexcusable today. But there isn't a shred of plausible reason, lest it be outright sabotage of the war, for the strike of a half million coal miners. Labor must hold John L. Lewis responsible for the walkout, regardless of the evident provocations from some of the operators.

The government, through its custodian of mines, Harold L. Ickes, advanced a proposal that would guarantee the miners a substantial temporary wage raise pending final settlement. The War Labor Board had already provided for other improvements for the miners in its decision. All wage changes are retroactive. It was no longer a question of whether the miners are entitled to an improvement. It was only a matter of bargaining over the margin of difference and HOW MUCH the improvements was to be. To call a strike under such conditions shows a desire not to serve the interests of the workers but complete indifference and even sabotage of the war.

Lewis, as the Communist Party's statement yesterday said in point blank words, "is trying to assume veto power over U.S. participation in the war. He sets himself above the labor movement and above the government. The miners must choose between their country and John L. Lewis."

The miners must return to work immediately."

It is urgent that all labor leaders speak out and assure the President their support for decisive action.

The no-strike pledge and the entire conception that this is Labor's war means nothing if Lewis is permitted to defiantly carry out his treasonous program. As Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers told the President in a wire, labor expects him to take "decisive action" to stop Lewis and the "tremendous majority" of the trade union movement will back him.

Moreover, Mr. Emspak sees the issues as far beyond those directly affecting the mine dispute.

"We regard a shutdown on the right of Lewis to organize disruption of the war effort as something that must come regardless of the particular settlement of the dispute."

Of one thing we are certain. Neither Lewis nor that small group of "powerful operators," as Ickes called them, have the slightest interest in the country's safety. The President is duty bound to act to insure that our war effort does not falter, and all loyal Americans will be behind him

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
36 NOV 1 1943

This is a clipping from
page 8 of the
DAILY WORKER
Date June 3 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

56 NOV 5 1943

67c

FILE

Ray Edmundson Defies Lewis

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 1. (UP).

Ray Edmundson, whose resignation as president of the Illinois Mine Workers of America followed a dispute with international president John L. Lewis, returned to the rank and file today—as a coal digger.

Edmundson, reported for work on the day shift at the Peabody Coal Company's capitol mine. He will draw \$59.85 for a six-day, 48-hour week.

His resignation as state president was effective yesterday, and his last act was to defy instructions of Lewis by turning over district files and office keys to the Springfield executive board member of District 12. Lewis had telegraphed Edmundson to turn the files and keys over to his brother-in-law, R. Olin Miller, manager of the United Mine Workers Building here.

Lewis has called district board members and some board alternates to Washington and may appoint a new provisional president this week. The quarrel was said to have resulted from refusal of Lewis to grant "home rule" to the Illinois district.

INDEXED
144-845-A

NOT RECORDED
87 MAY 4 1944

This is a clipping from
page 6 of the
DAILY WORKER
Date May 2 1944
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

62 MAY 20 1944

458

OPINION

Labor and the Administration

The price-and-wage picture, which had begun to get definiteness and stability of outline last week, is once more anyone's picture puzzle. The President's hold-the-line Executive Order of Apr. 8 does not, at present writing, look as if it will really hold the line. Labor leaders postponed their judgment for a week in order to get some perspective on how it would operate. Now that they see its workings, they don't like it. And now Manpower Administrator McNutt's job-freezing makes them like the total picture even less.

This is not a matter of labor's selfishness. Nor is it a matter of questioning the main lines of the Administration's strategy in the struggle against cost-of-living chaos. It involves the raising of serious doubts about the application of that broad strategy in the case of labor.

And one must remember that these doubts are raised not by someone as irresponsible as John L. Lewis or by a group of farm-bloc leaders who have consistently followed the tactics of a pressure group.

They are raised by men like Philip Murray and William Green and Walter Reuther



Philip Murray

who have, as labor leaders, accepted for their membership a far greater measure of Government wage control and a far more drastic scrapping of the traditional trade-union weapons than any labor movement in a democracy has ever done.

Threefold Case

What is labor's case? It is a three-fold one. And the three propositions are somewhat as follows.

¶ There is a serious doubt as to whether, even if labor accepts complete wage and job rigidity, the cost of living will really be controlled. The Office of Price Administration (OPA) under Frentiss Brown has not shown a capacity to keep prices down, nor any militancy in doing its job, nor does it—thanks to Congress—have money for adequate enforcement machinery. Since the "inflationary gap" between purchasing power and the available commodities already exists, its result is likely to be either higher prices or the spread of Black Markets. In either case, even the ordinary worker and housewife would be the sufferers.

¶ There are already signs that the freezing of wages has affected production. It is well known that a man's productivity depends to a great degree upon his morale. If workers feel that they are getting the short end of the stick, the result will be reflected in the Government's getting the short end of production. This is not a matter of dispute but a fact—and a disastrous one.

¶ The problem cannot be solved by scolding workers for lack of patriotism. What they feel is the expression of a perfectly simple and basic human impulse of equality. Workers, like other men, want to have the sense that they are not being made to bear the brunt of economic suffering as a result of the war. They are willing to sacrifice, but they insist on some equality of sacrifice.

In short, the difficulty with James F. Byrnes and the way he has been administering the broad strategy of economic stabilization is that he has viewed it wholly as a problem in economics and in political tactics, and not enough as a problem in psychology.

The British did not make that mistake. From the very beginning they established the principle of equality of sacrifice, and have managed to keep labor satisfied and working hard. They did it partly by severe limitation of big incomes and by drastic taxation as well as by labor control; and they did it also by entrusting the task of administration to trade-union heads like Ernest Bevin.

It is difficult to see how we in America will be able to resolve our problems by dealing gently with the big-income groups and using a big stick on labor. That is the importance of Congress' failure to accept the President's \$25,000 salary limitation.

Representation

That is the importance also of the continued threat in Congress that the big tax incomes will be remitted under some form of the Ruml plan. That is the importance of the lack of flexibility shown by Administrator Byrnes in the application of the President's freezing order to the inequities in wages. And, above all, that is the importance of the failure to give labor any real representation in the Administration, at all commensurate with the Big Business representatives in the War Production Board, the OPA, and Congress.

The case of the War Labor Board (WLB) is a case in point. It has been doing a first-rate job in holding wages in line. And the trade-union leaders have been showing restraint all along in co-operating with it. It is perhaps the most successful example within the Administration of the tripartite board, on which business, labor and government are represented. Yet it has now been practically wiped out, and has become only a sort of arm of the Byrnes office, doing the job that a few statisticians could do.

I do not say that the President's Apr. 8 order was a mistake. It was necessary and courageous. But what happened was that no flexibility was shown in applying it. And the new job-freezing order of McNutt has only served to re-affirm the intent of complete rigidity.

The WLB's Status

What needs to be done is not complex but it will be far-reaching in its effect on labor's morale. The President must, within the framework of his Apr. 8 order, restore the WLB as an independent agency, operating within its judgment and discretion. I have shown that it can be trusted, and I have the labor leaders.

I believe in a trade-union movement which is national-minded. I believe that the real interests of the workers are in line with the interests of the nation as a whole. But one must remember that labor is still in its basic thought habits, wage-minded just as business is still profit-minded.

We can demand greatness of soldiers, because that is the military tradition. But how can we ask greatness of labor when we do not ask any comparable greatness of our businessmen?

That is the question the Roosevelt Administration will have to answer. If the answer is not satisfactory, the Administration runs a risk not only of losing labor's political support, but also of diminishing labor's productivity in the war. —MAX LERNER

Copyright, 1943, by Shield Publications

This is a clipping from
page 2 of the
PM for
April 20, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

NOT RECORDED
4 NOV

44-3845

File
[REDACTED]

~~[REDACTED]~~

b7c

Lewis Defies WLB At Celanese Plant

Staff Correspondence

NEWARK, Apr. 18.—John L. Lewis's reply yesterday to the War Labor Board's (WLB) demand that he end the "raid" strike at the Celanese Corp. plant here was direct but unofficial.

Members of District 50, United Mine Workers, voted to continue their work stoppage at the war plant and reformed their picket-lines.

The company, which manufactures essential plastics for the Army and Navy, said, however, that more employees were returning to work, and that production was increasing. The Textile Workers of America, CIO, whose local Lewis is raiding, confirmed the statement.

Meanwhile, Mayor Vincent J. Murphy of Newark was reported to have warned Roy Dugan, District 50 sub-regional organizer, and Howard Gill, another UMW official, to call off their strike immediately.

Gill, who formerly headed the Textile Workers local, is now out on bail of \$2000, accused of having obtained money under false pretenses.

The charge against him and Mrs. Henrietta Flechy, former recording secretary for the local and now a District 50 member, also out on bail, is that they took \$1170 of the CIO union's fund when they went over to Lewis. Both now face grand jury action.

INDEXED

44-845-A

NOT RECORDED

99 This is a clipping from page 3 of the PM for

April 16, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

530
NOV 9 1943 SRE

The Inside Story — Special Group For Lewis 'Out' Administration Leaders Re- ject His Request for New Board To Settle Coal Dispute

By JAMES A. WECHSLER
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 30.—Administration leaders—led by FDR—won't yield to any proposal by John L. Lewis for creation of a "special commission" to settle the coal dispute. This point was settled some days ago. It is understood, when Secretary of Labor Perkins informally proposed establishment of a three-man board, led by Harold Ickes, to decide the conflict. FDR and Economic Stabilizer Byrnes both rejected the idea, insisted that—unless the operators and union agree among themselves—the case will go to the War Labor Board. FDR made that official in his telegram to the negotiators last week.

A drastic personnel shakeup has taken place quietly in CIO's Oil Workers Union. Edwin S. Smith, director of the union's organizing committee and former member of the NLRB, has resigned; so has Milton Kaufman, organizer who formerly worked for the Newspaper Guild. William Taylor, who helped organize Ford and later worked in aircraft, will replace Smith. It all adds up to increased strength for anti-left-wingers inside CIO.

Paul V. McNatt has selected a new chairman for the Fair Employment Practices Committee, but the announcement is being delayed mysteriously. At his press conference yesterday, McNatt was asked about the

appointment. "No comment," he said. "No chairman, either?" a reporter asked. "No comment," McNatt repeated. Best guess is that the new appointee comes from Harold L. Ickes' Dept. of Interior. (It's not Ickes.)

The American delegation that visited Bolivia after the row over Bolivian labor conditions is back and has submitted its report to the State Dept. Members are waiting for the Department to release it. Bob Watt, AFL member of the delegation, reports that the group found the slogan "Bolivia for the Bolivians" plastered on walls by Nationalist groups. But in one place a cynical native had written under the slogan: "They deserve it."

Leo Goodman, formerly with the Treasury Dept., has been named Washington representative for Samuel Wolchok's United Retail and Wholesale Employees Union. He'll concentrate on OPA issues. . . . Robert Lamber, counsel for the Tolan Committee, will be named shortly to head a new manpower unit in the War Production Board. . . . A high AFL official says that the British labor delegation, led by Sir Walter Citrine, dined as guests of "Big Bill" Hutchason of the carpenters' union on their recent visit; another guest, he reports, was John L. Lewis.

When Robert Nathan, WPB planner, decided to enter the Army after WPB's latest reshuffle, he asked top officials at the Board to release him from his draft deferment. Carlton Hayward, WPB personnel man, promptly wrote Nathan's draft board saying that he was no longer needed—but omitting the fact that he had asked for the release.

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

This is a clipping from page 6 of the PM for March 30, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT JOHN L. LEWIS

FILE NO. 44-845

SECTION NO. A

SERIALS 3/30/43

thru

11/22/43

TH - DAILY NEWS 11/24/43

Evidence Not Strong Enough D. J. Believed I Case Against Jol

By United Press

Justice Department officials would not comm-
ports that they had abandoned plans to have
jury determine whether United Mine Workers
L. Lewis and the Mine B. Coal Co., Springfield, Ill.
civil rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction. The
that the department had decided that evidence it
relating since mid-summer did not warrant action.

Atty. Gen. Biddle was known to have
assigned some of his top-flight attor-
neys to the case, which involved a
question whether the transaction was
in violation of the Wagner Act right
of Mine B. employees to bargain col-
lectively. That would have been con-
sidered a violation of the 73-year-old
civil rights statute.

It was said that Lewis lent or gave
about \$350,000 to the company in 1938,
allegedly to cover its losses in a lock-
out of employees who were members of
the AFL Progressive Mine Workers.
Evidence of the transaction was
brought to the department's attention
by the Internal Revenue Bureau, which
discovered it while investigating a pos-
sible income tax case. It later was
found that no tax-law violation was
involved.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

b7c Low

mk

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
87 NOV 22 1943

449
61 NOV 22 1943

Tax Trouble

Justice Dept. May Act in Lewis Case

By Linton Burkett

The Department of Justice will decide "very soon," possibly during this week, whether it will seek grand jury action against John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, on charges involving income taxes. It was revealed last night by Gerald L. Wallace, assistant attorney general.

While withholding details of the information in the hands of the Justice Department, Wallace said that there had been received from the Treasury Department data relative to an alleged deal whereby Lewis is said to have contributed funds to an Illinois mine operator which were to be used to fight an American Federation of Labor mine union. The crux of the probe revolves around whether these funds were properly reported on income tax returns made by the mine operator and whether Lewis would be involved in any possible effort at tax evasion.

Wallace said a decision as to whether any action would be sought would be made after the return of Samuel O. Clark, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, who has charge of the matter. Clark was out of the city yesterday but is expected to return the first part of the week.

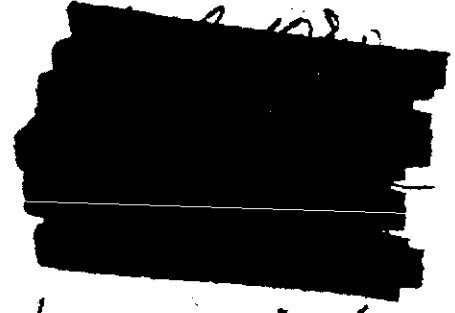
However, the only comment Wallace would make for publication was:

"I can say only that we did receive information from the Treasury Department relative to Lewis and funds received by a mine operator. We are studying the material and a decision will be made very soon."

He would not disclose the name of the mine operator.

K. C. Adams, normally spokesman for Lewis, said a grand jury in Springfield, Ill., received the information last week and refused to return an indictment, but admitted that the case was presented as a matter under the National Labor Relations Act rather than as an income tax matter.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy



b
7
c
File in
44-845-

file 144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
87 NOV 18 1943

56 NOV 18 1943 91

THE WASHINGTON POST
MORNING EDITION
NOV 14 1943
Date

John L. Lewis' War of Nerves

JOHN L. LEWIS' announcement that his calling off of the coal strike is merely another "truce" till June 20 once more demonstrates that this would-be fuhrer of American labor, who has just been fulsomely eulogized by Hitler's *Voelkischer Beobachter*, will stop at nothing to gain his ends. There can be no compromise with this war of nerves. Before June 20, if no settlement of the differences between coal miners and operators has been reached, the government must act to prevent any further sabotage.

From the standpoint of the country and the mine workers, Lewis' second coal strike was disastrous. But from the standpoint of Lewis himself, the strike brought certain compensations. It interfered with war production. It allowed him to prove his loyalty to the defeatists and to those Republicans who support a negotiated peace and the appeasement of Hoover, Taft, Vandenberg, Landon, and Ham Fish. For Lewis must be credited with putting over the union-busting Smith-Connally bill in the House. In addition, he weakened the fight against inflation. He seriously delayed efforts to get on with the war. His actions will result in the deaths of more young Americans than could be accounted for by a wolf-pack of Nazi submarines or a division of Axis troops.

Lewis has indulged in a good deal of self-righteous posturing. He has talked of his devotion to the rank-

and-file miners, but his actions during the mine "truce" belied his words. He refused, with the eager collaboration of the mine operators, to push for settlement of the miners' demands during the period of the "truce." Instead, he blocked negotiations, turned his back on the War Labor Board's every effort to settle the dispute equitably, while he carefully perfected plans to violate labor's no-strike agreement once again, and by so doing to endanger the security of the labor movement.

His timing is worth consideration. He ordered the second strike just as the Smith-Connally bill reached the House floor, and called off the strike the moment the bill was passed. Thereby, Lewis advanced his plot against both the CIO and AFL. Thereby, he made his "contribution" to the Hoover-Taft scheme to throw the domestic economy into confusion, from which reaction hopes to "rescue" it with a negotiated peace, a sellout to the enemy. At the time of Munich, Daladier played chorus to Chamberlain. Now Lewis is Daladier to Hoover and his friends.

Though the House passed the legislation Rep. Howard Smith has been trying to slip through for years, it can still be stopped in the Senate or, if that fails, by mobilizing proper support behind the presidential veto. President Roosevelt and the heads of key government agencies have expressed opposition to this war-wrecking bill.

It must also be recognized that Lewis has been able to seduce a large number of coal miners only because they have justified grievances which he has pretended to support. Apart from the wage question, the principal source of these grievances is the continued failure to keep living costs within bounds. At the White House meeting of Labor's Victory Board, Presidents Murray and Green stressed that the anti-inflation program was being undermined by OPA Director Prentiss Brown's vacillations and by the concerted attack of reactionaries in Congress, in the Republican Party, and from inside the OPA itself. The refusal so far to grant subsidies to make possible the roll-back of prices plays into the hands of Lewis and his masters. Lewis has made much of the high cost of living while deliberately spurring inflation. He has gambled on smashing OPA, hoping for uncontrolled inflation which will debauch the economy. The real weapon against Lewis is to push prices back to the levels of September 1942.

Lewis has done his best to wreck and divide. His entry into the AFL would give him another and greater opportunity to scuttle organized labor. The President stressed this point when he met the labor representatives, and added his wish—which is the wish of the win-the-war groups everywhere—for unity between the AFL and CIO. Lewis cannot survive such unity, or the resultant isolation which it would impose on him.

This is a clipping from
page 6 of the
NEW MASSES for

1144-845-A
6/19/43
Clipped at the Seat
of Government

51 NOV - 9 1943

Lewis Signs Wage Pact With Ickes; Ends Strike

Basic Daily Pay of \$8.50
Provided; Contract Goes to WLB

By JAMES A. WECHSLER
PM's National Editor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—John L. Lewis and Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes today presented the WLB (War Labor Board) with a formula for ending the eight-months-old coal wage crisis. It was not immediately clear whether the Board would accept the present.

In four conferences lasting a total of only one and a half hours, the United Mine Workers' leader and the one Government official who has remained on cordial speaking terms with him throughout the coal conflict, labored and brought forth a rabbit. Most observers expected the WLB to spend many turbulent hours deciding whether to accept the agreement or to precipitate a new collision.

Cuts Lunch Period

Two key provisions in the agreement laid the basis on which the UMW Policy Committee last night ordered the coal miners to return to the pits:

¶ The UMW reduced the miners' customary lunch period from 30 to 15 minutes. The additional working time will give the miners daily pay equivalent to the terms of the UMW contract with Illinois operators rejected by the WLB. They will get \$8.50 a day instead of the \$8.12½ which was granted in the WLB decision.

¶ The same daily wage will be paid to other miners throughout the

time cut and the arbitrary fixing of travel time at 45 minutes throughout the Appalachian area—are the issues that may cause the sharpest controversy within the WLB.

Ickes and Lewis estimated that an additional 20 million tons of bituminous and 2 million tons of anthracite coal would be yielded by the additional work time, but other observers expressed doubt that the miners would faithfully abide by the 15-minute luncheon period and might interpret it for themselves as a face-saving formula which they were not compelled to recognize.

"Victory" Debate

The agreement also created much debate as to the extent of the victory which Lewis has won if the WLB grants its approval. This again appeared to depend on whether the rank-and-file miners rebelled against the curtailment of their luncheon period or chose to accept the plan as an easy way out of the deadlock.

Some labor sources contended,

There was the usual scramble by each side to justify its acceptance of the revised wording of the Connally resolution. Connally and Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), a member of the subcommittee, insisted that the new paragraph really didn't say anything more than the original resolution. Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.), Carl A. Hatch (D., N. M.), and others of the strong resolution bloc said it certainly did.

Obviously the new form is a lot stronger, if for no other reason than that it gives outright support to the Moscow declaration.

Dr. Karpman is seriously concerned about the morals of the Varga hustlers who hang out around Page 60 every month in their nondescript, they are characteristically said, by a distressing absence of modesty and innocence. "I don't believe," he said, "there is a sin virgin among the Varga girls."

The defense put into evidence

"Oh, I keep that book here," Karpman said yesterday, tapping his forehead. Bromley sighed with a wistful sigh, and his emissary brightened up visibly. They had looked there.

OK, Joe?

13 NOV 12 1943

INDEXED

29 44-845-A
NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 5 1943

This is a clipping from
page 5 of PM
for Nov. 4, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

Mines Seized by F.I. After Coal Men Strike

Next Move Up to Lewis; Ickes Again Put in Charge

By JAMES A. WECHSLER
F.M.'s National Editor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The fourth nationwide coal strike today resembled a movie that everybody had already seen three times.

Once again John L. Lewis had dawdled while the miners sullenly and silently struck; and once again President Roosevelt had ordered Government seizure of the mines as the first move toward ending the walkout.

Today according to the old and familiar scenario it is Lewis' turn to stride onto the stage and announce—after due deliberation with his colleagues—that the coal miners will return to work.

Lewis Silent

But there were still some uncertain elements in the performance; Lewis gave no assurance that he would play his customary part now that the President has set the stage for him. Following issuance of the White House order last night he maintained his usual reticence; he was not expected to speak out until the UMW policy committee assembles at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

While it is generally anticipated that he will yield, it is highly uncertain whether he will swallow the wage-terms laid down by the War Labor Board or whether he will decree that the miners work under the conditions of their old contract pending some new negotiations or talk or maneuvers.

FDR Acts Promptly

Another unpredictable item is whether the rank-and-file miners, apparently further embittered and rebellious over the latest developments, will troop willingly to the ranks when the flags go up. Most believe Lewis and his followers will be a last-

strike, after the government has taken over the mines, would make union officials liable to prosecution under the criminal penalties of the Smith-Connally act.

Seizure of the mines brought no joy to the coal operators who have repeatedly claimed they are the innocent victims of this procedure. Edward R. Burke, spokesman for the Southern Appalachian Operators, lamented last night:

"It would seem that in a sensible and reasonable society there should be some way of punishing the guilty and not the innocent party."

While the operators brooded FDR's action had banished any doubt in Lewis' mind that the Government would try to wait him out. Once again the next move is Lewis'; if he hesitates, the White House will again not wait for his answer. The reel is moving faster this time.

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 8 1943

This is a clipping from
page 7 of P M

for Nov. 2, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

The War Labor Board has
ordered the Brewster Aircraft
Corp. and the United Auto Workers
to sign a new contract
designed to eliminate union-
party discord at the three Brewster
plants.

13 NOV 11 1943

The CIO's Path

AS A third day of the general coal strike passed, with John L. Lewis still holding a club over the nation's war effort, millions of Americans both at home and in the armed forces are boiling with indignation that such a situation could happen in the midst of war.

The miners are mistakenly following Lewis in this disastrous strike because they have so far, seen no other leadership in their union. They are isolated from the rest of the labor movement and are not fully aware that there are ways other than strikes through which they can win their demands.

The CIO, now in convention at Philadelphia, took a stand that showed once more that it really expresses the patriotism and will of the workers. Its program should be brought to the miners. The CIO called for scrapping of the outworn "Little Steel" formula and for wage adjustment. But not for the purpose of doing away with a stabilization program, but in order to assure

The CIO further declared that it is possible to win this policy and wage adjustment only if the no-strike pledge is strictly upheld. It called upon the miners and railroad workers to join with the CIO in a drive to win the people for the change.

The leaders of the American Federation of Labor, on the other hand, are still silent on the mine strike. This strengthens the suspicion that the AFL's convention at Boston delayed readmission of Lewis because it did not want to have the embarrassing strike on its hands. These schemers may rest assured, however, that when the score is added up they, too, will not escape some responsibility.

The CIO shows not only that its first concern is for the war, but it also recognizes that you can't win America for wage adjustments, price roll-back and a fair tax program by a policy that plays into the hands of the defeatists and their Lewises.

To win the people, labor has to really put forward its entire united strength—CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, miners. The Lewis path is one that serves those who want to drive away public support from labor.

The AFL's members, as vitally interested as the CIO in the policy outlined at Philadelphia, have the big task of bringing out their unions for it. To do so they must bring the full weight of their pressure against the Woll-Hutcheson Republican defeatist forces who are engaged in intrigues with Lewis in efforts to smash the CIO when labor unity is the urgency.

This is a clipping from
page 8 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date Nov. 4, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
35 NOV 8 1943

530
NOV 10 1943

67c

Mine Strike ✓4

IN ORDERING government seizure of the mines, President Roosevelt took the only course open to him to protect the interests of a nation at war.

In ordering the fourth mine strike, John L. Lewis has once more extended a helping hand to the Axis, and he did it at the very moment when the cables on the Moscow conference agreements were spelling out an early doom for Hitler. While Senators Reynolds and Wheeler, Lewis' political friends, were mouthing their dissatisfaction because the last weapons were knocked out of Hitler's hands, Lewis sought to knife the home front.

Once more the country can see who really leads labor. At Philadelphia, the CIO convention under President Philip Murray's leadership, reaffirmed its unqualified no-strike pledge at a special order of business. The CIO fully recognizes that Hitler's doom is near, but it also recognizes that it will still take hard fighting and sacrifices to make that possible. It warned against complacency. Lewis is scabbing upon that policy of labor, and is exploiting the grievances of the miners to accomplish his purpose.

As we have stated many times, the miners are justified in their dissatisfaction with the WLB agreement. But this cannot serve as an excuse for the strike.

The reactionary bloc in Congress which even at this hour is preparing to fight the President's program for a roll-back in prices that he outlined in his food subsidy message Monday, is, like Lewis, responsible for the situation; so are the profit-hungry employers and so is the inflexible attitude of some government officials and the War Labor Board.

But by striking and playing into the hands of labor's enemies, the miners are jeopardizing their own interests both as workers and citizens. They should instead join the general stream of labor in a campaign to win a sound stabilization program, price roll-backs, democratic taxes and wage adjustments. Through a united effort, labor could win much without harming the war effort.

44-895-A
NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 5 1943

This is a clipping from
page 8 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date Nov 3, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

67c

530
78 NOV 1943

Lewis Stalls, Strike Continues

Confers With Ickes, Shutdown Crippling Output

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—With many vital war plants already feeling a fuel pinch, John L. Lewis by tonight still made no move to end the coal strike of 530,000 coal miners.

Despite President Roosevelt's back-to-work ultimatum to the miners asking them to report to work by Wednesday morning, a scheduled meeting of the union's policy committee was not convened this afternoon.

The committee was subject to immediate call, however, as Lewis was in conference with Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes, whom the President appointed as government custodian of all the mines.

PRODUCTION AT STANDSTILL

The nation's coal mines were flying the Stars and Stripes today, the symbol that they are government property, by order of the President. Production everywhere was practically at a standstill.

While no statement was issued, and none promised later tonight, the conference between Lewis and Ickes was believed to be on efforts to reach an agreement on the basis of the War Labor Board decision. The President has authorized Ickes to negotiate such an agreement.

Lewis planned to meet with a 28-man subcommittee of the policy committee that was named yesterday to bring back a report on the situation. Presumably they will meet to hear a report on the talks with Ickes.

Ickes warned that unless output is quickly resumed the government may have to institute a share-the-coal program. He froze some 2,000,000 tons of coal in transit and restricted retail fuel deliveries as further conservation measures.

Failure to agree and continued interruption of production may lead Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson to use his Presidentially-conferred authority to withhold the union's dues-check-off funds, cancel miners' draft deferments and withhold certificates of availability for employment from those who refuse to work.

Ickes' action restricting retail fuel deliveries means retail dealers and other selling in less than car-load lots are banned from deliveries. Consumers are prohibited from accepting soft coal unless they have less than 10 days' supply on hand. Deliveries to householders within these limits are limited to one ton each.

In his warning of a possible share-the-coal program, he said it would be instituted among householders to protect the health of war workers. He hoped it would prove unnecessary but said if it was needed he was confident persons with more than sufficient coal would gladly share it.

He informed presidents of all coal companies producing more than 50 tons a day that the primary aim of government management is maintenance of full production for the effective prosecution of the war.

"All officials and employees of the company are to perform their usual functions and duties in connection with the mine operations," he said.

This is a clipping from page 1 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date Nov 3 1943

Clipped at the Seat of Government

1144-845-A

NOT RECORDED

4 NOV 6 1943

532
245
61 NOV 10 1943

67C

Coal Is Ammunition

EVERY patriotic miner will agree and support the President's assertion that "we can no more tolerate the letting down of coal production than we can tolerate letting down the shipping of supplies to our fighting men."

This means that the policies of John L. Lewis sabotaging the prosecution of the war must not be tolerated. Coal production must continue. A fourth general coal strike must not be permitted.

This is the course to take irrespective of merits or demerits of the War Labor Board's decision. The four labor members on the WLB, and the editorial columns of this paper, have already expressed criticism of some of the provisions of the WLB decision on the proposed contract for the soft coal miners, as well as on its 32-cent anthracite raise.

The President has correctly stressed some of the good features of the decision, especially the recognition for the first time of the principle of portal-to-portal pay for which some compensation is granted. This is undoubtedly a partial victory. And it is principally due to the vigorous voice President Philip Murray of the CIO raised in behalf of the miners.

But for the miners now to take again to the Lewis strike path is to undermine the chances for a further adjustment in their wage standards and at the same time to harm the entire labor movement. Further improvement for them will be possible only if the fight is successful against the congressional bloc that is scuttling sound stabilization; against the profits-first crowd and against the tax-the-poor crowd, as against those who cling to the outward "Little Steel" raise limit.

But this fight can succeed only by labor fully honoring its no-strike pledge and carrying its fight to the people through united political struggle.

44-345-A
NOT RECORDED
35 NOV 8 1943
This is a clipping from
page 8 of the
DAILY WORKER
Date Nov 1, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

530
34 NOV 11 1943

b7c

Lewis Meets UMW Officials

as Miners Avoid Pits

FDR Still Firm; Won't Allow Further Defiance of WLB

By JAMES A. WECHSLER

PM's National Editor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—John L. Lewis, who enjoys big moments, faced a long hour of decision today.

While thousands of restive, angry coal miners stayed away from the pits in the fourth general strike of 1943, Lewis prepared to go into session here with 200 officials of the United Mine Workers union.

They assembled in the face of President Roosevelt's warning that he would act to "insure" production of coal if the UMW rejected the latest wage terms laid down by the WLB (War Labor Board.)

As the UMW chiefs gathered Government officials were watching the clock. Although the President had fixed no exact deadline for acceptance of the WLB's decision, it will be certain he would not tolerate any prolonged filibuster by the miners' leaders. Some sources doubted he would wait longer than nightfall for his answer.

War of Nerves

In customary fashion Lewis gave no advance hint of any recommendations or remarks he may make to the union's policy committee. He was once again carrying his war of nerves to the breaking point. He remained in silent seclusion over the week end.

There was no visible crack in the solidarity of the miners' ranks as the eight-month-old conflict reached a new climax. Once again, without an official signal, they appeared ready to invoke their ancient slogan: "No contract, no work."

At the same time Government officials, led by President Roosevelt, were reported more determined than ever to "throw the book" at the UMW if it renewed its defiance of the WLB. No talk of compromise was in the air.

Possible Measures

Possible measures being discussed ranged from immediate cancellation of the UMW's check-off privileges to ultimate re-seizure of the mines, prosecution of any strike leaders under the Smith-Connally law and induction of miners who refused to work. Whether any or all of these steps would produce coal remained to be seen. The prevailing view appeared to be that Lewis would not risk the test.

Some officials contended it would be easier to promote a back-to-work movement this time since the WLB has approved an agreement that substantially increases the miners' take-home-pay—even though it falls 37¢ cents a day short of the Illinois pact submitted to the Board. But others voiced doubt that Lewis and his policy committee could halt the insurgence promptly even if they voted to accept the contract.

Way Out for Lewis

One "out" had been suggested to the UMW chiefs by President Roosevelt Friday and reiterated in a weekend message from the WLB. Answering Lewis' claim that the new agreement would involve a cut in the basic wage-rate, the Board formally told him it would approve a clause guaranteeing that no miners receive less for a day's work than they obtained under the old contract.

If he is unwilling to face a fight to the finish, Lewis could conceivably cite this guarantee as remov-

ing his objection to the WLB's terms.

There were reports, moreover, that Lewis might receive some assurance from the White House of the WLB that the major outlines of the WLB's wage proposal would be extended to cover other sections of the Appalachian region. One informed source took the view that the new strike was primarily designed to win that assurance.

In any case the next move was up to the miners' chieftain. Nobody knew whether he would respond with a bang or a whimper.

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

4 NOV 8 1943

This is a clipping from page 5 of PM

for Nov. 1, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of Government

13 NOV 11 1943

Mine Seizure Likely Move If Workers Go on Strike

Roosevelt Won't Act
Until After UMW
Meeting Monday;
142,000 Men Out

Strike Within

WAR LABOR BOARD public members protest charge by AFL members of the board that coal decision was dictated by other Government agencies. Wayne Morse demands that they prove or retract the charges. (Page 5.)

Deadline Near

By Ben W. Gilbert

President Roosevelt promised last night "to take decisive action to see that coal is mined" in the event the United Mine Workers policy committee rejects the War Labor Board's Illinois decision at a scheduled Monday morning meeting.

The President's statement was contained in a letter to War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis made public by the White House at a time when more than 142,000 coal miners were reported idle.

Seizure of the mines, immediately invoking the criminal penalties of the Connally-Smith Antistrike Act, was regarded as the most likely "decisive" action the President would take, although a Selective Service order to induct striking miners was also in the picture.

"Watching Situation"

Spokesmen for the Appalachian coal operators estimated that 90,000 soft-coal operators were idle yesterday. The Associated Press reported that an additional 52,000 hard coal miners stayed away from work yesterday to celebrate John Mitchell Day, in honor of a founder of the UMW and leader of historic anthracite strikes in 1900 and 1902.

President Roosevelt said he would take no action until after the policy committee meeting, but was "watching the situation carefully."

The seriousness of the coal shortage was emphasized by the President and by Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, who in a separate action froze at the mines all hard and soft coal in domestic sizes to use as an emergency pool to provide home heating coal needed to relieve distress situations.

In a remark believed directed at the threatened fourth general coal strike starting with the expiration of the current coal "truce" tomorrow midnight, the President said, "We can no more tolerate the letting down of coal production than we can tolerate letting down of the shipping of supplies to our fighting men."

The effect of the President's letter was to put the miners squarely on the spot—to decide whether to

go ahead with a complete shutdown involving 530,000 miners and threatened rejection of the WLB proposal for an alternative contract to replace the one turned down in the Illinois case for containing an unjustified wage increase of 37½ cents a day).

Without mentioning UMW President John L. Lewis by name, the Chief Executive included two pointed digs at the mine leader.

"Certainly in wartime, the miners will not take the position that they will sign no contract other than one dictated by their leaders," the President said. "We are at war, and all of us must make sacrifices for our common good and common safety."

Mr. Roosevelt also said "there is no basis for the assertion that the board's proposals involve in any way a reduction in the basic rates that the miners are receiving," thus challenging a statement made by Lewis in a telegram to his lieutenants which was interpreted as a signal for a general coal strike.

Davis, in a letter to the President which the White House made public when the President's answering letter was released, stated:

"The issue is the same clear one which it has always been since the beginning of the coal controversy, namely: Shall the wage stabilization policies of the Government be applied and enforced irrespective of the displeasure of any group toward these policies?"

The Illinois decision—which indicated the type of adjustment of the portal-to-portal controversy the WLB would approve—"has resolved every reasonable doubt with respect to the requirements of the stabilization program in favor of the miners' demands," the President said.

"Some may reasonably question whether the board has not gone too far," he added.

The President explained that the board's Illinois proposal would give the miners \$54 for a 51-hour "portal to portal" 6-day week, or \$8.50 a week more than they are now receiving for 42 hours actual work at their working places in the mines, and \$2.50 a week less than under the original Illinois contract which WLB rejected. For a 46½-hour week under the old contract—equivalent to 51 hours "portal to portal," the miners would have received \$52.25, the President said.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

b7c

X

44-845-

61 NOV 10 1943

OCT 30 1943
WASHINGTON POST

NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 3 1943

"I am confident that when the patriotic American miners realize the substantial increase in benefits the board's proposal offers them, they will not reject the opportunity given them to secure a contract," Mr. Roosevelt said.

"But, if I am mistaken, and the miners do not accept the board's proposals, I shall take decisive action to see that coal is mined."

Freeze Order

Other developments in the coal situation included the following:

1. In freezing all domestic-size coal in cars at the mines, Ickes and the Interstate Commerce Commission also took control over all industrial anthracite coal now on rails. The freeze of domestic sizes was ordered after a number of major coal-consuming cities reported insufficient reserves of coal to heat homes adequately in the event of a spell of cold weather.

2. Spokesmen for the Appalachian coal operators issued a statement disclaiming any responsibility for the coal stoppages. "Beginning with the wage negotiations that started in March, the operators have at all times supported and complied with every policy and requirement of Government. This present controversy is not between the operators and the mine workers, but rather between the United Mine Workers and the Federal Government."

3. Lewis, reached at his home, declined to comment on the President's statement or other developments.

4. The Department of Interior disclosed that soft coal production declined a second successive week, with 11,300,000 tons produced during the week ended October 23, compared with 11,725,000 for the previous week. A goal of 12,500,000 tons a week has been set.

5. Ickes requisitioned coal from Illinois for the Pennsylvania Railroad and from Ohio for the New York Central Railroad to keep both carriers operating at full capacity.

Mine Crisis CHALLENGE

EDITORIAL

ES of more than a million members
EO affiliates, in convention at Buffalo,
commendation of their executive board
the pledge without qualification. They
prove it as unanimously as the board
in behalf of such a large segment of
very timely and holds significance
a view of the present critical moment
ain faces a test.

ight will mark another contract dead-
ds. At this writing more than 60,000
ke with at least the tacit approval of
whole situation is again in the hands
by Monday, from all indications, Lewis
all-blown general strike of coal miners.
the railroad workers are taking a

any occasions pointed to the justice of
the coal miners and railroad workers.
riticized sharply the War Labor Board
authorities for clinging to an outworn
se burns.

led for a wage adjustment to enable
up with the cost of living rise. But we
ave said again and again. Such adjust-
on by keeping the no-strike pledge and
the stabilization program. We regard
program as absolutely essential for we
flation would be most harmful to the
common people in general. All adjust-
fore be made for the purpose of strength-
tion program.

ability for the failure of this program
epublicans in Congress who, jointly with
Democrats, scuttled the administration's
gram. They have emasculated measures
and at this very moment continue to
they engineered the notorious Ruml soak-
gram and are now scheming further steps
line; they killed the President's \$25,000
and greased the way for a Roman holiday

The Office of War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes and Stabilization Director Fred Vinson, who have yielded to these disrupters and saboteurs of stabilization, and still continue to do so, share in this responsibility. Vinson's veto of the eight cent raise to railroad workers, is an example.

The War Labor Board also refuses to recognize realities. The board has allowed itself to be mechanically hamstrung.

In the mine decision the WLB took months to find a loophole for a formal recognition of portal to portal (underground travel) pay, in the dusty files of the wage-hour administration, but they steered clear of the more flexible provision in the stabilization act itself which gives them and the Byrnes-Vinson offices authority to take any measures necessary to aid in the prosecution of the war. The fact that coal production was falling off and manpower had been flowing out of the coal industry, was to them not a sufficient enough reason for a ruling.

The decision giving the Anthracite miners the ridiculous raise of 32 cents a day, also because of a mathematical strait-jacket, is further evidence of the board's policy. The very least the WLB members could have done was to join with the four labor representatives' demand for a change.

The employers are responsible for the present situation by their insistence that profits go above all other considerations. Their position dovetails perfectly with that of Lewis, for neither is he interested in furthering production, placing his defeatist policy above all other considerations. If the employers and Lewis were interested in production they could have easily agreed upon a program that would be both an incentive to more coal output and to a corresponding increase in wages—a formula that even the WLB would have to approve.

Finally, the labor movement itself is not absolved of responsibility; first because of the disunity in its ranks, and secondly because Lewis, utilizing this disunity, is able to cultivate some support, when every union in the country should hold him up as an object of scorn. Isn't it John L. Lewis who presented labor with the Smith-Connally Act?

44-845-A

This is a clipping from
page 1 Sec. of

NOT RECORDED
35 NOV 8 1943

THE WORKER

Date 10-30-43
Clipped at the seat of
Government

What path should labor take now?

The Lewis path of strikes is certainly out, for it doesn't win wage increases, and what is more important, it negates the basic consideration that this is labor's war and any qualification of the no-strike vote is scabbing upon the war to wipe out fascism.

The constructive alternative is the mobilization of labor's vast, and still hardly used political strength. No, this doesn't mean waiting until next election to cast a ballot although a blow to the defeatists and reactionaries in the many elections this coming Tuesday will be very important. It means a drive RIGHT NOW to win the vast majority of the people—who are not in labor's ranks—to the idea that a sound stabilization program is imperative for a quick and decisive victory over the Axis.

The Transport Workers Union of New York gave a practical example of what this means on a local basis. A fight which seemed almost impossible to win ended in a great victory for the union—and the war effort—without a strike.

Congressmen will continue to sabotage the stabilization program, stabilization authorities will continue to yield to them, employers will continue to think only of profits—just as long as they feel labor's political apathy and know that the public generally is not yet aroused.

If labor wants a sound stabilization program, with the President's seven points fully applied; if a wage policy is to be realistic with production and a high morale the uppermost consideration, then labor must unite its forces to launch its greatest drive to win the people.

What path should labor take now?

The Lewis path of strikes is certainly out, for it doesn't win wage increases, and what is more important, it negates the basic consideration that this is labor's war and any qualification of the no-strike vote is scabbing upon the war to wipe out fascism.

The constructive alternative is the mobilization of labor's vast, and still hardly used political strength. No, this doesn't mean waiting until next election to cast a ballot although a blow to the defeatists and reactionaries in the many elections this coming Tuesday will be very important. It means a drive RIGHT NOW to win the vast majority of the people—who are not in labor's ranks—to the idea that a sound stabilization program is imperative for a quick and decisive victory over the Axis.

The Transport Workers Union of New York gave a practical example of what this means on a local basis. A fight which seemed almost impossible to win ended in a great victory for the union—and the war effort—without a strike.

Congressmen will continue to sabotage the stabilization program, stabilization authorities will continue to yield to them, employers will continue to think only of profits—just as long as they feel labor's political apathy and know that the public generally is not yet aroused.

If labor wants a sound stabilization program, with the President's seven points fully applied; if a wage policy is to be realistic with production and a high morale the uppermost consideration, then labor must unite its forces to launch its greatest drive to win the people.

File

~~_____~~
~~_____~~

**Lewis Ignores
Peace Formula**

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Another nationwide coal strike appeared inevitable today, as John L. Lewis failed to give any indication that he cared to discuss the peace formula advanced by the WLB (War Labor Board) in an attempt to settle the six-months-old wage controversy between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators.

The WLB's offer would have resulted in a basic wage of \$8.12½ for an 8½ hour work day.

The UMW yesterday summoned its policy committee to meet at 1 o'clock Monday morning—too late to call off the stoppage fixed for Monday morning.

b7c

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
36 NOV 1. 1943

INDEX
75

This is a clipping from
page 4 of P M

for Oct. 28, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

530
47 NOV 1 1943

To Eye Lewis Union 'Deal'

By United Press

A Federal Grand Jury will be asked soon to determine whether President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, and Mine B. Coal Co., Springfield, Ill., violated the civil rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction, it was learned yesterday.

Reliable sources said that an inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation was about completed, and that the matter would be placed before a Federal grand jury here or at Springfield.

Justice Department officials declined to comment.

Wagner Act Involved

It would be up to the grand jury to determine whether the transaction warrants an indictment for conspiracy to violate the right of Mine B. employees to bargain collectively—a right guaranteed them by the Wagner Act. Conviction on charges of interfering with an individual's rights resulted in a decision that no violation warranted imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

Lewis, it was said, loaned or made a gift of about \$350,000 to Mine B. Coal Co. in 1938, allegedly to cover losses of the company in a lockout of its employees who were members of the Progressive Mine Workers (AFL). The Government is expected to allege that the purpose was to break the AFL union, which resulted from a split with the UMW in 1932, and permit Lewis to regain control over the miners.

Tax Bureau Barred Case

The Internal Revenue Bureau first discovered evidence of the transaction during an investigation into a possible income tax case. However, a study reportedly resulted in a decision that no violation of the tax laws was involved.

As far as is known, this is only the second time that the civil rights statute has been applied to cover an alleged violation of the Wagner Act. A Brooklyn (N. Y.) Federal grand jury in May indicted two baking companies, two of their officials, and two officers of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union (AFL) on charges of conspiring to injure employees of the companies in the exercise of rights guaranteed them under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Employees Threatened

In the Brooklyn case it was charged that the defendants conspired to threaten with discharge and otherwise intimidate employees unless they signed waivers of claims for unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime and liquidated damages. That indictment charged that as part of the conspiracy the

fused to sign such waivers and threatened to certify them as delinquent so the companies could discharge them under closed contracts.

It has been reported that the presence of FBI agents in Springfield was the cause for Lewis' recent automobile trip to that mining area. The trip is under OPA investigation to determine whether he violated the gasoline rationing regulations.

Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

b7c
20

INDEXED 44-845-A
110 NOT RECORDED
SEP 14 1943

9-4-43

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
BULLDOG EDITION

60 SEP 17

Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd *LO*
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Kramer
 Mr. McGuire
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

[REDACTED]

67c

File

Lewis Driving Charge Still Awaiting Action

The Alexandria rationing board last night revealed that the case of U.M.W. President John L. Lewis, whose recent motor trip to Illinois to see his mother, drew wide-

spread criticism from gas-starved motorists, has been turned over to the State OPA office in Roanoke and to National OPA headquarters for disposition.

Capt. James Douglas, secretary of the board, said he was unable to state what action, if any, will be taken. Lewis maintains his legal residence in Alexandria.

INDEXED
110

44-845-A

9-18-43

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
BULLDOG EDITION

30 SEP 18 1943 *176*

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. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

OPA Satisfied With Lewis' Explanation of Illinois Jaunt

The OPA investigation of John L. Lewis' much-discussed trip to the Illinois coal fields last August, during which he also visited his mother, was closed yesterday after the United Mine Workers head made an "entirely satisfactory explanation" of the matter.

The announcement that the pleasure driving charges had been dropped came from Herbert Williams, attorney of the enforcement division of the Richmond district office.

Williams said the "satisfactory explanation" was contained in a letter written by Lewis to James S. Douglas Jr., chairman of the Alexandria War Price and Rationing Board, September 29.

The letter follows:

"Absence from the city has delayed reply to your letter of September 25.

"I quote your questions and make categorical reply as follows:

"Q. Would the trip have been made regardless of where your mother happened to reside?

"A. Yes.

"Q. In case the visit was made, was it merely incidental to the trip?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Between which two business stops was it made?

"A. Following Indianapolis engagement and prior to Cincinnati engagement.

"Q. Did such visit require mileage additional to the business calls, if so what distance and what class of gasoline coupons were used?

"A. Distance from United Mine Workers Building, Springfield, Ill., to my mother's home, 1100 block West Lawrence Avenue, approximately 15 city blocks. All gasoline purchased on trip through usage of 'C' coupons, approximately five gallons 'A' coupon gasoline in car tank at beginning of trip. During two days in Springfield car was not used in connection with business or other calls about city.

"Explanatory Note: Visit to Indianapolis was made in connection with voluntary liquidation affairs of United Labor Bank and Trust Co., of which the undersigned was president. Visit to Springfield was necessary in connection with financial and legal affairs of United Mine Workers of America, which maintains branch offices in that city. Visit to Cincinnati was made

b7c

File
 44-9

44-815-A-
 NOT RECORDED
 87 NOV 10 1943

449.
 59 NOV 12 1943

Oct. 5, 1943
 WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
 Morning Edition

To Eye Lewis Union 'Deal'

The United Press

A Federal Grand Jury will be asked soon to determine whether President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, and Mine B. Coal Co., Springfield, Ill., violated the civil rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction, it was learned yesterday.

Reliable sources said that an inquiry by the Federal Bureau of Investigation was about completed, and that the matter would be placed before a Federal grand jury here or at Springfield.

Justice Department officials declined to comment.

Wagner Act Involved

It would be up to the grand jury to determine whether the transaction warrants an indictment for conspiracy to violate the right of Mine B. employees to bargain collectively—a right guaranteed them by the Wagner Act. Conviction on charges of interfering with an individual's rights resulted in a decision that no violation warranted imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

Lewis, it was said, loaned or made a gift of about \$350,000 to Mine B. Coal Co., in 1938, allegedly to cover losses of the company in a lockout of its employees who were members of the Progressive Mine Workers (AFL). The Government is expected to allege that the purpose was to break the AFL union, which resulted from a split with the UMW in 1932, and permit Lewis to regain control over the miners.

Tax Bureau Bars Case

The Internal Revenue Bureau first discovered evidence of the transaction during an investigation into a possible income tax case. However, a study reportedly resulted in a decision that no violation of the tax laws was involved.

As far as is known, this is only the second time that the civil rights statute has been applied to cover an alleged violation of the Wagner Act. A Brooklyn (N. Y.) Federal grand jury in May indicted two baking companies, two of their officials, and two officers of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union (AFL) on charges of conspiring to injure employees of the companies in the exercise of rights guaranteed them under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

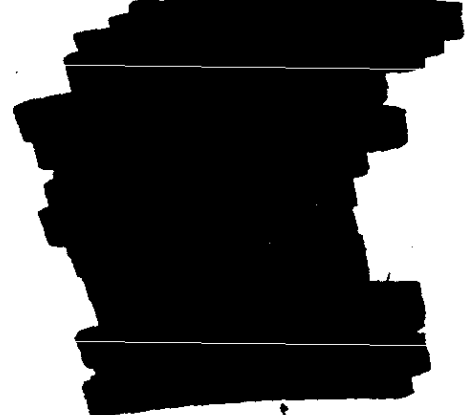
Employees Threatened

In the Brooklyn case it was charged that the defendants conspired to threaten with discharge and otherwise intimidate employees unless they signed waivers of claims for unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime and liquidated damages. That indictment charged that as part of the conspiracy the

union dues from those who refused to sign such waivers and threatened to certify them as delinquent so the companies could discharge them under closed contracts.

It has been reported that the presence of FBI agents in Springfield was the cause for Lewis' recent automobile trip to that mining area. The trip is under OPA investigation to determine whether he violated the gasoline rationing regulations.

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. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy



File
44-845

mk

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
87 SEP 9 1943

9-4-43

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
SUNDAY EDITION

770-2250

54 SEP 9

FBI Has Studied It, Grand Jury May Examine John L. Lewis Mine Deal

By United Press

A Federal grand jury will be asked soon to determine whether President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, and Mine H. Coal Co., Springfield, Ill., violated the Civil Rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction, it was learned today.

Reliable sources said that an inquiry was about completed, and that the matter would be placed before a Federal grand jury here or at Springfield.

It would be up to the grand jury to determine whether the transaction warrants an indictment for conspiracy to violate the right of Mine B employees to bargain collectively—a right guaranteed them by the Wagner Act. Conviction on charges of interfering with an individual's rights carries maximum penalties of five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

Lewis, it was said, loaned or made a gift of about \$350,000 to Mine B Coal Co., in 1938, allegedly to cover losses of the company in a lockout of its employees who were members of the Progressive Mine Workers (APL). The Government is expected to allege that the purpose was to break the AFL union, which resulted from a split with the UMW in 1932, and permit Lewis to regain control over the miners.

The Internal Revenue Bureau first discovered evidence of the transaction during an investigation into a possible income tax case. However, a study reportedly resulted in a decision that no violation of the tax laws was involved.

It has been reported that the presence of FBI agents in Springfield was the cause for Lewis' recent automobile trip to that mining area. The trip is under OPA investigation to determine whether he violated the gasoline rationing regulations.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Acers	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Mumford	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....

[REDACTED]

b7c

File

INDEXED

44-845-A

NOT RECORDED

15 SEP 16 1943

60 SEP 18 1943

Washington Daily News - 9-3-43

\$350,000 Lewis 'Loan' to Mine

Grand Jury to Probe

FBI Is Working on Case; That Explains His 'Pleasure' Trip to Illinois

By GORDON H. COLE

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is innocent of any charge that he used gasoline for pleasure driving on his recent trip to Springfield, Ill.—even though he spent 36 hours visiting his 84-year-old mother, Mrs. Anna Lewis.

Any public report on the OPA investigation of the trip will exonerate Lewis of all charges and show that the mine union chiefs drive from Alexandria, Va., to the Illinois coal fields was no pleasure jaunt.

Covered It Up

Lewis drove to Illinois on business—business that he chose to cover up by his remark to a reporter at Decatur, Ill., that he was just driving up to Springfield to see his mother. Lewis' C book for gasoline permits him to use his Buick for union business.

The fact is that Lewis went to Springfield because agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were there checking into the financial transactions between Lewis' union and the Mine B Co., a coal operator that engaged in a long and costly lockout of members of a rival AFL union at a time when Lewis was trying to oust the rival union from the Illinois coal fields.

Listed as Loan

The case is scheduled to be presented to a grand jury at Springfield within the next few weeks, it was learned here.

The facts in the case, first reported by PM last Fall, indicate that Lewis' union handed the Mine B Co. some \$350,000 at about the time of the lockout that enabled UMW organizers to raid the rival union's membership.

The transaction is listed on the union books as a loan. Since the FBI investigation was begun, Carl Elshoff, president of the Mine B Co., is reported to have paid \$1000 on the debt.

There also are charges that Lewis kept some 14 members of the rival union, the Progressive Mine Workers of America, AFL, on its payroll during the time of the fight for exclusive bargaining rights.

The FBI is investigating the pos-

sibility that the union leaders conspired illegally to deprive employees of the Mine B Co. of their civil rights under the National Labor Relations Act. That law guarantees workers the right to join the union of their own choice.

A written law put on the books in 1870, principally to break the Ku-Klux Klan, makes such conspiracy illegal.

It was this same law that was used to aid the UMW in 1938—the year of the Mine B lockout—during the prosecution of coal operators in Harlan County, Ky. The Justice Dept. lost that case because the jury was unable to agree.

Conviction under this law carries criminal penalties.

Evidence of the financial transaction between the UMW and the Mine B Co. was first discovered by agents of the U. S. Treasury Department during an investigation of Lewis' and the UMW books in a tax matter.

The facts were referred to the White House and thence to the Justice Dept. for prosecution. Justice officials, fearing charges that they were attempting to persecute Lewis for political reasons, delayed action in the case so long that there have been charges that they are neglecting their duty in the matter.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss G.

File
45-500

b
7
C

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
87 SEP 6 1943

532
57 SEP 9 1943

AUG 30 1943
PM DAILY
Page 4

FINANCIAL DEAL BY JOHN LEWIS PROBED BY F.B.I.

Charge He Paid Illinois Mine Company to Break Rival Union.

BY EDWIN A. LAHEY.

Special Dispatch from Staff Correspondent
Washington, Aug. 26.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has undertaken an investigation of the financial dealings between John L. Lewis and the Mine B Coal Co. in Springfield, Ill., it was learned here today. The facts in the case will be laid before a grand jury in Springfield late in September or early in October, it was further learned.

As previously revealed in The Chicago Daily News, the case involves a subsidy of the Mine B Co. by the United Mine Workers to reimburse the company for the losses suffered in the lockout of members of the Progressive Mine Workers, an A.F. of L. group which revolted from the Lewis leadership in 1932. The amount of money paid to the company by the union, it is now learned, was in the neighborhood of \$350,000. The lockout in question took place in 1938.

Case Causes Cabinet Rift.

The case has already caused a slight rift between Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and At-

torney General Biddle. Federal agents found evidence of the financial transactions between U.M.W. and the Mine B Co. an investigation of the union's a Lewis' accounts, and turned the file in the matter over to the White House, whence it was sent to the Department of Justice. Failure of the Justice Department to initiate an immediate criminal investigation caused a minor cabinet crisis, which has since been resolved.

Although it is reported that there are some tax evasion aspects, to the federal investigation, the F.B.I. inquiry is concerned with possible violations of the old civil rights statute of 1870, passed to break the Ku Klux Klan, but never invoked very successfully. The Harlan County (Ky.) coal operators were prosecuted under this statute in 1938, but the case ended in a jury disagreement. The statute provides criminal penalties for a conspiracy to deprive citizens of their civil rights, in this case the Illinois miners who would have been so deprived in the event of a conspiracy to break their union.

Listed as a 'Loan.'

Incidentally, it was this F.B.I. investigation which brought Lewis to Springfield recently, where he became involved with the O.P.A. following the complaint of citizens that he had driven his automobile from Alexandria, Va., to Springfield on nonessential business.

The money advanced by Lewis and the U.M.W. to the Mine B Co. appears on the books of the company as a loan, it was learned. Federal investigators found, however, that there was reasonable ground for permitting a grand jury to decide whether the \$350,000 was a loan by the union to the company or an out and out grant to reimburse the company for breaking a rival union group. Since the F.B.I. investigation was initiated, it was learned, the Mine B Co., headed by Carl Elshoff, has repaid \$1,000 of the loan.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	



b7c
file

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

8/26/43

INDEXED 44-845-A
NOT RECORDED
82 SEP 16 1943

60 SEP 18 1943

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

WHEN MEMBERS of the AFL executive council took up the application of John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers chief, for re-entry into the AFL this week in Chicago, they didn't bother to tell reporters that Lewis might have been back in the AFL some time before, except for strong intervention from the White House.

It can now be revealed that the President was extremely perturbed about the burly mine labor chief's efforts to climb back on the AFL bandwagon. In fact, he expressed himself to friends in very blunt language about how foolhardy it would be for the AFL to welcome back a man who was in disrepute for openly defying the Government during the mine dispute.

It also can be revealed that William Hutcheson, AFL carpenter's boss, and other Lewis friends on the executive council had the stage all set for a special meeting of the council last May to consider Lewis's application. This was the inside reason why John L. inclosed a fat \$60,000 check for advance dues with his application.

Just who blocked the move—and how closely the President himself was involved—is a secret. But Administration insiders report that Marvin McIntyre, the President's secretary, a great friend of the railroad brotherhoods, had a hand in it.

Furthermore, immediately after Lewis requested readmission, the President had separate conferences with Dan Tobin, teamsters' boss and a top-rung member of the AFL executive council, plus George Harrison, railway clerks' head, who is the most powerful figure in the brotherhoods.

Immediately afterward the move for a special executive council meeting was abandoned. In the course of one of those conferences the question of Lewis's application for readmission was discussed at some length—and the President expressed himself point-blank against it.

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. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[REDACTED]

b7c

File -
in John L. Lewis
Civil Rights
Domestic Violence

INDEXED
P12

44-845-A
NOT RECORDED

51 AUG 1 1943

8/12/43
WASHINGTON MORNING EDITION

SPRINGFIELD FIELD DIVISION

ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER

AUGUST 3, 1943

U.S. Grand Jury To Sift F.B.I. Investigation Into U.M.W.-Mine B Deal

U.S. GRAND JURY TO PROBE DEAL

Continued from Page 1.

Federal grand jury in May indicted two baking companies, two of their officials, and two officers of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers International union (A.F.L.) on charges of conspiring to injure employees of the companies in the exercise of rights guaranteed them under the fair labor standards act.

In the Brooklyn case it was charged that the defendants conspired to threaten with discharge and otherwise intimidate employees unless they signed waivers of claims for unpaid minimum wages, unpaid overtime and liquidated damages. That indictment charged that as part of the conspiracy the union officials refused to accept partial payment of arrearages in union dues from those who refused to sign such waivers and threatened to certify them as delinquent so the companies could discharge them under closed contracts.

It has been reported that the presence of F.B.I. agents in Springfield was the cause for Lewis' recent automobile trip to that mining area. The trip is under O.P.A. investigation to determine whether he violated the gasoline rationing regulations.

Doyle Says "No Word."

U. S. District Attorney Howard L. Doyle said today he "knew nothing whatsoever" about the reported forthcoming grand jury investigation of the John L. Lewis-Mine B Coal Co. loan deal.

"I have received no instructions any kind from Washington on this case," he said, adding, however, that a regular grand jury would meet here within a month.

Washington, Sept. 3. (UP) — A federal grand jury will be asked soon to determine whether President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and Mine B Coal Co., Springfield, Ill., violated the civil rights statute in a \$350,000 transaction, it was learned today. Reliable sources said an inquiry by the federal bureau of investigation was about completed, and that the matter would be placed before a federal grand jury here or at Springfield.

Justice department officials declined to comment.

It would be up to the grand jury to determine whether the transaction warrants an indictment for conspiracy to violate the right of Mine B employees to bargain collectively—a right guaranteed them by the Wagner act. Conviction on charges of interfering with an individual's rights carries maximum penalties of five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine.

Lewis, it was said, loaned or made a gift of about \$350,000 to Mine B Coal Co., in 1938, allegedly to cover losses of the company in a lockout of its employees who were members of the Progressive Mine Workers (A.F.L.). The government is expected to allege that the purpose was to break the A.F.L. union, which resulted from a split with the U.M.W. in 1932, and permit Lewis to regain control over the miners.

The internal revenue bureau first discovered evidence of the transaction during an investigation into a possible income tax case. However, a study reportedly resulted in a decision that no violation of the tax laws was involved.

As far as is known, this is only the second time that the civil rights statute has been applied to cover an alleged violation of the Wagner act. A Brooklyn, N. Y.,

Continued on Page 6, Column 2.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm

Blame Strike Policy for Connally 'Anti-Labor Bill

Condemnation of John L. Lewis came yesterday from another AFL affiliate, the International Boilermakers Union, one of the largest unions of the AFL.

This was expressed in the June issue of the "Boilermakers Journal," the union's official magazine, under the title "Why Should Labor Be Made to Suffer for the Whim of an Egotist?"

"We have often commented in these columns that John L. Lewis was interested in no one but himself, and his recent actions further demonstrates that fact," says the editorial.

"By permitting his personal and political dislike for the Administration and some of the agencies set up by the government, his spiteful attitude and arrogance toward every one, to influence his official conduct as head of a great labor organization, he is doing not only his own organization, but all organized labor a most grievous wrong. He has caused a lot of anti-labor legislation to be introduced, which will be an irreparable injury to labor should it pass."

People, "down all organized labor because of the stubborn refusal of Lewis to accept the established rules of procedure and fight it out along that line," the editorial says.

BACKS MINERS, HITS LEWIS

The Journal fully supports the wage fight of the mine workers, but goes on:

"However, calling a strike at this time, while we are at war, in an industry that would virtually stop production in this country, is a matter that can not be lightly dealt with. He has placed himself and his organization in an embarrassing position, especially if some agreement is not made acceptable to him, for he will be at war with his government, if the issue is not soon settled."

"As far as Lewis is personally concerned, we do not believe he would care, but we do not believe it expressed the sentiment of a vast majority of his membership."

"Recently in St. Louis, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, bluntly denounced the unpatriotic and obstructive tactics by Lewis, which resulted in the work stoppage."

"This attitude reflects the overwhelming sentiment of practically every man of organized labor, even, as before stated, the mine workers."

"In his present position he stands alone as a leader, the remainder of whom believe that nothing is more important than the winning of the war."

"Should organized labor be tried and convicted for the bull headed tactics of one lone egotist?"

144-845-1
NOT RECORDED
4 NOV 2 1943
INDEXED
51

This is a clipping from
page 5 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date 6/15/43
Clipped at the Seat of
Government

530
41 NOV 11 1943

67c

BYRD HITS DELAY IN CURBING LEWIS

Senator Asks 'Who Is Boss of
U. S.—John L. Lewis or
President Roosevelt?'

URGES ACTION BY CONGRESS

He Asserts Failure of Execu-
tive Branch Leaves Job
for Senate and House

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 2—Sen-
ator Byrd of Virginia said today
that millions of Americans are ask-
ing the question: "Who is the boss
of the United States of America;
is it John L. Lewis or President
Roosevelt?"

He put the question and others
into the Congressional Record as
the Senate completed its business
late this afternoon. Unless the
executive branch takes decisive ac-
tion in the present situation, he
held, the Congress must "do the
best it can to perform what the
Executive branch has failed to do."

"What hidden power has John
L. Lewis so that he, and he alone,
can defy the government of the
United States in an hour of the
greatest peril this nation has ever
faced?" Mr. Byrd asked. "Has
the American flag which now flies
over the coal mines of America lost
its power and prestige?"

The public was told, Mr. Byrd
stated, that no strike could occur
against the United States govern-
ment, that Secretary Ickes was op-
erating the mines as the govern-
ment's agent and that the United
States was the employer.

"Yet, today, in the third day of
the strike," he said, "The Associat-
ed Press reports that 500,000 min-
ers remain idle. Mr. Lewis has de-
fied the War Labor Board. He has
refused to appear before it or to
negotiate directly with it. Piece
by piece he is obtaining all that he
has asked for."

If Mr. Lewis can defy the gov-
ernment and the flag now, Mr.
Byrd asserted, "how can he be con-
trolled in time of peace in the vol-
canic readjustment period follow-
ing the war?"

"I introduced legislation sixty
days ago providing for 'work or
fight,'" Mr. Byrd continued. "Im-
mediately the various departments
of the government opposed this
legislation, saying that it would be
harmful to national morale to re-
quire those to fight who have re-

refused to work and produce materi-
als for those who were fighting.

"The winning of the war abroad
will be delayed with much greater
loss of life unless we can control
our domestic affairs at home. We
cannot temporize any longer with
this situation."

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
36 NOV. 1 1943

This is a clipping from
page // of the
New York Times for

June 3, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

NOV 5 1943

FILE

Finger Points to Lewis

ANY strike is inexcusable today. But there isn't a shred of plausible reason, lest it be outright sabotage of the war, for the strike of a half million coal miners.

Labor must hold John L. Lewis responsible for the walkout, regardless of the evident provocations from some of the operators.

The government, through its custodian of mines, Harold L. Ickes, advanced a proposal that would guarantee the miners a substantial temporary wage raise pending final settlement. The War Labor Board had already provided for other improvements for the miners in its decision. All wage changes are retroactive. It was no longer a question of whether the miners are entitled to an improvement. It was only a matter of bargaining over the margin of difference and HOW MUCH the improvements was to be. To call a strike under such conditions shows a desire not to serve the interests of the workers but complete indifference and even sabotage of the war.

Lewis, as the Communist Party's statement yesterday said in point blank words, "is trying to assume veto power over U.S. participation in the war. He sets himself above the labor movement and above the government. The miners must choose between their country and John L. Lewis.

The miners must return to work immediately."

It is urgent that all labor leaders speak out and assure the President their support for decisive action.

The no-strike pledge and the entire conception that this is Labor's war means nothing if Lewis is permitted to defiantly carry out his treasonous program. As Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers told the President in a wire, labor expects him to take "decisive action" to stop Lewis and the "tremendous majority" of the trade union movement will back him.

Moreover, Mr. Emspak sees the issues as far beyond those directly affecting the mine dispute.

"We regard a shutdown on the right of Lewis to organize disruption of the war effort as something that must come regardless of the particular settlement of the dispute."

Of one thing we are certain. Neither Lewis nor that small group of "powerful operators," as Ickes called them, have the slightest interest in the country's safety. The President is duty bound to act to insure that our war effort does not falter, and all loyal Americans will be behind him

144-845-A
NOT RECORDED
36 NOV 1 1943

This is a clipping from
page 8 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date Nov 3 1943

Clipped at the Seat of
Government

56 NOV 5

1943

b7c

FILE

Ray Edmundson Defies Lewis

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 1. (UP).

—Ray Edmundson, whose resignation as president of the Illinois Mine Workers of America followed a dispute with international president John L. Lewis, returned to the rank and file today—as a coal digger.

Edmundson, reported for work on the day shift at the Peabody Coal Company's capitol mine. He will draw \$59.85 for a six-day, 48-hour week.

His resignation as state president was effective yesterday, and his last act was to defy instructions of Lewis by turning over district files and office keys to the Springfield executive board member of District 12. Lewis had telegraphed Edmundson to turn the files and keys over to his brother-in-law, R. Olin Miller, manager of the United Mine Workers Building here.

Lewis has called district board members and some board alternates to Washington and may appoint a few provisional president this week. The quarrel was said to have resulted from refusal of Lewis to grant "home rule" to the Illinois district.

INDEXED
144-845-A

NOT RECORDED
87 MAY 4 1944

This is a clipping from
page 6 of the
DAILY WORKER
Date May 2 1944
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

62 MAY 20 1944

458

b7c

ONE

JOHN

has front

and the soon

one half of

who are the re

This the

strike he

hiring could

elled for par

his mics

is a w frame

This key

the p as a

ur fighting fo

drag into

erest with

en: all m

een p action

res hing

under chie

re abn

to g

atic

e m

aw

ar L

o p

ound

or g

king

rt

This

d all

is w

aph

mmes

l w

ver

44-845-A

NOT RECORDED

4 MAY 2 1943

This is a clipping from
page 8 of the

DAILY WORKER

APR 28 1943

at the Seat of

the

727C

OPINION

Labor and the Administration

The price-and-wage picture, which had begun to get definiteness and stability of outline last week, is once more anyone's picture puzzle. The President's hold-the-line Executive Order of Apr. 8 does not, at present writing, look as if it will really hold the line. Labor leaders postponed their judgment for a week in order to get some perspective on how it would operate. Now that they see its workings, they don't like it. And now Manpower Administrator McNutt's job-freezing makes them like the total picture even less.

This is not a matter of labor's selfishness. Nor is it a matter of questioning the main lines of the Administration's strategy in the struggle against cost-of-living chaos. It involves the raising of serious doubts about the application of that broad strategy in the case of labor.

And one must remember that these doubts are raised not by someone as irresponsible as John L. Lewis or by a group of farm-bloc leaders who have consistently followed the tactics of a pressure group.

They are raised by men like Philip Murray and William Green and Walter Reuther



Philip Murray

who have, as labor leaders, accepted for their membership a far greater measure of Government wage control and a far more drastic scrapping of the traditional trade-union weapons than any labor movement in a democracy has ever done.

Threefold Case

What is labor's case? It is a three-fold one. And the three propositions are somewhat as follows.

¶ There is a serious doubt as to whether, even if labor accepts complete wage and job rigidity, the cost of living will really be controlled. The Office of Price Administration (OPA) under Prentiss Brown has not shown a capacity to keep prices down, nor any militancy in doing its job, nor does it—thanks to Congress—have money for adequate enforcement machinery. Since the "inflationary gap" between purchasing power and the available commodities already exists, its result is likely to be either higher prices or the spread of Black Markets. In either event the ordinary worker and housewife would be the sufferers.

¶ There are already signs that the freezing of wages has affected production. It is well known that a man's productivity depends to a great degree upon his morale. If workers feel that they are getting the short end of the stick, the result will be reflected in the Government's getting the short end of production. This is not a matter of dispute but a fact—and a disastrous one.

¶ The problem cannot be solved by scolding workers for lack of patriotism. What they feel is the expression of a perfectly simple and basic human impulse of equality. Workers, like other men, want to have the sense that they are not being made to bear the brunt of economic suffering as a result of the war. They are willing to sacrifice, but they insist on some equality of sacrifice.

In short, the difficulty with James F. Byrnes and the way he has been administering the broad strategy of economic stabilization is that he has viewed it wholly as a problem in economics and in political tactics, and not enough as a problem in psychology.

The British did not make that mistake. From the very beginning they established the principle of equality of sacrifice, and have managed to keep labor satisfied and working hard. They did it partly by severe limitation of big incomes and by drastic taxation as well as by labor control; and they did it also by entrusting the task of administration to trade-union heads like Ernest Bevin.

It is difficult to see how we in America will be able to resolve our problems by dealing gently with the big-income groups and using a big stick on labor. That is the importance of Congress' failure to accept the President's \$25,000 salary limitation.

Representation

That is the importance also of the continued threat in Congress that the big tax incomes will be remitted under some form of the Ruml plan. That is the importance of the lack of flexibility shown by Administrator Byrnes in the application of the President's freezing order to the inequities in wages. And, above all, that is the importance of the failure to give labor any real representation in the Administration, at all commensurate with the Big Business representatives in the War Production Board, the OPA, and Congress.

The case of the War Labor Board (WLB) is a case in point. It has been doing a first-rate job in holding wages in line. And the trade-union leaders have been showing restraint all along in co-operating with it. It is perhaps the most successful example within the Administration of the tripartite board, on which business, labor and government are represented. Yet it has now been practically wiped out, and has become only a sort of arm of the Byrnes office, doing the job that a few statisticians could do.

I do not say that the President's Apr. 8 order was a mistake. It was necessary and courageous. But what happened was that no flexibility was shown in applying it. And the new job-freezing order of McNutt has only served to re-affirm the intent of complete rigidity.

The WLB's Status

What needs to be done is not complex but it will be far-reaching in its effect on labor's morale. The President must, within the framework of his Apr. 8 order, restore the WLB as an independent agency, operating within its judgment and discretion. It has shown that it can be trusted, and it has the labor leaders.

I believe in a trade-union movement which is national-minded. I believe that the real interests of the workers are in line with the interests of the nation as a whole. But one must remember that labor is still in its basic thought habits, wage-minded just as business is still profit-minded.

We can demand greatness of soldiers, because that is the military tradition. But how can we ask greatness of labor who we do not ask any comparable greatness of our businessmen?

That is the question the Roosevelt Administration will have to answer. If the answer is not satisfactory, the Administration runs a risk not only of losing labor's political support, but also of diminishing labor's productivity in the war.—Max Lerner

Copyright, 1943, by Field Publications

This is a clipping from page 2 of the PM for

April 20, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

NOT RECORDED
4 NOV

44-845

File
~~_____~~

~~_____~~

Lewis Defies WLB At Celanese Plant

Staff Correspondence

NEWARK, Apr. 16.—John L. Lewis's reply yesterday to the War Labor Board's (WLB) demand that he end the "raid" strike at the Celanese Corp. plant here was direct but unofficial.

Members of District 50, United Mine Workers, voted to continue their work stoppage at the war plant and reformed their picket-lines.

The company, which manufactures essential plastics for the Army and Navy, said, however, that more employes were returning to work, and that production was increasing. The Textile Workers of America, CIO, whose local Lewis is raiding, confirmed the statement.

Meanwhile, Mayor Vincent J. Murphy of Newark was reported to have warned Roy Dugan, District 50 sub-regional organizer, and Howard Gill, another UMW official, to call off their strike immediately.

Gill, who formerly headed the Textile Workers local, is now out on bail of \$2000, accused of having obtained money under false pretenses.

The charge against him and Mrs. Henrietta Flechy, former recording secretary for the local and now a District 50 member, also out on bail, is that they took \$1170 of the CIO union's fund when they went over to Lewis. Both now face grand jury action.

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

94 This is a clipping from
page 3 of the
PM for

April 16, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

630
NOV 9 1943 SR

The Inside Story

Special Group For Lewis 'Out'

Administration Leaders Re-
ject His Request for New Board
To Settle Coal Dispute

By JAMES A. WECHSLER
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Mar. 30.—Administration leaders—led by FDR—won't yield to any proposal by John L. Lewis for creation of a "special commission" to settle the coal dispute. This point was settled some days ago, it is understood, when Secretary of Labor Perkins informally proposed establishment of a three-man board, led by Harold Ickes, to decide the conflict. FDR and Economic Stabilizer Byrnes both rejected the idea, insisted that—unless the operators and union agree among themselves—the case will go to the War Labor Board. FDR made that official in his telegram to the negotiators last week.

A drastic personnel shakeup has taken place quietly in CIO's Oil Workers Union. Edwin S. Smith, director of the union's organizing committee and former member of the NRLB, has resigned; so has Milton Kaufman, organizer who formerly worked for the Newspaper Guild. William Taylor, who helped organize Ford and later worked in aircraft, will replace Smith. It all adds up to increased strength for anti-left-wingers inside CIO.

Paul V. McNatt has selected a new chairman for the Fair Employment Practices Committee, but the announcement is being delayed mysteriously. At his press conference yesterday, McNatt was asked about the

appointment. "No comment," he said. "No chairman, either?" a reporter asked. "No comment," McNatt repeated. Best guess is that the new appointee comes from Harold L. Ickes' Dept. of Interior. (It's not Ickes.)

The American delegation that visited Bolivia after the row over Bolivian labor conditions is back and has submitted its report to the State Dept. Members are waiting for the Department to release it. Bob Watt, AFL member of the delegation, reports that the group found the slogan "Bolivia for the Bolivians" plastered on walls by Nationalist groups. But in one place a cynical native had written under the slogan: "They deserve it."

Leo Goodman, formerly with the Treasury Dept., has been named Washington representative for Samuel Wolchok's United Retail and Wholesale Employees Union. He'll concentrate on OPA issues. . . . Robert Lamber, counsel for the Tolan Committee, will be named shortly to head a new manpower unit in the War Production Board. . . . A high AFL official says that the British labor delegation, led by Sir Walter Citrine, dined as guests of "Big Bill" Hutchason of the carpenters' union on their recent visit; another guest, he reports, was John L. Lewis.

When Robert Nathan, WPB planner, decided to enter the Army after WPB's latest reshuffle, he asked top officials at the Board to release him from his draft deferment. Carlton Hayward, WPB personnel man, promptly wrote Nathan's draft board saying that he was no longer needed—but omitting the fact that he had asked for the release.

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

This is a clipping from
page 6 of the
PM for
March 30, 1943
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT JOHN L. LEWIS

FILE NO. 62-2998

SECTION NO. 1

SERIALS 1

thru

31

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-22-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-21-22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: ALDERNEY AUKLET BASILAR (In Code)			<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> GENERAL INVESTIGATION <div style="text-align: center;">JUL 24 1922</div> <div style="text-align: center;">CONFIDENTIAL MATTER</div> <div style="text-align: center;">DIVISION</div> </div>
FACTS DEVELOPED: NEW YORK, N.Y. <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"> ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-8-85 BY [REDACTED] </div> <p>Agent was in Room 1576 Pennsylvania Hotel, and at 8 A.M. Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] appeared to shadow above subject.</p> <p>Agent received instructions from the office that he was to secure the written reports of Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and bring same immediately to the office. This agent did.</p> <p>Agent, at noon secured a room closer to subject, viz: #1712, subject having 1606. Agent was unable to get a closer connection than this.</p> <p>Agent [REDACTED] having followed a man who had been engaged in conversation with subject in the lobby of the hotel and this agent being at the telephone at the time of their departure remained with Agent [REDACTED] in the lobby to cover subject, who had returned to his room.</p> <p>While seated together, agent observed former [REDACTED] in the lobby. He passed agents several times and it appeared that he had made us.</p> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"> 62-2998-1 </div>			
REFERENCE:		Read by Agent decided to leave agent [REDACTED] JUL 26 1922	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		Wa. J. Burns. Washington 2: New York 1:	
		MOORE	

ORIGINAL

another part of the lobby, which he did.

While watching agent [REDACTED] and covering the 33rd Street side exit of the hotel as well, agent observed [REDACTED] in conversation with a man whom agent did not know. This man left [REDACTED] after a few moments conversation and went over and sat beside Agent [REDACTED]. Agent watched [REDACTED] to see what his next move would be and when agent turned again to look at agent [REDACTED] he had disappeared, presumably through the main entrance on 7th Avenue as he did not leave by the 33rd Street side exit.

Agent then returned to his room, 1712 and there awaited further developments, which came in the form of a telephone communication from the office at about 7:30 to check out of the hotel and discontinue this matter. This agent did, leaving the hotel at 8 P.M. *

Unless otherwise instructed, agent will consider this investigation concluded.

b7c

* Subject having left for summer resort near
Wills, N. H.

Instructions:

Special

File 4983
#2253

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-26-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-24	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: ALDERKEY AUKLET BASILAR (CODE)			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <p>Pursuant to instructions to cover ^{DISCUSSION} train arriving from Boston at 7.45 P.M., and place subject under surveillance, reported at Grand Central Station at 7 P.M. and joined Agent [REDACTED]. Subject arrived at 7.56 P.M. (Standard Time), accompanied by his wife. They boarded taxi, followed by agents, and rode to Pennsylvania Hotel, went to their room after purchasing several evening papers.</p> <p>The writer communicated with office and received instructions to follow subject should he leave town. Was also instructed to engage room at hotel. Inquired for room at 10.30 P.M. and was informed by clerk they were holding only reservations.</p> <p>Surveillance was continued up to 12 midnight, and as subject did not leave up to this hour, agents discontinued, as we concluded he was going to remain for the night.</p>			GENERAL INTELLIGENCE JUL 28 1922
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-15-20 BY [REDACTED]</p> <p>Read by JUL 28 1922 Mr. J. Burns.</p> <p>AUG 1 - 1922 62-2998-3 RECORDED BOOKED</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington -3- New York -1-		

Instructions: Edward J. Brennan, Special Agent

File 42253
Charge

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-26-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-21-25 inc	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: ALDERNEY AUKLET BASILAR (CODE)			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <p><u>July 21st.</u> Pursuant to the above instructions, today proceeded to Pennsylvania Hotel for the purpose of keeping subject under surveillance, arriving there at 8 A. M. and was joined by Agent [REDACTED].</p> <p>At 11.15 A.M. subject alighted from the elevator with his wife and proceeded to the dining room and remained until 12 noon, and then went to the lobby, remained there about a half hour with his wife and later visited the barber shop, later returning to his room.</p> <p>Agents noticed the subject's secretary, while with subject constantly looking around as though looking for a possible "shadow", and agents used extreme care as per instructions previously received, so that subject would not become aware of the fact that he was being placed under surveillance.</p> <p>It was learned that subject was occupying Room 1606 A and Agent [REDACTED] then secured Room 1376.</p> <p>At 4 P.M. subject came out of the elevator and entered the lobby, and appeared to be looking for some one. He later met his secretary and another man, and subject had a conversation with this man for about a half hour, after which the man left, agent following, while Agent [REDACTED] was remaining at the hotel in order to watch subject. Agent learned that the man in question was a reporter for the New York Times, and he entered the Times Building Annex, West 44th Street, and went to the third floor.</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington -3- New York -1- RECORDED		

62-2998-4
b7c
JUL 20 1922

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/05 BY SP4 B. J.

62-2998-4

[redacted] for July 21-32 Alderney Anklet Basilar (Code)
located at Fall River, and that Agent [redacted] of Providence, had
followed him to Boston, where the subject had purchased a ticket
Weirs, New Hampshire.

Agents then notified Mr. Brennan at New York of this.
Agent was instructed to return to New York, while Agent [redacted] was
to remain for further instructions.

Agent then boarded 1.15 P.M. train for New York, arriving
at 6.06 P.M. (Standard Time) , and reported at Bureau office, after
which I discontinued for the day.

67c

b7c

[redacted] for July 21-25, incl. Alderney Outlet Basil (page)

Agent arrived in New York at 11.10 P.M. and after notifying the New York office of my arrival discontinued for July 25th. At 1 P.M. resumed watch at the Pennsylvania Hotel. Agents [redacted] and [redacted] At 2.35 P.M. subject alighted from the elevator, walked to and entered the barber shop, and at 3 P.M. came out and purchased a newspaper and read same for a short time. Then left the hotel and walked to the building at 5th Avenue and East 44th Street, walked to the 44th Street entrance and remained there for a few minutes, then walked back to corner of 5th Avenue and 44th Street, all the time looking around and acting very suspiciously. He remained at this entrance for about five minutes, looking around, and then entered the building.

Agents deemed it best not to enter the same elevator with subject because of his suspicious actions, and were therefore unable to ascertain what office he entered.

At 4.10 P.M. subject came out of the building, carrying a large yellow manila envelope about 14" long and 10" wide, and walked to and entered the hotel at 4.30 P.M. Upon entering the hotel he purchased five newspapers.

At 5.40 P.M. subject alighted from the elevator with his wife, remained talking to his wife in lobby, then entered the Assistant Manager's office for a few minutes and rejoined his wife, they then going to the dining room, and at 7.45 P.M. came out and he took her for a walk in order to show her the sights of Broadway, returning to the hotel at 8.30 P.M. and going to their room. Agents

b7c

[redacted] for July 21-25, incl. Alderney Anklest Passlar (Code)

Agent then returned to hotel at 5.30 P.M. and not [redacted]
 [redacted] Remained at the hotel until 6 P.M., but not seeing [redacted]
 [redacted] or the subject, telephoned to office and was instructed to
 report there immediately. At the office was informed by Agent [redacted]
 that subject left at 5.30 P.M. on the SS. PRISCILLA of the Fall River
 Line, with his wife.

Was later instructed by Director William J. Burns to
 proceed immediately to Fall River, Mass. with Agent [redacted] for the
 purpose of meeting the boat there and placing subject under surveill-
 ance.

Agents left New York on the 11 P.M. train for Fall
 River via Providence, and at midnight were still enroute.

July 22d. Agents arrived at Providence at 4.35 A. M., but the
 train being 20 minutes late missed connections for Fall River, and
 were obliged to wait until 5.30 for the next train, which arrived in
 Fall River at 6.20 A. M. and we took a taxi and proceeded directly
 to the wharf, but learned that subject had left inasmuch as the boat
 arrived at 5 A. M. (Daylight Saving Time).

Agents remained on the wharf until 9.30 A. M., but
 failed to see subject leave the boat, and we then communicated by
 telephone with Mr. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge at New York and
 were instructed to proceed to Providence and see Agent Daly. We then
 went to Providence and arrived at 10.50 A. M. and were informed by
 Agent Daly that Agent [redacted] had located subject at the pier in Fall
 River and had proceeded with him to Boston. Then got in touch with

[REDACTED] for July 21-25, incl. Alderney Buklet Basilar (Code) touch with Mr. Brennan at New York by telephone and Agent [REDACTED] was instructed to return to New York while I was to remain in Providence pending further instructions.

At 1.10 P.M. Agent [REDACTED], telephoned Agent Daly from Boston, stating that subject had purchased a ticket for Weirs, New Hampshire.

At 1.40 P.M. agent left Providence for Boston and arrived at 4 P.M. and then boarded 4.10 P.M. for Weirs, New Hampshire, where I arrived at 8 P.M. and met Agent [REDACTED] at the railroad station, who informed me that subject and his wife were registered at Weirs Hotel and occupied Room 115. Agent then secured Room 34 at the same hotel.

Agents remained on watch until midnight but failing to see subject, discontinued for the day.

July 23d. At 8 A.M. agents resumed watch for subject at the hotel. At 9 A. M. subject and wife entered the dining room and had breakfast. At 11 A. M. subject left the hotel and walked to Lake Winnepesaukee Pier, where he engaged a motor boat and left, agents being unable to follow.

At 11.20 A. M. subject returned in company with a girl about 12 years of age, who appeared to be his daughter. Subject and girl went to hotel at 11.40 A. M. and joined his wife, and they proceeded to their room.

Shortly thereafter subject came down and spoke to the clerk, requesting that he have lunch prepared for three persons.

At 1.20 P.M. subject, his wife, and the girl came out of

-4-

[redacted] for July 21-25 incl. Alderney Anklet Basil (code) the hotel carrying two large paper packages, evidently containing the lunch above mentioned. They proceeded to Weir's Dock, boarded the SS. "Mount Washington" agents following. This boat stopped near Bear Island, Center Harbor, Long Island, Wolfboro and Altonbay. Boat returned to Weir's Dock at 4.45 P.M. and three returned to the hotel.

At 6.50 P.M. subject left the hotel, holding a telegram in his hand, and proceeded to the Western Union Telegraph Office at Weir's Station, and agent noted that he sent a telegram addressed to [redacted], HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK CITY", stating that he would be in New York Monday night.

Subject then returned to his hotel and at 8.10 P.M. hired a private car bearing license 12597, N. J., and rode away with his wife and the girl, but agents were unable to follow, as no machine was in sight.

They returned at 9.15 P.M., and it is agents' belief that the subject and wife took the girl back to her camp which is located across the lake.

Subject and wife then entered the hotel, and agents remained until 11 P.M. but not seeing anything further of subject, discontinued for the day.

July 24th. At 2.30 A. M. resumed surveillance for subject, as the first train to leave was at 3.15 A. M. and it was thought subject might take the same. Subject did not appear for this train. At 7 A. M. subject and wife came to the dining room, had their breakfast

b7c -5-

[redacted] for July 21-25 incl. Alderney Anklest Basilar (Note) and at 7.55 A.M. subject and wife checked out of the hotel and proceeded to Weirs Station and purchased two railroad and two Pullman car tickets to Boston Mass. At 8.15 A.M. subject and wife boarded train, agents following, and arrived at Boston 12.15 P.M.

Upon arrival at Boston subject and wife boarded taxi No. 16225 at station, while agents secured taxi No. 16221 and followed for a short distance, but due to the great rush of traffic, and the machine being held up, we were unable to follow the subject. We then instructed our chauffeur to take us to the South Station, and arrived at 12.20 P.M. and covered the 12.35 P.M. 2 P.M. and 2.05 P.M. trains from Boston to New York, but failed to see subject board any of them.

I immediately got in touch with the Starter of the Armstrong Taxi Service, and using a suitable pretext learned that subject and wife had been taken to Back Bay Station.

Agents then telephoned to Agent Daly at Providence and requested him to cover the 2 P.M. and 2.05 P.M. trains from Boston, and endeavor to locate subject on either of them, and if successful, to immediately notify Mr. Brennan at New York.

At 3.50 P.M. Agent [redacted] proceeded to Providence and agent remained for the 4.10 P.M. it being arranged that Agent [redacted] meet me at Providence and advise whether or not subject had been seen on either of the above named trains.

Agent boarded the 4.10 P.M. train and at Providence was informed by Agents Daly and [redacted] that subject was located on the 2 P.M. train from Boston, scheduled to arrive in New York at 8.45 P.M.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

WCF:MCS

P.O. BOX 451

PHILADELPHIA, PA. [REDACTED]



Mr. J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

ATTENTION - MR. HOOVER #2

Dear Sir:-

I enclose herewith copy of information [REDACTED] and at the suggestion of [REDACTED] by telephone, am forwarding it to you by Special Delivery. (C)

In addition, I am forwarding to you other information received by telephone in Mr. Lewis' rooms at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel which we intended to wire you later in the day.

Until further notice, these daily reports will be sent you by Special Delivery.

Respectfully,

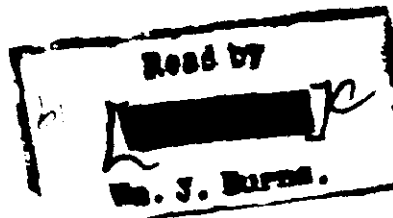
Walter C. Foster

WALTER C. FOSTER,
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

242089
Classified by [REDACTED]
Declassify on: OADR 7.1.45
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

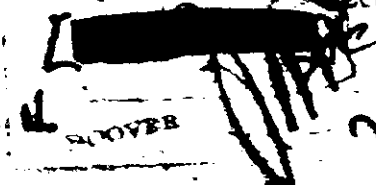
ENC. [REDACTED]

Curry



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL 2-2998-5



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At 3:45 P.M. yesterday [REDACTED] OF WASHINGTON CALLED LEWIS
TOLD HIM MESSRS. [REDACTED] WERE COMING OVER AT TEN O'CLOCK
IN THE MORNING AND THAT EVERYTHING IN WASHINGTON WAS "BREAKING O.K."
AT 3:55 P.M. YESTERDAY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TOLD LEWIS THAT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] WAS VERY INFLUENTIAL AND LEWIS
SAID HE WOULD WIRE NEW YORK AS TO CAPABILITIES. AT 4 PM

[REDACTED] CALLED [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] RECEIVED [REDACTED] WIRE EVERYTHING WORKING FAST-- [REDACTED]
SAID AND THAT GOVERNMENT SOURCES KNOW WHO- [REDACTED] WILL AGREE ON DATE
OF CONFERENCE SOFT COAL OPERATORS BREAKING UP. EXPECTS SETTLEMENT
OVER NIGHT. AT 6:25 P.M. YESTERDAY HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK CALLED
FROM NEW YORK. PARTY ON LINE SAID [REDACTED] WANTED TO TALK. [REDACTED]
WAS NOT THERE NOW AND TOLD LEWIS TO CALL HIM AFTER 7:15 P.M. NEW YORK
TELEPHONE BROOKVILLE 516. AT 10:10 P.M. YESTERDAY, [REDACTED]
CALLED MR. LEWIS REGARDING ILLINOIS SITUATION. LEWIS REFUSED TO TALK
ON THE MATTER. [REDACTED] ASKED FOR MAIN REASON OF STRIKE AND LEWIS
WOULD NOT DISCUSS. AT 11:50 P.M. A [REDACTED] CALLED AND HAD A
CONVERSATION WITH LEWIS.

242089
Classified by *Ph. D. Long*
Declassify on: OADR 7-16-85
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

**BURNS
DEPARTMENT JUSTICE
WASHINGTON**

**TWO STOP INDICATION SHOPMEN OF PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD
WILL STRIKE STOP THESE MEN NOT AFFILIATED WITH INTERNATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS BUT SUPPORTED BY ROAD AND BEING
ORGANIZED FOR STRIKE AFFECTING 75 PERCENT OF SHOPMEN TO BE OUT
BY WEEK END STOP PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD REPORTS GAIN OF SIX SIX TWO
MEN ACTUALLY AT WORK IN FOUR REGIONS THEIR SYSTEM STOP IN WORKS AT
AFTONNA LARGEST SINGLE DAY INCREASE SINCE STRIKE BEGAN STOP NUMBER
OF MEN ACTUALLY WORKING THEIR SHOPS ENTIRE SYTEM IS WITHIN TWENTY
PERCENT OF FULL WORKING FORCE STOP**

**ADDRESSED RAILROAD STRIKERS AT LABOR LYCEUM HALL HERE LAST NIGHT
STOP SMALL NUMBER ATTENDED STOP MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE
BOARD UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA ALSO SPOKE STOP ADVISED
AGAINST VIOLENCE AND CRITICISED GOVERNOR SPROUL FOR SENDING TROOPS
INTO MINES AND WANTED TO KNOW IF HE EVER SENT THEM AGAINST THE
PROFITERS STOP MAN NAMED MENTIONED IN YESTERDAY'S
TELEGRAM AS BEING IN TOUCH WITH LEWIS AND NOW IN PHILADELPHIA
RECEIVED TELEPHONE MESSAGE FROM CHICAGO THAT SOMEONE WAS COMING TO
PHILADELPHIA ON SATURDAY FOR CONFERENCE STOP MESSAGE CAME FROM
TELEPHONE NUMBER ROCKWELL TWO TWO TWO FIVE CHICAGO STOP
THESE ASKED BY WIRE THIS MORNING TO CHECK THIS NUMBER STOP CONFERENCE
HEADED BY JOHN L. LEWIS CONCLUDED AT BELLEVUE STRATFORD HOTEL HERE
YESTERDAY ABOUT TWO THIRTY P.M. STATEMENTS GIVEN MORNING PAPERS AND
ASSOCIATED PRESS FIVE O CLOCK FOR PUBLICATION THIS MORNING.**

CONFIDENTIAL POSTER

CONFIDENTIAL

ABOVE NAME [REDACTED] IS
CONNECTED WITH CONCERN CALLED JEFFRIES COAL MINING & MFG. COMPANY
LOCATED SOMEWHERE THIS MIDDLE EASTERN DISTRICT OF U.S. PROBABLY
INDIANAPOLIS OR CLEVELAND STOP [REDACTED]
OVERHEARD TO SAY EVERYTHING ALL SET FOR SATURDAY'S MEETING
WHEN CONFERENCE WOULD TERMINATE AND INTIMATED STRIKE SETTLED STOP
LEWIS ALSO COMMUNICATES WITH MAN NAMED [REDACTED]
WALTON HOTEL STOP AT 9:00 THIS MORNING J.L. OF COLUMBUS OHIO CALLED
[REDACTED] SAYING EVERYTHING LOOKED SUCCESSFUL THERE ASKING IF ANYTHING
HE COULD DO TO HELP LEWIS STOP LEWIS ASKED [REDACTED] IF HE HAD HEARD
ANYTHING FROM [REDACTED] STOP [REDACTED] SAID HE THOUGHT OPERATORS IN INDIAN-
APOLIS AND ILLINOIS WERE BEING MISLED STOP LEWIS TOLD [REDACTED]
THAT HE LEWIS WAS HOLDING A CONFERENCE AT PRESENT AND WOULD HAVE A
DEFINITE ANSWER FOR HIM WITHIN TWENTY FOUR HOURS STOP AT 12:45 THIS
MORNING [REDACTED] CALLED
LEWIS AND SAID QUOTE JOHN EVERYTHING IS COMING FINE HAVE PASSED
THE BUCK TO MELLON AND TOLD HIM IT WAS UP TO HIM AND IMPRESSED ON HIM
IT WAS VERY DELICATE SITUATION STOP PITTSBURGH COAL O.K. STOP
TOLD HIM THE RESULT OF CONFERENCE WOULD BE AGREEMENT BOTH TO CONDITIONS
AND OPERATORS WAGES UNQUOTE WORD OPERATORS WERE MISLEADING AND MAY
HEAR OPERATIVES STOP CONTINUE QUOTE WILL CALL YOU LATER AS SOON AS
I HEAR FROM MELLON UNQUOTE LEWIS TRIED TO GET IN TOUCH WITH MELLON
WHILE HE WAS IN NEW YORK WEDNESDAY EVENING STOP AT 1:55 PM
YESTERDAY [REDACTED] CALLED FROM NEW YORK AND ASKED LEWIS IF SETTLEMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OF OPERATORS WAS O.K. LEWIS REPLIED YES HE WAS READY STOP
ONE [REDACTED] OF PITTSBURGH CALLED LEWIS AND STATED THAT THEY
GOT THE POINT THE OHIO OPERATORS MADE ALSO SAID INDIANA GOVERNOR
WANTS CONFERENCE AND AGREEMENT ASSURED WITHIN TWENTY FOUR OR
FORTY EIGHT HOURS.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-2998

b7c

[REDACTED]e

[REDACTED]e

FOSTER

FEDERAL BUDG.

PHILADELPHIA PA

SPECIAL DELIVERY REPORTS CONCERNING JOHN L LEWIS NOT
RECEIVED. WIRE PRESENT DEVELOPMENTS. STOP TWO.

DUE.

51

Classified by [REDACTED]
Declassify on: [REDACTED]
2.4.75

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

62-2998-6

[REDACTED]e

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7/27/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/26/22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: ALDERNEY ANKLET BASILAR (Confidential code)			
FACTS DEVELOPED. At New York:			
<p>Continuing above investigation, I reported at Pennsylvania Hotel at 7:00 A.M. and joined Agent [REDACTED] and we were later joined by Agent [REDACTED]. Subject and his wife appeared in Hotel lobby at 7:35 A.M. and entered dining room. Leaving, they entered the Hotel lobby and subject proceeded to cashier and received his bill which amounted to \$144. They then returned to their room and appeared at 8:50 A.M. with several bags and walked to Pennsylvania Station where they boarded the Metropolitan Express to Philadelphia, arriving at Philadelphia at 11:00 A.M. Daylight Saving Time. I was relieved by Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and proceeded to Philadelphia office where I was directed by Mr. Walter C. Foster, Special Agent in Charge, to remain and continue surveillance of subject when he left town. At 4:00 P.M. I was directed to proceed to Bellevue Stratford Hotel and relieve Agent [REDACTED] and take up watch for subject with Agent [REDACTED]. Information had been received from a confidential source that subject would leave for New York between 6:00 and 8:00 P.M. and would go to the Harriman National Bank, 44th St. and 5th Avenue, to hold a conference with a [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. At 5:50 P.M. subject left Hotel hurriedly without any baggage, accompanied by another man whose description follows: 45 years of age, 5' 10", 180 pounds, clean shaven, medium brown hair; dressed in gray suit with straw hat.</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/85 BY [REDACTED] ORIGINAL		
	Washington (3) New York (1) Philadelphia (2)		

DATE 2/16/85 BY [REDACTED] ORIGINAL

They entered taxicab and drove hurriedly to Penn R. R. Station, Broad St. Subject purchased tickets and walked to train. Above described entered train while subject remained on platform, looking toward gate and appearing nervous. He boarded train after it started. This apparently was done for the purpose of ascertaining if he was being followed. Upon arriving in New York at 8:00 P.M. I was joined by Agents [redacted] and [redacted]. Subjects boarded taxicab and rode to 44th St. and 5th Avenue and entered Harriman National Bank. There was a special officer and two civilians waiting at 5th Avenue side of bank for subject and as soon as they entered, all the doors were locked. At 9:00 P.M. I discontinued, leaving Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on watch.

b7c

(N. Y. File NO. 42255)

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7/27/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/25/22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: ALDERNEY ANKLET BASILAR (Confidential code)			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York: Continuing above investigation, I reported at Pennsylvania Hotel at 7:00 A.M. and found Agent [REDACTED] Subject and wife appeared at 9:50 A.M. They entered Hotel dining room at that time and at 10:30 A.M. they came out and were approached by Agent [REDACTED] of the Washington office of Bureau. Subject and above named Agent conversed for about five minutes and separated. Subject then returned to his room. Agents were later joined by Agent [REDACTED] At 2:00 P.M. I proceeded to offices of Bureau and discontinued, leaving Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] on watch.			
<div style="text-align: right;"><i>geto</i> <i>Memo to Col</i></div> <div style="text-align: right;">62-2998-5 JUL 28 1922 RECORDED INDEXED JUL 28 1922 JUL 28 1922</div>			
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <i>7/16/85</i> BY <i>SP-1/ELB/my</i>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington (3) New York (1)		

ORIGINAL

9

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Mr. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-21-1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-20-1922	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: CALDERNEY AUKLET BASILAR			Confidential Matter.
(In Code) <i>John L. Lewis</i> b7c			
FACTS DEVELOPED:			
<p><u>At New York, N.Y.:</u> ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-19-83 BY SP-1 dmy 62-2995</p> <p>Pursuant to instructions from Agent in Charge, E. J. BRENNAN, that subject was due to arrive in New York and to place him under surveillance upon arrival, Agent proceeded to Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and covered all incoming trains from Washington, D.C. on the B.&O. and Pennsylvania System. At 6:45 P.M., information was received that subject would arrive on the Congressional Limited due at 9 P.M. Eastern Standard Time. Agent remained covering trains at the Pennsylvania Station and Agent [REDACTED] met train at Manhattan Transfer.</p> <p>At 10:00 P.M., train arrived at Pennsylvania Station, with subject and wife and secretary, and were designated to me by Agent [REDACTED], as they arrived at the station. At this time I joined Agent [REDACTED] and Agent [REDACTED].</p> <p>Subject and party proceeded to enter Pennsylvania Hotel and were assigned Suite 1606-A. Agent then connected with Bureau office and reported subject's location and was joined by Agent [REDACTED] at 10:30 P.M., who engaged room at Hotel. Agent remained on watch until 11 P.M. As subject did not leave up to this time, writer and Agent [REDACTED] discontinued, leaving Agent [REDACTED] at the Hotel.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">62-2998-10</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 2; New York 1.		



Hotel Pennsylvania New York

The Largest Hotel in the World 1200 Rooms - 1200 Bathrooms

Hotel Statler, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-1
ON 7-12-85

July 20/22

Report

Department of Justice
RECEIVED

42-28100-3

John L. Lewis

Confidential

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-12-85 BY SP-1

Pursuant to instruction
from Agent in Charge E. Brennan.
That Subject was due to arrive
in New York and to place him
under surveillance upon arrival
Agent proceeded to Pennsy R.R. Sta.
and covered all incoming trains
from Wash. D.C. on the D.C. and
Pennsylvania System. At 6:45 PM
information was received that
Subject would arrive on the Congress-
ional Limited due at 9 PM. Eastern
Standard time.

62-2998-10

b7c



Hotel Pennsylvania New York

The Largest Hotel in the World 1200 Rooms 2500 Bathrooms

Black Butler English Continental Service

No. 2 JUL 26 1922

Agent remained covering trains
at the Penn. Station, and Agent
[redacted] met train at Manhattan
Transfer.

At 10.00 pm train arrived at
at Penn. Sta. with Subject and
wife and Secretary, and were
designated to me by Agent [redacted]
as they arrived at the station
at this time I joined Agent [redacted]
and Agent [redacted]

Subject and party proceeded
to enter Penn. Hotel and
were assigned Suite # 1606 ^(1606 a)
Agent then connected with
Bureau office and reported Subject
location and was joined by Agent

b7c

U.S. Department of Justice
Hotel Pennsylvania
New York
RECEIVED

#9 JUL 20 1953
42253

[redacted] At 10:36 Pm. [redacted]
engaged room at Hotel.
Agents remained on watch
until 11 Pm As Subject
did not leave up to this
time writer. Agent [redacted]
discontinued leaving Agent
[redacted] at the Hotel.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/16/85 BY [signature]

67C



Hotel Pennsylvania
New York

July 20, 1942

[REDACTED] Reports

John L. Lewis
Confidential

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-15-87 BY SP4/BJH

Pursuant to instruction
received from E. J. Brennan
Agent in Charge, that subject
was due to arrive in New York
and to place him under
surveillance upon arrival.
Agent proceeded to
Pennsylvania R.R. Station

b7c
and so id all since my train
from Washington in the B&O
& Pennsylvania system. At
6⁴⁵ P.M. information was received
that subject would arrive on
the Congressional Limited due
at 9 P.M. Eastern Standard time.
The writer proceeds to Manhattan
Transfer, as per instruction, while
Agent [redacted] remained and
covered Penn. Station.

The Congressional Limited arrived
Manhattan Transfer 8⁴¹ P.M.
Agent boarded train and
joined Agent [redacted] who
has subject under surveillance.
Train arrived in New York 9 P.M.
Subject his wife and secretary
were disengaged as they alighted
from train. At this point Agent
was joined by Agent [redacted] 2

67C

Subject and party proceeded to
offices Pennsylvania Hotel and
were assigned Suite 1106 A.
Agent then communicated with office
reported subject's location and
was furnished Agent [redacted]
at 10:30 A.M. who engaged room
at Hotel. Agent. Recreational
met at 11 P.M. as subject did not
have up to the time [redacted] [redacted] miles
discontinued leaving [redacted] Agent
at Hotel.

b7c

For July 20th

July 21st

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-15-88 BY [redacted]

Following instructions from Agent
in charge Bureau agent at 5-30
went to the Continental Hotel
41st & Broadway = Waited there till
7-15 called off office & was told
to go to the Penn Station.

at Penn Station met agents [redacted]
& [redacted] gave them instructions
Re Subject John L. Lewis.

agent then returned to the
Continental & waited till 10-25;
called office again & was told
subject was at Penn Hotel
agent registered there & stayed
all night room 1376 = [redacted]

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Mr. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-21-1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-21-1922	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
--	-------------------------------------	--	--------------------------------------

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: ALDERNEY AUKLET BASILAR

Confidential Matter.

(In Code) *John E. Davis*

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.:

62-2998

Pursuant to instructions of ^{Mr.} E. J. BRENNAN, Agent proceeded to the Hotel Pennsylvania this morning. Had orders to interview subject under pretext and ascertain, if possible, how long he expected to be in the City. Agent found subject was not in his room at the Hotel, but he was located in the waiting room sitting on a divan with his wife and secretary, presumably, in conversation. He sat there for some time, then proceeded to the Barber Shop and returned to the lobby and accompanied by his wife, proceeded to their room, 1606-A.

b7E
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Subject stated he was too busy to grant an interview, (which is doubtful) but could possibly give one tomorrow, and if Agent would call up any time after nine o'clock tomorrow, subject would inform him if he cared to be interviewed and at what time. ^{AUG - 5}
This establishes the fact that he will no doubt remain in New York over tomorrow.

Case continued.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *7-25-84* BY *[Signature]*

b7c

62-2998-11

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

[REDACTED]

REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 2; New York 1.
------------	--

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Mr. Brennan.

N.Y. File #42253.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-21-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-20-22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: ALDERNEY AUKLET BASILAR (In Code) John D. Lewis			Confidential Matter. AMH TIME 20:10 62-2998
FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York, N.Y.: Following instructions from Agent in Charge BRENNAN, Agent at 5:30 went to the Continental Hotel, 41st St. and Broadway. Waited there till 7:15; called up office and was told to go to the Pennsylvania Station. At Pennsylvania Station met Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] gave them instructions re subject. Agent then returned to the Continental and waited till 10:25; called office again and was told subject was at Pennsylvania Hotel. Agent registered there and stayed all night, Room 1376. Case continued. b7c			
<div style="text-align: right;">AUG - 5 - 22 62-2998-12 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JUL 24 A.M. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DOOVER</div> <div style="text-align: left;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/18/84 BY [REDACTED]</div>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 2; New York 1.		

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, M. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-21-1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-20-1922	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: ALDERNEY AUKLET BASILAR (In Case) <i>John P. Lewis</i> Confidential Matter. 62-2996			
FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York, N.Y.:		GENERAL INTELLIGENCE JUL 24 1922	
<p>Pursuant to instructions received from DAVIDSON, BRENNAN, Agent in Charge, that subject was due to arrive in New York, and to place him under surveillance upon arrival, Agent proceeded to Pennsylvania Railroad station and covered all incoming trains from Washington on the B.&O. and Pennsylvania systems. At 6:45 P.M. information was received that subject would arrive on the Congressional Limited due at 9 P.M. Eastern Standard Time. The writer proceeded to Manhattan Transfer, as per instructions, while Agent [REDACTED] remained and covered Pennsylvania Station.</p> <p>The Congressional Limited arrived at Manhattan Transfer 8:41 P.M. Agent boarded train and joined Agent [REDACTED] who has subject under surveillance. Train arrived in New York 9 P.M. Subject, his wife, and Secretary were designated as they alighted from train. At this point, Agents were joined by Agent [REDACTED]. Subject and party proceeded to enter the Pennsylvania Hotel and were assigned Suite 1606-A. Agent then communicated with office and reported subjects location and was joined by Agent [REDACTED] at 10:30 P.M., who engaged room at Hotel. Agents remained on watch until 11 P.M. As subject did not leave up to this time, Agent [REDACTED] and writer discontinued, leaving Agent [REDACTED] at Hotel.</p> <p>Case continued.</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 2; New York 1. 62-2998-13		
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <i>7-16-80</i> BY <i>[Signature]</i>			

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 8/1/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/26/22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED] ✓
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: ALDERNEY AVENUE BASILAR, (Ic Code) Confidential Matter.			
<p>FACTS DEVELOPED:</p> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/16/85 BY SP-10 [REDACTED]</p> <p>Continuing on the above case today, Agent took up surveillance of subject at 6:00 A.M. at the Pennsylvania Hotel. At 7:00 A.M. was joined by Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. At 7:15 A.M. subject and his wife alighted from the elevator and proceeded to and entered the dining room where they had their breakfast. Subject and wife came out of the dining room at 8:10 A.M. Subject then walked over to the cashier's window and paid his bill and checked out of the hotel. At 8:45 A.M. Subject and his wife and Secretary proceeded to the Pennsylvania Depot and boarded train 215, Philadelphia Express for Philadelphia, leaving at 9:00 A.M. Daylight saving time, being kept under surveillance by Agent [REDACTED] Writer and Agent [REDACTED] returned to Bureau office. At 4:50 P.M. Special Agent in Charge Brennan informed me that subject was leaving for New York and that he would arrive on the 5:00 P.M. train from Philadelphia, Pa. and would arrive at the Pennsylvania Depot at 6:00 P.M. Daylight saving time. Writer and Agent [REDACTED] took up surveillance at the station at 7:30 P.M.</p> <p>AUG - 3 1922</p> <p>At 8:05 P.M. subject arrived in company with and [REDACTED] and agents met Agent [REDACTED] subject and friend boarded a taxi at the station. Agents then boarded a taxi and proceeded to 8th Ave. and 44th Street, where the subject and his friend entered the Harriman National Bank at 8:15 P.M. Agents noticed upon subject's arrival that there were two men and a special policeman [REDACTED]</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: WASHINGTON (3) NEW YORK (1)		

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
AUG 3 1922

62-2988-18

NEW YORK, N.Y. 8/1/22 7/26/22 ALDERNEY AVENUE BASILAR [REDACTED]

ing at the entrance of the bank on 5th Ave. side and rushed subject and his friend into the bank and closed the doors at once. At 10:10 subject and his friend came out of the bank on East 44th Str. and walked to 5th Ave. and 43rd Str. and boarded a cab and they proceeded to Pennsylvania Depot where subject made reservation for Lower Berth #10, Subject's friend, Car #52, Lower Berth #12. Subject tried to get lower berth in the same car but was unable to get them. Writer noticed that each one paid their own fare. I then made reservation for Agent [REDACTED] in Car #53, Upper Berth #9. At 2:00 A.M. train left for Philadelphia and I then discontinued for the day.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7/27/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/24-28/22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: ALGERNEY ANNET BASILAR (In code)			
FACTS DEVELOPED At New York:			
<p>Continuing on the above case, Agent proceeded to the Grand Central Station, arriving there at 7:00 P.M., and joined Agent [REDACTED] for the purpose of keeping subject under surveillance, he being expected in on the 7:45 P.M. train.</p> <p>Subject left train at 7:56 P.M. (Standard Time) accompanied by his wife and took taxi No. 084973, N. Y., of the Yale Taxi Co. to the Pennsylvania Hotel. Agents followed in private taxi No. 072910, N. Y. Subject entered hotel and proceeded directly to his room at 9:05 P.M.</p> <p>Agents remained around hotel until 12:00 midnight during which time subject did not venture out again.</p> <p>July 25th: Continuing on the above case, Agent arrived at the Pennsylvania Hotel at 7:00 A.M., accompanied by Agent [REDACTED]. Subject left his room accompanied by his wife at 9:50 A.M. and entered the Hotel dining room for breakfast. Came out at 10:05 A.M. and was approached by Agent [REDACTED] of Washington office who interviewed subject, and at 10:40 A.M. went back to his room. At 2:55 P.M. came down and entered the Hotel barber shop. Came out at 3:00 P.M., bought some cigars and at 3:05 P.M. left Hotel and walked to E. 44th St. and 5th Avenue. He sat in front of the office building at 527 Fifth Avenue at the E. 44th St. entrance for a few minutes, during which time he kept looking about.</p>			
REFERENCE	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington (3) New York (1)		

ORIGINAL

When yalked to the corner of Fifth Avenue, looked around again and returned quickly and entered the above mentioned office building at 3:30 P.M. Agents followed, but were unable to reach elevator on time. Subject left here at 4:10 P.M. and had a large envelope about 10" x 14". He walked back to Hotel, purchased five newspapers and went up to his room at 4:30 P.M. Subject came down again at 6:40 P.M. and entered the Asst. Manager's office of the Hotel. Came out in five minutes, met his wife in lobby and entered the Hotel dining room for lunch at 6:50 P.M. Came out at 7:45 P.M. and took a walk with his wife, showing her different points of interest, and at 8:30 P.M. returned to the Hotel. Agent discontinued at 12:00 midnight.

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. Box 451
PHILADELPHIA

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

July 31st 1922 - 3 1922

DIVISION

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

AUG 3 1922

DIVISION

Wm. J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

RE: BITUMINOUS COAL STRIKE-JOHN L. LEWIS

Dear Sir:-

I am attaching hereto report of Special
Agent [REDACTED] dated July 29th & 30th 1922 en-
titled "BITUMINOUS COAL STRIKE-JOHN L. LEWIS".

Respectfully,

Walter C. Foster
WALTER C. FOSTER
Special Agent in Charge.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/85 BY SP4 [REDACTED]

Read by

AUG - 3 1922

Wm. J. Burns.

MAR 5 1923

62-2998-16
[REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT: Philadelphia, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE: 7/31/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/29th-30th 1922	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: BITUMINOUS COAL STRIKE			
FACTS DEVELOPED: AT PHILADELPHIA:		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/11/85 BY SP-5 [REDACTED] 62-2995 JUL 3 1922 DIVISION	
JOHN L. LEWIS at this writing is still at the BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL - PHILADELPHIA but all of the District Presidents have gone home.			
[REDACTED]			
[REDACTED] conferred with LEWIS on Saturday Last. After [REDACTED]			
[REDACTED]			
[REDACTED] it appears that the hatchet was buried and both agreed that an invitation for a joint conference of Mine Workers and Operators of the four Bituminous States would be issued in a few days but my latest information is that things are not going just right and I also see from the newspapers that the indications are that the soft coal operators are not willing to meet in conference.			
BUNKER COAL is very scarce here in Philadelphia and those few local dealers who have any of it on stock immediately jumped their price to \$16.00 per ton - the regular price being \$6 and \$7 per ton and were allotting it 15 and 20 tons to each ship.			
At 8:40 AM - July 29th [REDACTED] called AUG 3 1922 JOHN L. LEWIS on the telephone but he talked to [REDACTED]			
[REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that JACK had been registered at the NATIONAL HOTEL IN WASHINGTON yesterday (Washington)			
REFERENCE: [REDACTED]	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Wa E:1-PHILA.		

7/29th;30th - 1922

#2

July 28th) and that if LEWIS was in a position to be sure and play wise as JACK was up to something.

It might be well if the Bureau would find out just who JACK is and I respectfully refer them to our telegram of July 28th in which I mention a number of LEWIS' associates and others that were in communication with ^{him} ~~them~~. It will be noticed that I mentioned LEWIS ^{as being} in communication with a man named [REDACTED] who was then occupying Room 607 at the WALTON HOTEL - Philadelphia. The ^{above} man ~~was~~ [REDACTED] is, as my ^{former} ~~source~~ reports will show, [REDACTED] He is also registered at the WALTON HOTEL here in Philadelphia.

At 12:45 PM on July 29th - [REDACTED] called MR. LEWIS and LEWIS said that he had a talk with a party but did not mention that party's name - saying that they have no sense at all further adding that he, LEWIS, thought that the President ought to push this thing. [REDACTED] told LEWIS to have a talk with the other party in New York and also tell them to have "the old man" send [REDACTED] a telegram telling him to come down at once but not to say that LEWIS said so. LEWIS said that he would do this and [REDACTED] said that he would tell HOOVER and the rest of them down there a few things. (We think that "the old man" mentioned refers to President Harding - the New York man means [REDACTED])

At 1:15 PM - MR. LEWIS called [REDACTED] in New York and [REDACTED] asked LEWIS if there was anything new and LEWIS said he could give no encouragement but that he was waiting to hear

[REDACTED] 7/29th - 30th - 1922

#3

b7c

from the President. [REDACTED] stated that when he heard from the President, he would call him again. MR. LEWIS said the party told him it was perfectly proper for the President to use his influence about the conference and that HOOVER ought to know this fellow is making a monkey out of him - thinks HOOVER ought to know that this man is in the way. No names mentioned. MR. LEWIS said - Hoover did know this and that [REDACTED] was going to talk to him, this afternoon.

At 4 P.M., [REDACTED] Washington, D.C. called MR. LEWIS LEWIS said President now does not want interstate conference. New York wants it. [REDACTED] said he thinks that the President ought to call conference and make men come in and that [REDACTED] can put it over.

At 5:05 PM - [REDACTED] Pittsburgh called and asked if there was anything new. MR. LEWIS said nothing startling. They made him a proposition of Old Wage and he turned them down. (The "Call" will be about the 7th in Cleveland)

At 5:30 PM - [REDACTED] called LEWIS. MR. LEWIS talked to New York. [REDACTED] not there but at his home in Long Island so LEWIS talked to his Secretary. No progress on thing. Expect reply on his letter to President. MR. LEWIS said he thinks HOOVER feels as if he were left out. Going to put it up to him on Monday.

7/30th
At 3:35 PM - [REDACTED] called LEWIS and invited both he and MRS. LEWIS out and said he would call for them at 7 PM.

At 4:15 PM [REDACTED] called LEWIS - He said he (Lewis)

[REDACTED] 7/29th - 30th 1922

#4

had a wire from [REDACTED] as to the conditions here and that he expected to issue a call on Tuesday.

b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Philadelphia, Pa.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BUREAU,

Washington

We stop the first calling out of men who were
protecting the mines happened this morning at Hazleton, Pa.
In the Marple Collieries gods culturing district number
seven which is the center of the anthracite district
Everybody except a few pump men likely will be drawn out
stop first soap household in this district opened at Hazleton
yesterday financial condition of miners becoming depressed
stop All waiting for conference in Cleveland on seventh

Poster

2:52 p.m.

3:-- R.R.

(C) [REDACTED] 125 [REDACTED]

FILE

G. W. TOOMBS

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by *SP4. [REDACTED]*

Declassify on: OADR

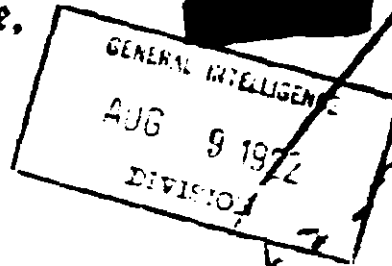
7.16.95

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

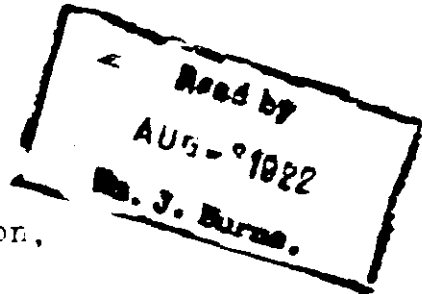
Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

P.O. Box 451
PHILADELPHIA



August 4th 1922 -



Mr. J. Burns, Esq.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

RE: COAL & RAIL STRIKE - JOHN L. LEWIS

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 4th 1922 entitled "COAL AND RAIL STRIKE - JOHN L. LEWIS."

Respectfully,

Walter C. Foster

WALTER C. FOSTER
Special Agent in Charge.

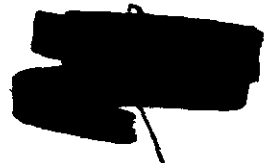
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/85 BY [signature]

b7c

62-2998-17

5 - 1924

RECORDED



PHILADELPHIA, PA.

8/4/22

8/4/22

CONFIDENTIAL

COAL AND RAIL STRIKE :

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE JOHN L. LEWIS

AT PHILADELPHIA:

SS 5 19

DIVISION

The information on the four points I am

covered

In connection with the activities of

LEWIS who has been here in Philadelphia for the past two

weeks I wish to state the following: (As my information is

undated I wish to inform the Bureau that the following telephone

conversation happened either yesterday, August 3rd or the day

before - August 2nd)

At 10:20 AM- Washington D.C. called on the telephone

and talked to either Lewis or [REDACTED] (in all probability

was Lewis)- If the Bureau considers it necessary, these telephone

messages could be very easily checked up). The person on the

other end of the wire said the strike was now up to MELLER

(meaning of course the Secretary of the Treasury) and that he

could settle this if he wanted - that he has been with the

President for four or five days adding that MELLER is making

money out of this thing and that is the reason why the thing

prolonged and that President Harding is trying to make an

agreement with MELLER - and, if he would only say the word that

the strike would be settled.

At 10:50 AM- The United Press called and [REDACTED]

answered. They wanted to know if MR. LEWIS was going to attend

the Labor Conference in Harrisburg and [REDACTED] said "NO", that

MR. LEWIS could not go away.

CONFIDENTIAL

MAR 8 1934

At 11:05 AM, New York called. My informant

COPY TO: 3-WASH; 1-PHILADELPHIA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-27-81 BY 60321

8/4/22

#2

CONFIDENTIAL

It was [redacted] and he evidently talked to LEWIS. It is either LEWIS or [redacted] who answers these calls. The Illinois Operators it is reported [redacted] stated would meet in Chicago on Friday, August 4th, and that he [redacted] would advise LEWIS later and that they were getting acceptances from all over adding PEABODY was in back of the thing in the West. My informant states that at this point they received information that LEWIS would call [redacted] in the afternoon. Whether this information was gathered as a result of the telephone conversation or otherwise, I have as yet learned, but it really makes no difference as everything could be checked up as stated before should the Department so desire. LEWIS is still here in Philadelphia.

Concerning the riot trouble mentioned in our Telegram of August 2nd, I have to report that I immediately telephoned the telegraphic orders received from Washington to Agent [redacted] who is in Wilkes-Barre, telling him to go immediately to Sayre, Pa., and make some confidential inquiries. AGENT [redacted] went there and learned [redacted]

[redacted], that a Hungarian named [redacted] had been stabbed by five men whom he was unable to identify and that he was in the hospital. AGT. [redacted] interviewed [redacted] in the hospital and found that [redacted] was unable to speak very good English and that he stated that he felt that the reason he was attacked was because the strikers thought

CONFIDENTIAL

8/4/22

CONFIDENTIAL

he was a strike breaker while as a matter of fact he was a striker
himself but going to work at an outside place

CONFIDENTIAL

b7c

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

N.Y. File 42255.

Instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-22-1922	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-22-1922	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: ALDERNEY AUKLET BASILAR			Confidential.
(In Code)			JUL 28 1922
FACTS DEVELOPED: At New York, N.Y.:			
<p>Pursuant to instructions of Special Agent in Charge, Edward J. Brennan, agent called at the Pennsylvania Hotel this morning and verified the room number of subject (1606-A) at the Information Desk and learned that subject was still holding the same. Called up the room and conversed with [REDACTED] and learned that subject suddenly decided late yesterday afternoon that he needed a rest so he and his wife "took an excursion for the week end." Upon inquiry, the Secretary stated that subject would return to New York either Monday ^{night} or Tuesday morning and that he did not know how long they would remain in New York.</p> <p>[REDACTED] occupies Room 1602.</p> <p>Case continued.</p>			
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/16/83 BY [REDACTED]</p> <p>Read by JUL 24 1922 Wm. J. Burns.</p> <p>62-2498-19</p> <p>RECORDED JUL 24 1922 P.M. [REDACTED] HOOVER</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington 2; New York 1		

Instructions: Edward J. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-24-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-21	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: ALDERMAN AUKLET BASILAR. (In Code) CONFIDENTIAL MATTER.			
FACTS DEVELOPED: <p>Continuing on the above investigation, I reported at Pennsylvania Hotel at 8 A. M. and joined Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].</p> <p>At 12.15 A. M. subject and wife were observed coming from direction of dining room. They took a seat in lobby of hotel and read newspapers. Subject left wife at 11.45 A.M. and went to barber shop, and returned at 12.10 P.M., joined his wife and went to their room at 12.30 P.M. At 4 P.M. subject's secretary entered the hotel accompanied by tall, thin man. Subject joined this man, shook hands with him and sat down in lobby of hotel, while the secretary left and went to his room. At 4.30 P.M. they separated. Subject went to his room. As per instructions received from Edward J. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge, Agent [REDACTED] followed this man, and for description and further particulars, I respectfully refer to report of Agent [REDACTED].</p> <p>At 4.55 P.M. subject came out, accompanied by wife and porter, who was carrying two small hand bags. They entered taxicab and drove to Fall River Line Pier, Fulton and West Streets, New York. Subject apparently had his tickets as he did not stop at ticket window. They boarded the SS. PRISCILLA, which arrives at Newport, R.I. at 2.45 A. M. and Fall River at 5.30 A.M. Agent then telephoned [REDACTED] and reported the above, and in compliance with instructions from Mr. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge, discontinued and proceeded.</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington - 3 New York - 1		
JUL 26 1922		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE RECORDED	

W. J. BURNS.
DIRECTOR.



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

July 28, 1922.

CONFIDENTIAL:

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL COFF:

According to information which I have received from a strictly confidential source, JOHN L. LEWIS left the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, in Philadelphia, Pa., at 5:50 P.M., on July 26th, and proceeded to the Harriman National Bank, at 44th St. and Fifth Avenue, New York City, arriving there at 8 P.M. of the same day, for the purpose of holding a conference with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the above mentioned bank.

An individual who is described as follows accompanied Lewis -

45 years of age, 5' 10", 180 pounds, clean shaven, medium brown hair; dressed in a gray suit with a straw hat

Upon their arrival at the Bank, a special officer and two civilians were waiting for them at the Fifth Avenue side of the Bank, and as soon as they entered, all doors were locked.

I thought that the above would be of interest to you.

Yours very truly,

W. J. Burns
Director

62-2998-21
46-23-5
B. INVESTIGATION
JUL 29 1922 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

46-92
DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 [signature]
ON 7-16-85



Department of Justice

Office of the Attorney General

Washington, D. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

With further reference to my memorandum of the instant concerning JOHN E. LEWIS, I desire to state that, according to information which I have received from a strictly confidential source, LEWIS was seen enter the Harriman National Bank Building, at the street entrance, at 3 P.M. on July 28th.

Before entering this building, he made every effort to ascertain whether or not he was under surveillance.

I thought the foregoing information would be of interest to you.

Yours very truly,

W. H. R.
J. E. L.
J. E. L.
J. E. L.

Department of Justice,
WASHINGTON.

Memo For
[REDACTED]

In going over
the attached file
46-92 I noticed
serials 546 and
546² which refer
to John Lewis
and are not as
I believe a part
of the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] case x
[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-16-85 BY SP4/duf

[REDACTED]

1-2-77

Missing

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-13-01 BY 60322

original notes

My last report showing
telephone directions sent to Lewis from
Washington D.C. about Aug 4
ordering him to direct me to return
to work under old name & to stop stripe

Mentioned in Weekly

8/5/22 - Original notes not sent
to file

[REDACTED]

b7c

July 29-1922

called L. But talked to, telling him Jack had been reg. at the National Hotel in Wash. - yesterday and if L. was in a position to be persuaded pay him as I was up to something.

1200-24 [REDACTED] Dallas - Tex. 4.

can talk with party [redacted] near line

They have not all

They have been in the
business for several
years. I have talked
with the other party
and have heard of
more "send

[redacted] as being [redacted] selling their
 [redacted] down at once, but not to
 [redacted] Lewis said so. Now I said
 he would. [redacted] said he would
 [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/16/02 BY SP-6 BTJ/STP

1.15 PM. Dr. L. called.

in N.Y. [redacted] asked if there was

anything more. said he could give

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-16-95 BY SP4

3640

67C

July 29 - 1932 44-67C
[redacted] Pittsburgh called &
asked if anything was. Mr. L. said
nothing startling. They made him
a prof of at large and he turned
them down. The case will be about
7th in Cleveland.

July 29 Mr. [redacted] called Mr. L.
Mr. L. talked to Mrs. York. Mallon
and then at home on L. I talked
to sec. - no progress on thing. Expect
reply on his letter to President. Mr.
L. said he thinks Hoover feels as if
he were left out. Going to put it
up to him Monday

July 30, 1932

July 30
The Wood reporter called
and said that [redacted] to say



17 June.

100 Over. [REDACTED] J. N. Y. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
John every thing is [REDACTED]
John - [REDACTED] the [REDACTED]
and told him [REDACTED]
and impressed [REDACTED]
difficult situation [REDACTED]
of. Told him the [REDACTED]
confusion would be an agreement
back to condition & the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] - [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] on [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] tried to get [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the [REDACTED] N. Y. yesterday
[REDACTED] of this [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

b7c

100

[redacted]

called for [redacted]

Mrs. Lewis had not [redacted]

breakfast

11:45

7:45

[redacted]

from the [redacted]

room 207

Robert

9:49 p.m.

Columbus Ohio called

[redacted]

saying every thing

looked very successful and that

and if there was anything

could do for Mr. Lewis and his

know - Mr. L. likes [redacted] of the [redacted]

heard every thing from [redacted]

[redacted] said [redacted] thought

operators out on Indianapolis

were being watched -

Mr. L. also [redacted] he was

in conference at the [redacted]

and would have a [redacted]

and [redacted] in this [redacted]

67C

John O. [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

6:25 P.M. [redacted] called from [redacted]
Party on line said [redacted] wanted to talk
but was not there. [redacted] to call again [redacted]
N.Y. Brookville 3, 16.

10:10 P.M. [redacted] called Mr. Lewis
regarding [redacted] situation. Mr. Lewis
refused to talk on matter. [redacted]
asked for main reason of [redacted]
Lewis would not discuss [redacted]

11:30 P.M. [redacted] [redacted]
Mr. Lewis [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] asked for [redacted]
[redacted] L. said [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

b7c

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JH*H



August 8, 1922.

Memorandum for Mr. Burns:

Attached strictly confidential memorandum relates to a telephone conversation between Washington and John L. Lewis at Philadelphia.

Investigation at Washington discloses the fact that the telephone conversation in question took place between Mr. Lewis and one Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation, Department of Labor.

Respectfully,

J. E. D.

MAR 7 - 1924

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/95 BY [signature]

62-2998-23	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 6 1924 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
DIRECTOR	FILE

August 5, 1922.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL:

Mr. Foster, of the Philadelphia office, called on the telephone this A.M., and submitted the following information -

Some unknown party called JOHN L. LEWIS in Washington, D.C., at ~~EXACTLY~~ 9.09 A.M. on this instant and stated to LEWIS the following -

That he (Lewis) should order the men back to work once at the old rate, and that then they could cooperate and go the limit.

The above, according to Mr. Foster, was not in form of a request, but an order.

*Memo. Mr. Bureau
8-8-22 J.H.*

DECLASSIFIED BY *[Signature]*

ON *2/16/46*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE *8-8-22* BY *J.H.*

Instructions: <i>Received from Agent In Charge, Albany.</i>		REPORT MADE BY: <i>[Redacted]</i>		PLACE WHERE MADE: <i>Providence, R.I.</i>	DATE WHEN MADE: <i>July 26, 1922.</i>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <i>7/22-25/22</i>
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED OR NATURE OF MATTER UNDER INVESTIGATION: <i>CONFIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION FOR DIRECTOR BURNS.</i>						FILE NO.: <i>62-2998-24</i>

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 5 1924 P. M.	
[Redacted]	
[Redacted]	

67C
at Providence and Newport, Rhode Island,
Fall River and Boston, Massachusetts,
and Weirs, New Hampshire.

Referring to reports in this matter on the same dates
by Agent In Charge Daly of this office and *[Redacted]* of the
New York Office:-

Agent with Agent In Charge Daly at mid-night on
July 21st left Providence by automobile and arrived at Long Wharf,
Newport, R. I. at 2.20 A. M. Covered passengers leaving the
Steamer Priscilla of the Fall River Line which arrived at Newport
at 3 A. M. Subject did not leave the boat at this place.

Left Newport, R. I. for Fall River, Mass. at 4 A. M.
at which time the boat pulled out and arrived in Fall River at
5 A. M. The boat docked at 5.15. Subject with wife only
came off the boat at 6 A. M., took the 6.15 A. M. train for Boston,
Mass. Agent also took the same train. The subject conversed
with wife only during trip from Fall River to Boston. Arrived at
the South Station in Boston at 8.10 A. M. Subject and wife had
breakfast at the Essex Hotel opposite the South Station. During
the stay at the Essex, which consumed one hour, he made or
received no telephone calls and had conversation with no one other
than his wife.

Subject and wife left at 9.10 A. M. in a taxi and
were followed by Agent to the North Station where he secured a

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Washington 5; New York 1; Providence.

whole drawing-room on car 127 for Weirs, New Hampshire. At this time Agent telephoned Agent In Charge Ietherman of the Boston Office requesting him to communicate with Agent In Charge Daly and make known subject's destination.

Subject and wife, followed by Agent, left Boston at 10 A. M. (standard time) and arrived at Weirs, N. H. at 12.25 P. M. Registered at the New Weirs Hotel directly opposite the railroad station. Subject and his wife were assigned to room 115. Immediately after they registered and while they were taking lunch Agent telephoned Agent In Charge Daly from a pay station away from the hotel advising him of subject's present location and was notified by Agent In Charge Daly that Agent [redacted] of the New York Office was leaving Providence and would arrive at Weirs at 8 P. M.

During the afternoon subject and wife came on the porch of the hotel at 2 P. M. and were engaged in conversation and in reading newspapers until shortly after 3 o'clock when they took a walk about the village. On returning to the hotel at 4 o'clock they remained together on the porch until dinner at 7 P. M. After dinner they again retired to the porch. At 8 o'clock (standard time) Agent [redacted] arrived and relieved Agent, who discontinued at 9.15 P. M.

For details of Sunday and Monday see report of Agent

[redacted] Matter considered closed at this end.

REPORT MADE AT: Washington, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE: 7-21-22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7-20-22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: Re: JOHN L. LEWIS		CONFIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION	
FACTS DEVELOPED:			
<p>At Washington, D.C., and New York.</p> <p>At 2:30 p.m. Agent observed Subject, his secretary and another man going south on 14th Street in a taxi. Agent followed Subject to Raleigh Hotel, where in the lobby Subject met three men at 2:30 p.m. and immediately engaged in conversation. Agent heard Subject make the following statement: "I am standing pat. I am going away today and will return about the middle of next week." Subject talked with the three men until 3:15 p.m., at which time Subject's friends left him.</p> <p>Subject entered the elevator and at 3:20 p.m. came down with two suit cases. Subject and secretary walked through the lobby apparently looking for someone with whom Subject had an appointment. At 3:30 p.m. Subject motioned to his wife and stated to his secretary: "cannot wait any longer". Subject and party took a taxi, arrived at the Union Station at 3:50 p.m. and boarded the Congressional Limited. Subject had a private compartment and dictated to his secretary during their entire trip to New York, where they arrived at 9:25 p.m.</p> <p>Subject and party proceeded to the Pennsylvania Hotel, where at the desk Subject received several telegrams. Agent then turned Subject over to the New York Agents, [REDACTED]</p> <p>Agent returned to Washington, D.C., leaving New York at 12:45, same evening. CLOSED.</p>			
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED: Verbal 7-20	RECORDED & INDEXED Washington 3; Office 1.		<p>62-2998-25</p> <p>BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</p> <p>MAR 6 1924 P.M.</p> <p>U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE</p> <p>HOOVER</p> <p>FILE</p>

62-2998

WJB:Ar

July 26, 1922.

Mr. Mrs. J. Brennan,
P. O. Box 241 City Hall Sta.,
New York City, N.Y.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Ed:

I want you to immediately get all the duplicate copies that you may have concerning the confidential investigation which you have been carrying on and send them all in to me under personal cover as I don't want any duplicates or notes of this in existence.

Daly made a report which I just received from Providence, dated July 25, for July 21-24, 1922. Call him on the telephone and tell him to send all his notes to you. Don't write anything about it.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-2998-26	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 6 1922 P.M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

DECLASSIFIED BY *[Signature]*
ON *7/16/85*

REPORT MADE BY:
JOHN J. DALY.

PLACE WHERE MADE:
PROVIDENCE R. I.

DATE WHEN MADE:
July 25, 1922.

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:
July 21-24.

TITLE OF CASE AND OFFENSE CHARGED ON BASIS OF ENTIRE BUREAU INVESTIGATION:

CONFIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION FOR DIRECTOR BURNS.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS OF OPERATIONS, OFFENSES CHARGED, BASIS AND SUMMARY OF FACTS DISCOVERED, PLANS FORMED, ETC.

MAH 5 1922 P.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

At Providence & Newport, R. I. and Fall River, Mass.

On July 21, 1922 at 11.30 P.M. I received telephonic communication at my home from Special Agent [REDACTED] of New York Office to the effect that three subjects which he described had left New York on the Steamer Priscilla which was due to arrive at Newport, Rhode Island, at 2.45 A. M. on July 22nd. I was instructed to cover said steamer and if subjects landed at Newport to keep them under surveillance. In the event that subjects did not land at Newport and proceeded on the Priscilla to Fall River, Massachusetts, which was its destination, that Fall River would be covered.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/46 BY SP-10

Myself and Agent [REDACTED] proceeded to Newport, R. I. by automobile and met the Priscilla on arrival. Subjects did not land at Newport as we waited until 4 A. M. at which time the Priscilla proceeded to Fall River, Mass. We then proceeded to Fall River in case of some slip-up that this point would not be covered by other Agents. We arrived there at 5 A. M. and at 5.15 A. M. the Priscilla docked. At 6 A. M. subject and his wife came from the steamer and boarded the 6.18 A. M. train for Boston, Mass. As there appeared to be no other Agents covering subjects at Fall River I instructed Agent [REDACTED] to proceed on the same train with subject and his wife and keep them under surveillance and that I would wait and see if the third party came off the steamer later. I waited until 7.30 A.M. at which time

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Washington 3; New York 1; Providence.

JJD/WHD

676

all passengers had come off the Princeton but the third party did not report. I then proceeded to Providence by the N.Y. & N.E. train at Westchester at 9 A. M. About 9.30 A. M. I received a telephone call from Agent Toberman of the Boston Office July 13, 1936 in that Agent [redacted] had communicated with him and requested him to advise me that subject and his wife had purchased tickets from Boston, Mass. to Polts, New Hampshire, and were leaving leaving on the 10 A. M. train for that point; that he [redacted] was going on the same train with them and would communicate with me if he arrived at Polts, N. H. I communicated with Agent Toberman of the New York Office and advised him of the facts and he advised that Agents [redacted] and [redacted] of his office had

arrived at Fall River, Mass. too late to meet the Princeton but would call on me at this office later and that when I heard from Agent [redacted] in New Hampshire to have Agent [redacted] proceed to that point and join [redacted] and to have [redacted] return to N. Y. At 8 P. M. Agent [redacted] called me from Polts, New Hampshire, and advised that subject and his wife had registered at the Hotel Polts, N. H. I instructed him to stay there and keep them under surveillance and that Agent [redacted] would leave Boston on the 5 P. M. train and join him on the arrival at Polts, N. H. at Polts, N. H.

At 8.40 P. M. on July 24th I received word from Agent [redacted] at Boston, Mass. advising me that subject and his wife had arrived at the North Station at Boston from Polts, N. H., and jumped into a taxi-cab and had gotten away from himself and

Confidential investigation for Director Burns.

-3-

Agent [redacted] on account of the taxi in which they, the Agents, were riding, being blocked by traffic; that they learned later that the taxi-cab that subject and his wife were in had taken them to the Back Bay Station (Boston) and in all probability they had left Boston on the S. P. N. train for New York. As this train would arrive in Providence at 4.09 P. M., Agent [redacted] requested me to cover said train at Providence to see if subject and his wife were on same. I covered said train on its arrival in this city and found subject and his wife on Pullman car [redacted] name of car "Parnella". I communicated with the New York Office and advised Agent [redacted] of the facts and requested him to have an Agent meet the train upon its arrival in New York City and cover subjects.

Matter discontinued at this end.

b7c

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7/28/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/26-27/22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: ALDERNEY AVENUE BASILAR (Is code)			
FACTS DEVELOPED: New York and Philadelphia:			
<p>Continuing on the above case, Agent arrived at the Pennsylvania Hotel at 7:00 A.M. Subject left his room accompanied by his wife and entered the Hotel dining room for breakfast. Came out at 8:10 A.M. and went to cashier, paid his bill and returned to his room. At 8:15 A.M. subject left Hotel accompanied by his wife and secretary and proceeded to the Pennsylvania R. R. Station where he boarded the 9:00 A.M. train for Philadelphia in parlor car No. 6, train No. 215. Agent [REDACTED] followed. Agent then returned to Bureau office and was instructed by Agent in charge Brennan to go to 527 Fifth Avenue and get a list of all the names in the building. Agent was not permitted to copy names as it was necessary to obtain permission from the agents of the building. Agent then returned to Bureau office for further instructions.</p> <p>Agent proceeded to the Pennsylvania Station at 7:50 P.M. and joined Agent [REDACTED] for the purpose of keeping subject under surveillance, he being due in New York City at 8:00 P.M., followed by Agent [REDACTED]. Subject left train at 8:05 P.M. accompanied by a man whom Agent [REDACTED] describes in report of same date. They took taxi No. 875-240 at 8:10 P.M. At 8:15 P.M. entered the Harriman National Bank at 60 Wall Street where there was a special officer of the Bank and two other men.</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington (5) New York (1) [REDACTED]		

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/16/00 BY [REDACTED]

MAR 20 - 1924

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECEIVED
MAR 6 1924
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL

HOOVER

FILE

b7c -2-

waiting for subject to arrive. Subject quickly entered the building and all doors were immediately closed and locked.

At 10:05 P.M. subject left Bank, took a hansom cab and proceeded to the Pennsylvania Station, arriving at 10:20 P.M., where he bought tickets and pullman for the 2:00 A.M. train to Philadelphia, Pa.

At 10:40 P.M. subject left Pennsylvania Station and entered the Pennsylvania Hotel, walked around lobby and then took elevator. Agent waited for about an hour in Hotel, then proceeded to the Pennsylvania Station and covered trains.

July 27th: At 12:45 A.M. subject entered Pennsylvania Station and boarded train No. 13, car No. 52, where he had berth lower No. 12. His friend had lower No. 10, car No. 53. Agent had upper No. 9 in car No. 53. Subject conversed until 2:00 A.M. when he retired. Train arrived in Philadelphia at 4:52 A.M. At 7:05 A.M. subject's friend left train. At 7:20 A.M. subject left train, purchased three papers and walked to the Bellevue Stratford Hotel on S. Broad St., Philadelphia, at 7:50 A.M. At 8:40 A.M. he left his room, accompanied by his wife, and entered the Hotel dining room for breakfast. Came out at 9:25 A.M. and returned to his room. At 9:10 A.M. Agent got in touch with Philadelphia office and Agent [redacted] sent Agents [redacted] at 10:00 A.M. to relieve me. Agent then reported to Agent in Charge Foster of the Philadelphia office and was instructed by him to remain for further orders. At 3:45 P.M. Agent was instructed by Agent in Charge Foster to stay at Hotel and if subject did not leave town by seven or eight o'clock to go back to New York. At 4:00 P.M. Agent observed subject in lobby of Hotel interviewing different men who evidently were mine leaders and operators. At

5:40 P.M. subject bought a paper and went up to his room.

Agent discontinued at 7:45 P.M., proceeded to Pennsylvania Station and boarded the 8:00 P.M. train for N. Y. City, arriving at 10:25 P.M. Agent then reported to office and discontinued for the day.

Y. File No. 6275
4253

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: 7/28/22	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 7/26-27/22	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: ALDERNEY AUKLET BASILAR (Is code)			
FACTS DEVELOPED: New York and Philadelphia:			
<p>Continuing on the above case, Agent arrived at the Pennsylvania Hotel at 7:00 A.M. Subject left his room accompanied by his wife and entered the Hotel dining room for breakfast. Came out at 8:15 A.M. and went to cashier, paid his bill and returned to his room. At 8:45 A.M. subject left Hotel accompanied by his wife and secretary and proceeded to the Pennsylvania R. R. Station where he boarded the 9:00 A.M. train for Philadelphia in parlor car No. 6, train No. 215. Agent followed. Agent then returned to Bureau office and was instructed by Agent in charge Brennan to go to 527 Fifth Avenue and get a list of all the names in the building. Agent was not permitted to copy names as it was necessary to obtain permission from the agents of the building. Agent then returned to Bureau office for further instructions.</p> <p>Agent proceeded to the Pennsylvania Station at 7:50 P.M. and joined Agent [REDACTED] for the purpose of keeping subject under surveillance, he being due in New York City at 8:00 P.M., followed by Agent [REDACTED]. Subject left train at 8:05 P.M. accompanied by a man whom Agent [REDACTED] describes in report of same date. They took taxi No. 675-340 at 8:10 P.M. At 8:15 P.M. entered the Harriman National Bank at 527 Fifth Avenue where there was a special officer of the Bank and two other men.</p>			
REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Washington (3) New York (1)		

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/6/83 BY [REDACTED]

MAR 20 - 1924

62-2991-21
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 6 1924
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
HOOVER FILE

ORIGINAL

waiting for subject to arrive. Subject quickly entered the building and all doors were immediately closed and locked.

At 10:05 P.M. subject left Bank, took a hansom cab and proceeded to the Pennsylvania Station, arriving at 10:20 P.M., where he bought tickets and pullman for the 2:00 A.M. train to Philadelphia, Pa.

At 10:40 P.M. subject left Pennsylvania Station and entered the Pennsylvania Hotel, walked around lobby and then took elevator. Agent waited for about an hour in Hotel, then proceeded to the Pennsylvania Station and covered trains.

July 27th: At 12:45 A.M. subject entered Pennsylvania Station and boarded train No. 13, car No. 52, where he had berth lower No. 12. His friend had lower No. 10, car No. 53. Agent had upper No. 9 in car No. 53. Subject conversed until 2:00 A.M. when he retired. Train arrived in Philadelphia at 4:52 A.M. At 7:05 A.M. subject's friend left train. At 7:20 A.M. subject left train, purchased three papers and walked to the Bellevue Stratford Hotel on S. Broad St., Philadelphia, at 7:30 A.M. At 8:40 A.M. he left his room, accompanied by his wife, and entered the Hotel dining room for breakfast. Came out at 9:25 A.M. and returned to his room. At 9:10 A.M. Agent got in touch with Philadelphia office and Agent [redacted] sent Agents [redacted] at 10:00 A.M. to relieve me. Agent then reported to Agent in Charge Foster of the Philadelphia office and was instructed by him to remain for further orders. At 3:45 P.M. Agent was instructed by Agent in Charge Foster to stay at Hotel and if subject did not leave town by seven or eight o'clock to go back to New York. At 4:00 P.M. Agent observed subject in lobby of Hotel interviewing different men who evidently were mine leaders and operators. At

5:40 P.M. subject bought a paper and went up to his room.

Agent discontinued at 7:45 P.M., proceeded to Pennsylvania Station and boarded the 8:00 P.M. train for N. Y. City, arriving at 10:25 P.M. Agent then reported to office and discontinued for the day.

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

15 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

July 29 1922.

**PERSONAL,
CONFIDENTIAL &
NOT FOR THE FILES**

62-2998

file
burns file

Mr. William J. Burns
Director Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing you herewith all reports
and file of confidential matter as requested.

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Brennan
Edward J. Brennan
Special Agent in Charge.

EJB/DD

RECORDED & INDEXED

DECLASSIFIED BY: *[Signature]*
ON: *1-16-95*

MAR 11 1924

62-2998-29

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 6 1924 P.M.	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
HOOVER	WILE

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
MAR 6 1924
DIVISION

W. J. BURNS.
DIRECTOR.



GFR. JR.

b7C

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

62-2998-
August 11, 1922.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

The following information was recently received from the Philadelphia office, which informs me that these conversations took place on either August 2nd or 3rd, their confidential informant failing to date his report -

"At 10.20 A.M. - Washington, D.C. called on the telephone and talked to either Lewis or [redacted] (in all probability it was Lewis) If the Bureau considers it necessary, these telephone messages could be very easily checked up.) The person on the other end of the wire said the strike was now up to MELLON - (meaning of course the Secretary of the Treasury) and that he could settle this if he wanted to - that he has been with the President for four or five days, adding that MELLON is making money out of this thing and that is the reason why the thing is prolonged and that President Harding is trying to make an agreement with MELLON - and if he would only say the word the strike would be settled.

At 10.50 A.M. - The United Press called and [redacted] answered. They wanted to know if MR. LEWIS was going to attend the Labor Conference in Harrisburg and [redacted] said "NO" that Mr. Lewis could not go away.

At 11.05 A.M. - New York called. My informant states it was [redacted] and he evidently talked to LEWIS. It is either LEWIS or [redacted] who answers these calls. The Illinois operators it is reported [redacted] stated would meet in Chicago on Friday, August 4th, and that he, [redacted], would advise Lewis later and that they were getting acceptances from all over, adding Peabody was in back of the thing in the West. My informant states that at this point they received information that Lewis would call [redacted] in afternoon."

MAR 10 1924

Respectfully,

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP4 [signature]*
ON *7/16/85*

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-2998-30	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 6 1924 P. M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	FILE

2998-31
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 22 1924 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

TO ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL COFF:

I have just received the following very interesting information from the Philadelphia office of this Bureau dated July 21, 1924.

The above information was received from Philadelphia, Pa. on July 21, 1924. It is to be a confidential source of information and is connected with a person called the "Red" who is known to be in Indianapolis, Ind. or Cleveland, Ohio.

On the aforementioned date, called the telephone for Rockwell 8225, Chicago, Ill., and was advised that a party at this number would arrive in Philadelphia on Saturday, July 27th, for a conference.

On July 27th (Friday) that everything was all set for Saturday's meeting, when the conference would terminate, and an estimated a strike settlement.

At 9:00 A. M. on July 27th, one "J.L." of Columbus, Ohio, called [redacted] saying everything looked successful there, and asked if he could do anything to help Lewis. Lewis asked if he had heard anything from [redacted] stated that he thought operators in Indianapolis and Illinois were being misled. He told [redacted] that he (Lewis) was holding a conference at the next time and would have a definite answer for him within hours.

2:45 (noon) on July 27th, [redacted] New York City, called Lewis and said -

"Oh, everything is coming fine. I have passed the [redacted] to Mallon and told him it was up to him, and told upon him that it was a very delicate situation. I told him that the result of the [redacted] would be an agreement both to conditions and wages. I will call you later as soon as I [redacted]."

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
ON [redacted]

Lewis tried to get in touch with Mallon while he was in New York yesterday evening.

At 2:35 P.M., on July 27th, [redacted] called from New York and asked Lewis if a settlement of operators was O. K. Lewis replied, "Yes," and stated that he was ready. One [redacted] of Pittsburgh called Lewis and stated that they got the point the Ohio operators made. [redacted] also said that the Illinois Governor wants a conference and agreement secured within 48 or 60 hours.

At 5:45 on July 27th, one [redacted] of Washington, called Lewis. He told him that Messrs. [redacted] were coming over at 10 o'clock in the morning, and that everything in Washington was "breaking O.K."

At 8:35 P. M. on July 27th, [redacted] told Lewis that [redacted] as very influential and Lewis said he would wire to New York as to capabilities.

At 4 P. M. (July 27th P.M.) [redacted] received [redacted] with that everything was working fast. [redacted] said that the Government sources know who [redacted] will agree on date of conference with coal operators breaking up. Expects settlement over night.

At 6:35 P.M. on the 27th, the Harriman National Bank called from New York. The party on the line said, [redacted] was to talk. He is not here now." The party told Lewis to call [redacted] after 7:15 P.M.; New York telephone Brookville 212.

At 10:10 P. M. on July 27th, [redacted] called Lewis regarding the Illinois situation. Lewis refused to talk up the matter. [redacted] asked for the main reason of the strike and Lewis would not discuss the matter.

At 11:30 P. M. (July 27th P.M.) [redacted] called and had a conversation with Lewis.

Yours very truly,

b7c

Director.

FILE DESCRIPTION
BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT JOHN L. LEWIS

FILE NO. 44-845

SECTION NO. EBF

SERIALS 87 enclosure

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD
THIRTEENTH REGION

.....
In the Matter of

THE MINE B COAL COMPANY

and

CASE NO. XIII-C-1486

PROGRESSIVE MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA,
LOCAL UNION #54, Affiliated with the
American Federation of Labor
.....

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This agreement made and entered into this 17th day of February, 1941, by and between The Mine B Coal Company (hereinafter called the Company), Progressive Mine Workers of America, Local Union #54, Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor (hereinafter called the Progressives), and United Mine Workers of America, Local 7469, Affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations (hereinafter called the United), a charge having been filed by the Progressives with the Acting Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, Thirteenth Region, on February 7, 1941, alleging that the Company has engaged in and is now engaging in unfair labor practices within the meaning of Section 9, Subdivision (1) of the National Labor Relations Act, 49 Stat. 447, and whereas the Company denies said charge and states that it has not violated any provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, and whereas the Company, the Progressives and the United desire to settle all matters set forth in the charge and to all other matters arising out of the charge.

IT IS HEREBY

morning of February 22, 1941.

TO THE EMPLOYEES OF THE MINE B COAL COMPANY

You are advised that it is unlawful to fight or carry on any altercations upon these premises. Any violations will be investigated by the Company and the parties guilty will be prosecuted.

The Progressives hereby ask leave of the Acting Regional Director to withdraw its said Charge, with prejudice.

This agreement is subject to the approval of the Acting Regional Director.

THE MINE B COAL COMPANY

By: Lee W. Ensel
Lee W. Ensel - Attorney

PROGRESSIVE MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA,
LOCAL UNION #64, Affiliated with the
American Federation of Labor

By: John R. Kane
John R. Kane - Attorney

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 7469,
Affiliated with the Congress of Industrial
Organizations

By: Walter J. James
Walter J. James - Secy-Treas. District #12

Agreement recommended by
Marion S. Dornham
Marion S. Dornham - Field Examiner

Agreement approved by
Marion S. Dornham
Marion S. Dornham - Acting Regional Director
District #12, Eastern District of Virginia

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

TO : File
FROM : R. E. Ryan

DATE: February 12, 1941

SUBJECT: Mine R. Coal Company - XII-0-1073

Examiner met with representatives of the company, Elshoff, President, Oscar Falsetti, mine boss and Lee Knool, attorney.

Elshoff did most of the talking. He took the position that the company had given up trying to do anything about the warfare around the mine property between the Progressives and the United Mine Workers. He stated that the company property is being ~~impassively~~ patrolled by the sheriff and approximately 11 deputies, and that was as far as the company could go in trying to protect all the employees. He stated that the company could not proceed on the 1937 injunction, for the reason that there was no direct evidence that the Progressives could present, and which the company itself had direct knowledge of, to specifically connect certain UMW employees with the acts that are alleged to have been committed. The company does admit that there have been fights going on recently, but that the company had done everything it could, and was hoping that the election would resolve everything. The examiner cited some of the incidents stated to him earlier this day by the Progressives. Falsetti admitted that those incidents might have happened, but said it was all hearsay with him.

Elshoff took the position that while the company desired peace around the mine and was willing to meet the Board half way if it could, the company definitely was not responsible for any of the acts committed by either members of the Progressives or members of the United Mine Workers. Elshoff stated that he might be willing to post a notice somewhat along the lines of the united agreement. (Please note such in file.) Elshoff stated that such agreement, which from the substance of the agreement was evidently attempted to be negotiated on January 29, was sought by Sheriff Elton, that the company and the United Mine Workers had signed it, but just as representatives of the Progressives were going to sign it William Shaw stated that they had

better discuss it with Lane before signing. Lane then presumably advised that the Progressives had entered into such agreement. (It should be noted from such agreement that it practically was one for an immediate election to be conducted by the Board, rather than the intimidatory acts alleged to be happening around the mine.)

Richoff then went into a history of the Progressives and the United Mine workers with reference to their connection with Mine B, which history has been heretofore reported by Mr. Gluck, Field Examiner, in his numerous reports on Mine B cases.

The examiner stated that he would be making his report to Acting Regional Director Dorfman, and did state that Mr. Dorfman would probably make certain recommendations on the basis of the examiner's report, and that the company should cooperate as much as possible with any recommendations made, so that the situation with regard to the election will be conducted under an environment conducive to quick.

BR/jac

1-1-1-1

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

TO File DATE February 12, 1941

FROM M. S. Ryder

SUBJECT Mine B. Coal Company - XII-6-1455

Examiner conferred this morning with representatives and witnesses for Progressive Mine Workers' Union.

Attorney Kane repeated what he had stated in his letter addressed to the Regional Director of February 5. Kane stated that he did not expect the Board to pursue this case with the object of investigating whether in fact a hearing should be had and a cease and desist order issued. He stated that he merely desired, since the election seemingly was inevitable, that the Board accept his suggestions in his letter of February 5 with regard to having the company post a notice wherein it would be stated that the employees had a right to belong to any labor organization and that the company will negotiate and contract with the organization that wins the election. He stated that if such is done it will remove certain fears in the minds of members of the Progressives, and will allow for a freer election. The investigator stated that he desired to check on incidents alleged to be coercive, which incidents have happened during the past month or so, and determine factually how such connects with the contemplated election to be held in the near future.

Tony Danico, Union, Illinois, President of the Progressives Local at the mine and member of the grievance committee, stated that around February 4 three sets of his tools were stolen, (his boy's, his own and a set of tools of a man who had given them to Tony in payment of a debt). Generally the tools are left in the chambers where the diggers are working. On the day they were stolen Tony was attending a grievance conference. He states that the tools might have been stolen the night before. His son was not present during the following day, while Tony was attending the grievance conference, because an apprentice is not allowed to work in a mine while the person to whom he is apprenticed is not working. Tony complained of the loss of the tools to mine owner Joe Falsetti. Falsetti said he couldn't do anything about it. Tony later went through the mine looking for his tools and then sought

a permit from Falsetti to look for them. Falsetti would not grant him this permit. (Miners are not allowed to go through the mine except by special permits.)

William Shew, Route 7, Springfield, a member of the grievance committee, stated that on January 13 he was threatened by the UMWA employees George Willaford and Hecklebeck. He was told by these men to stay out of the mine that day. Shew complained to Falsetti. Falsetti said that there was nothing he could do about it.

again

On January 14 they threatened Shew. Again Shew complained to Falsetti and Falsetti said that he couldn't do anything.

On January 15 Shew came to work and found all of his clothes torn and slashed. He said that three other Progressive miners found their clothes treated in a similar fashion that day.

Several of the men stated that Lansky, a United Mine worker who was discharged by the company some time ago, was visiting mine property each morning and was soliciting for Progressive miners. The Progressives' grievance committee had complained to the company on numerous occasions about Lansky's presence, but Falsetti took the position that there was nothing he could do about it, that he had the protection of the sheriff and a number of deputies present, and that they were supposed to keep off of company property any men who were not employees of the company.

On January 29 seven Progressives were beaten in and around the wash room, while the sheriff's deputies were in other parts of the company's property.

Steve Illieff, 3229 East Knox, Springfield, testified that he was hit by William Sirtout, a UMWA employee.

Vincent Antonassi states that he was hit by some UMWA employee when he wasn't looking. He does not know who hit him. Shew, who states that he was present in Falsetti's office at the time of these beatings, stated that he complained to Falsetti. Falsetti went out to investigate and told Shew that there was nothing he could do about these beatings, that he had the protection of the sheriff's deputies and they were responsible for protecting all of the men on company property.

Kane states that starting in around February 4, and 61 Progressive employees did not go to work because of the fear of being beaten up. Kane has sent the company mimeographed letters (note copy in file) stating either that the employees were afraid to go to work or that they were ill, (such for the purpose of not allowing the company's two-day unexcused leave of absence rule to apply.)

Frank Seilers, Divernan, Illinois, a Progressive union check weighman, states that shortly after he made up certain tonnage sheets on January 31 ~~that~~ at the company office he went out on mine property and was looking up at the tipple when some man whom he does not know, but whom he understands is O'Connor, a UMWA employee, sided up to him, and before he knew it hit him in the face. He states that Falsetti, prior to that time, had walked around in the vicinity and had gone back into his office; also, the sheriff's deputies were in other parts of the company property.

James V. Schneider, Riverton, Illinois, states that about four weeks ago Ed Hecklebeck, in the presence of Oscar and Jack Falsetti (Oscar is the mine manager and Jack Falsetti is the top boss) said to Schneider, "Schneider, you've been inciting trouble for a long time and you are going to get it." Also, a short time thereafter, Bohannon, leader of the UMWA in the mine, threw a lighted cigarette into Schneider's face. Schneider reported this to Falsetti and Falsetti stated that all employees could be protected while the men were on top of the mine, but not down below.

It should be stated here that these various incidents will be taken up tomorrow in the Federal court, as the Progressive Workers have invoked the 1937 injunction obtained by the company, and a hearing will be held tomorrow on a rule to show cause as to why the UMWA may not be held in contempt of that injunction.

Kane indicated that there were many more of these incidents that have happened in the past month or so, but that these were samples of the various types of intimidation going on. Kane stated that while it could not be proved that the company participated in these acts, and the United Mine Workers were going acting as agents for the company, nevertheless the company by acquiescing in such and taking no action, was really ratifying these intimidatory acts. Kane stated that the company could revoke the 1937 injunction if it so desired and that the company, using the defense of having sheriff's deputies on mine property was really not a defense in good faith, as it was at the request of the Progressives that the sheriff's deputies were placed around mine property. Kane stated that what he desired was the notice, as mentioned hereinbefore, and he thought that it might have the effect of having employees freer to vote as they desired. Kane's theory is that if these coercive incidents continue employees may not vote as they desire, but may vote for the United Mine Workers, so that all this would be stopped if the United Mine Workers became the exclusive bargaining agent. The examiner stated that he would report his findings to the Acting Regional Director.

MSR/jac

44-388

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

TO File DATE February 12, 1941

FROM M. S. Ryder

SUBJECT Mine B Coal Company - XIII-C-1455

Examiner met this afternoon with Bohannon, Hecklebeck, James and William Lanaky, all of the United Mine Workers.

These men flatly and blankly denied any of the acts cited as by the Progressives to the examiner this day. James, who is secretary of the Illinois district, stated that Lanaky was out on company property with his permission and the company's consent, to collect dues of employees, because the UMWA did not have a checkoff. The men claimed that Lanaky had not been around company property for the last three weeks, but was working in a trucking mine around Calasburg. Lanaky stated that he did go out to company property practically every day, mainly to transport men to and from work, for which he received remuneration in the form of gasoline. He also stated that he was trying every day to get a job from the company. He denied any intimidation or coercion, but admitted that he did solicit membership for the UMWA while he was out on company property. Hecklebeck and Bohannon denied engaging in any intimidatory acts, and stated that it was their opinion the Progressives were bent on beating up their own members, which members were starting to lean toward the UMWA, and that after such beatings the Progressives were intimidating these members to testify that the UMWA men were beating them up. James took the position that the Board had nothing to fear about the holding of a free election. He stated that the UMWA was intending to cooperate with the Board, and that the day of the election will be one of peace and quietude. James cited other instances which Mr. James Clark, Field Examiner, had recited in his reports heretofore.

MJR/jes

At a joint conference held at the Mine office on the morning of January 29th by and between the representatives of Local Union #54 of the Progressive Miners of America and representatives of Local #7469, United Mine Workers of America, the Sheriff of Sangamon County, Harry Wilson, and representatives of The Mine "B" Coal Co. the following agreement was reached as a result of this meeting.

It is mutually agreed to by and between the parties hereto that a request for immediate election to be held under the Auspices of National Labor Relations Board be held to determine who shall be the designated agent to bargain with the Company for the production and maintenance employees at Mine "B".

It is further understood that all employees regardless of Union affiliations shall have equal rights without prejudice to continue their employment at Mine "B" as given to them under the Wagner Labor Act.

Progressive Miners of America
Local #54

Sheriff of Sangamon County

The Mine "B" Coal Company

Ernest E. Hoff
President

James F. Hallett
Superintendent

United Mine Workers of America
Local #7469

Joe A. Lawrence

Chas. Bohannon

_____, 1941

MINE B COAL COMPANY
Springfield, Ill.

Attention: Oscar Falcetti

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that for several months last past I have been intimidated to such an extent that I am afraid to go to work for fear of losing my life or of receiving great bodily injury. You are advised that on many occasions during the past few months I have been threatened and intimidated, and that I am convinced that my life is in danger if I return to work. I am certain that the company will appreciate the fact that these threats that have been made are not idle gestures, because many of the other employees have been assaulted and beaten unmercifully. I have been employed at Mine B Coal Company for many years. I want my job there, and if it were not for this intimidation, I would be working today. It seems that at the present time, neither the Company nor the law enforcing officials can give an employee protection. I am therefore remaining away from work until such time as law and order can be established and protection assured the employees.

I respectfully insist that I have a job at Mine B Coal Company, and that as soon as law and order is established, I be given my old working place. I have no intention of securing work elsewhere and expect to request my job as soon as protection is assured the employees.

Very truly yours,

TO ALL EMPLOYEES OF MINE B WHO ARE INTERESTED
IN PRESERVING BAME AND FILE UNIONISM:

Greetings:

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered an election at the Mine B Coal Company. Since 1933, the miners of Illinois have been fighting for clean unionism. In that fight 31 men have given up their lives and 36 others have been compelled to serve prison sentences.

Since the spring of 1937, the employees of Mine B Coal Company have set an example of solidarity. Subjected to abuse, assaults, intimidation, and at times even starvation, they have always adhered to the principles upon which the organization was founded. The loyalty of these employees is now to be tested again. In spite of all they have been forced to endure, we are convinced that they are not yet willing to give up the fight and submit to the iron rule of Dictator John L. Lewis.

The employees of the Mine B company have had an example of the dictatorial methods employed by the United Mine Workers during the past few months. Do you want to work and remain under their domination throughout the years to come? If not, you will now have a chance to again prove to the world that Progressive Mine Workers will never stop fighting for the principles of clean unionism and to reassure the membership that those who have given up their lives in the cause of labor have not died in vain.

We give to you the assurance that when the Progressive Mine Workers are again certified by the Labor Board, the entire force of the International and District P.M.W. of A., as well as the State Federation of Labor and the Springfield Federation of Labor who lately pledged their full support to the Mine B Progressive miners, will be squarely behind you, and that a contract will be secured and entered into promptly protecting the employees of Mine B. Vote your real sentiments and we have no doubt of the result.

Fraternally yours,

John Eckhardt
President, L.U. No. 63, P.M.W. of A.

Jim Heck
President, District No. 1, P.M.W.A.

Sam M. Berman
President, Springfield Federation of Labor

Feb 5, 1941

MIKE & COAL COMPANY
Springfield, Illinois

Attention: Oscar Falcetti

Dear Sir:

I have been away from work for sometime because I was assaulted and beaten by members of the United Mine Workers. I have been threatened and intimidated to such an extent that I am afraid my life is in danger if I return to work. I respectfully insist that I have a right to my job and have a right to work without fear of molestation. You are hereby notified that as soon as law and order is established at the mine, I expect to apply for and secure my old job.

Joseph C. Dedman
XC

United States of America
BEFORE THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

PERSON

In the Matter of

~~MINE B COAL COMPANY, a corporation~~
and

~~PROGRESSIVE MINE WORKERS OF
AMERICA, LOCAL UNION #84~~

Date filed _____, 193__

CHARGE

Pursuant to Section 10 (b) of the National Labor Relations Act, the undersigned hereby charges that

~~Mine B Coal Company, a corporation~~
has engaged in and is engaging in unfair labor practices within the meaning of Section 8, subsections (1) and of said Act, in that

said Company has acquiesced in acts of coercion and intimidation on the part of members of Local Union #7469, United Mine Workers of America against members of Local Union #84, Progressive Mine Workers of America, and has wholly neglected and failed to protect the members of Local Union #84, Progressive Mine Workers of America from assaults and intimidation.

Mine B Coal Company and its agents and representatives have stood idly by while members of United Mine Workers have intimidated, threatened and assaulted members of Local Union #84, Progressive Mine Workers of America, and have failed and refused to punish, penalize or discharge those guilty of aforesaid acts of intimidation and assaults.

Mine B Coal Company has permitted members of Local Union #7469, United Mine Workers of America and outside organizers to threaten, abuse, intimidate and assault members of Local Union #84, Progressive Mine Workers of America, and has acquiesced in a campaign of intimidation and terrorism that has been conducted on the mine property.

Mine B Coal Company has interfered with, coerced and restrained members of Local Union #84, Progressive Mine Workers of America in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in section 7 of the National Labor Relations Act.

The undersigned further charges that said unfair labor practices are unfair labor practices affecting commerce within the meaning of said Act.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this _____ day of _____,

193__ At _____

Name and address of person or labor organization making the charge. (If made by a labor organization, give also the name and official position of the person acting for the organization.)

~~PROGRESSIVE MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL
UNION #84~~

B Y *

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Progressive Mine Workers of America

Affiliated With American Federation of Labor

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

LEGAL STAFF

JOHN R. KANE, General Counsel
508 Ridgely-Farmers Bank Building, Springfield, IllinoisJOHN P. MADDEN
508 Ridgely-Farmers Bank Building, Springfield, IllinoisC. C. DREMAN
1st National Bank Bldg.
Belleville, IllinoisD. W. JOHNSTON
Attorney-at-Law
Taylorville, Illinois

February 5, 1941

Regional Director
Thirteenth Region, National Labor Relations Board
Midland Bldg.
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith original and four copies of charge of unfair labor practice by Local Union #54, Progressive Mine Workers of America, which I wish you would please file.

A copy of this charge, together with a copy of this letter, is being mailed direct to the National Labor Relations Board in Washington.

This charge is not being filed merely for the purpose of delaying the action of the National Labor Relations Board in other matters now pending before it. In explanation of our reasons for filing this charge at this time, we wish to call your attention to the fact that due to intimidation and assaults on the part of members of the United Mine Workers, many of the members of the Progressive Mine Workers of America are even afraid to go to work. Only yesterday, sixty-one men failed to go below because of fear of receiving great bodily injury. Day after day, great numbers have remained away from work. In the representation hearing, and in the oral arguments before the Board in Washington, we took the position that the petition of the United Mine Workers should be dismissed. We do not wish to be understood as altering or changing our position. However, if the National Labor Relations Board feels that an election must be held, may we suggest that the Regional Director or the Board send to Springfield a wholly disinterested representative or agent who has heretofore formed no opinion in regard to the merits of the controversy for the purpose of investigating the charge herein filed.

May we suggest that this representative informally call together all parties, including officials of Mine B Coal Company and officials of the United Mine Workers, and that he inform all parties involved that intimidation and assaults of every kind and character must be stopped, and the effects thereof cease, before an election is conducted.

Regional Director

-2-

February 5, 1941

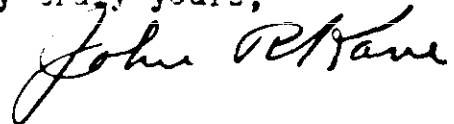
May we further suggest that the operator be required to post a notice upon the mine property to the effect that the employees have a perfect right to belong to any organization that they see fit, and that he, the employer, will negotiate and contract with any labor organization certified by the Board.

May we further suggest that the operator instruct all employees who are remaining away from work because of intimidation to return to their employment without prejudice.

Frankly, we are not so much concerned about obtaining another cease and desist order against the Company ~~as~~ we do not believe another order would clear the atmosphere or make the situation better.

We do, however, want the intimidation stopped, and the employees convinced that they are at perfect liberty to belong to any organization they see fit. We therefore, in good faith, submit to the Board the suggestions herein contained, and hope that they may be put into force and effect in the event that the Board feels that an election ~~may~~ be held.

Very truly yours,



JOHN R. KANE

JRK:ome

Howard LeBaron
Acting Secretary

January 7, 1941

G. L. Patterson
Director, 18th Region

Mine B Coal Company
Case Nos. C-854 and XIX-C-1345

This memorandum constitutes a partial reply to Mrs. Stern's recent memorandum requesting additional information and also a report of events and developments in this case during the last few days.

The importance of the Mine B cases cannot be over emphasized in view of the recent occurrences which will be enumerated hereinafter.

At the time the United filed its petition for certification, the President of the United Mine Workers stated that Mine B was the "key" to the affiliation of coal miners throughout the State of Illinois. A day or two later when the Progressives filed their charge and the request for contempt proceedings their General Counsel made the same observation.

Representatives of both the United and the Progressives advised me approximately a week or ten days before Mrs. Stern's memorandum reached me that the Board was going to request me to make further investigation.

On December 27, 1940, Mr. Edmundson, President of the United, called me and stated that he had on that date written a letter to Mine B stating that the United represented an overwhelming majority of the employees, that he had instructed officers of the local union at Mine B to close their charter as of January 18th and that unless all employees were on that date members of the United, the United employees would not permit non-members thereof to go to work. Edmundson further stated that his reason for this action was that negotiations open March 1st for new contracts with the Coal Producers Association of Illinois and that he was not going to tolerate a mine of the size of Mine B operating as an open shop mine. Edmundson further stated that unless Mine B executed a closed shop contract with the United, he would cause the mine to be closed. I advised Mr. Edmundson that I had received instructions from the Board to make a further investigation and that such investigation would be immediately made, and requested Mr. Edmundson to withhold taking any drastic action until a further report could be made to the Board.

On Saturday, December 20th, Mr. Elshoff, owner of Mine B, called me from Springfield to report that he had received an ultimatum from Mr. Edmundson. Mr. Elshoff stated that he knew, or felt reasonably positive, that the United did represent a majority, but that he was advising Edmundson that he could not recognize the United by reason of the decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the old case. Elshoff pointed out the reason for his conviction that the United represented an overwhelming majority. In a recent referendum vote for the election of officers in both the Progressive and United locals at Mine B, 54 ballots were cast for officers in the Progressive local and 252 votes were cast for officers in the United local. Mr. Elshoff stated also that he was extremely fearful of an outbreak of violence and that he was also convinced that the United could close the mine. - Mr. Elshoff expressed the belief that the only solution to the existing controversy would be an election.

I advised Mr. Elshoff that we were going to make a further investigation within the next few days and that we would be as expeditious in doing so as practicable.

On the afternoon of December 23rd Mr. Edmundson called at the office. He repeated the contents of his letter to Mr. Elshoff. Mr. Edmundson expressed the opinion that Mr. Elshoff was hopeful that the Board would institute contempt proceedings because that would operate to delay recognition of the United. Edmundson also stated that in his opinion Elshoff is supported in his endeavor to operate on an open shop basis by other mine operators. By reason of this opinion on the part of Mr. Edmundson, he stated that he had concluded that the action which he took and which he contemplates taking was his only alternative. He stated that he would much prefer to see Mine B closed than to go into negotiations with other coal operators with Mine B operating on an open shop basis.

In Mr. Elshoff's telephone conversation of December 20th he pointed out that he had been bargaining collectively with labor organizations for twenty years and was manifestly disturbed by the prevailing situation.

In order to obtain the additional information suggested under item (1) of Mrs. Stern's memorandum we caused letters to be sent on December 20th to all new employees requesting them to appear in the Civil Service Room of the United States Post Office in Springfield on Friday and Saturday, January 3rd and 4th, to be interviewed. Field Examiners Clark and Ryder were sent to Springfield on January 2nd. The results of their investigation will be hereinafter outlined.

On December 31st one of the active Progressive members was severely beaten in the mine. The events surrounding this incident are as follows.

Gedman was working in an entry with two members of the Progressive Pitt Committee. At about noon a telephone call was received at the mine that the two Progressive Pitt Committee members were wanted immediately at Progressive Headquarters. Word was sent to the two members of the Pitt Committee who immediately left their work. About a half hour later a haul driver found Gedman wandering up and down the entry without a light mumbling to himself, and bleeding profusely. He was taken to a hospital where he is now confined and examination disclosed that his arm is broken in two places and that he has a concussion of the brain. A United member by the name of Baumgartner was working in another entry approximately 1800 feet away. The General Counsel of the Progressives sought to have Gedman sign an affidavit for the issuance of a warrant for Baumgartner. Gedman, the strike victim, refused. John Grah, a member of the executive board of the Progressives, signed an affidavit and Baumgartner was arrested on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. Baumgartner has entered a plea of not guilty to the charge. The United members in the mine contend that it would have been physically impossible for Baumgartner to have committed the act with which he is charged, that it would have been necessary for him to walk out of his entry into the main entry and back into the entry in which Gedman was working. Moreover, the United members maintain that on the previous day Gedman had approached a United member and asked him for an application card in the United, that the United man had only two cards, both of which had been signed. It is the United's theory that the telephone call to the two Progressive Pitt Committeemen working with Gedman was planned and that the two Progressive Pitt Committeemen committed the assault on Gedman who had on the previous day volunteered to join the United. They contended also that the Progressives planned the entire assault for the purpose of accusing some United member of doing it. Gedman claims that he was struck over the head from behind with a pick handle and that as he turned and raised his arms to protect himself the assailant struck him twice on the arm, resulting in a compound fracture. Whether Gedman knows more than he has stated still remains a mystery.

On January 2nd the officials of Mine B being fearful of an outbreak of violence, requested the Sheriff to station guards at the mine. The Sheriff complied and since that time there have been seven deputies constantly on mine property. The placing of seven deputy sheriffs at the mine precipitated a threat from Edmundson that unless the guards were removed he would strike the mine.

On January 3rd the Sheriff requested Examiner Clark to meet with him and Counsel for Mine B for the purpose of reporting the result of a meeting which the Sheriff had had with a committee of the United, a committee of the Progressives, and the Mine Superintendent at the mine. The Sheriff stated to Examiner Clark that the Progressive Pitt Committee at the mine stated to him that they were willing to have the Board conduct an election. The United Committee immediately stated that the officers of

The Progressives would not permit an election to be held. The Sheriff expressed the opinion that the only solution to the dispute was an immediate election by secret ballot. Thereafter Examiner Clark contacted Mr. Kane, General Counsel for the Progressives and the Progressive Officers. The Progressive General Counsel and Officers flatly refused to consent to an election under any circumstances. While Mr. Clark was in the Progressive office, Mr. Kane, General Counsel, called me to inform me his refusal to consent to an election and stated that something had to be done to eliminate the effects of the alleged intimidation before an election could be conducted.

On January 1st Edmundson, President of the United, advised Examiner Clark that he had definitely decided to call a strike on January 17th if Mine B had not by that time recognized the United as the exclusive bargaining agent. However, Mr. Edmundson told Clark that he would on January 18th call a holiday throughout the Springfield area of all other United mines. Edmundson further stated that he had called a meeting of all the local officers of United Mines in the Springfield area covering two or three counties. Edmundson intimated that if the foregoing plan of strategy was not productive of results he might thereafter call a holiday throughout the state. There exists, of course, the possibility, that the United may follow the example of the Progressives some years ago and picket all Progressive Mines throughout the State of Illinois.

A rumor is rampant among the Mine B employees that the United contemplates the action it does for the reason that the Court has had this case for fourteen months. Presumably the United Officers and responsible for this rumor. It has been fourteen months since the Mine reopened, but the petitions and charges were not filed until August of 1940.

On January 2, 1941, the General Counsel of the Progressives employed the attorney who represented the Progressive Mines that were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, and thereupon the Progressives went into the District Court and asked the Court to enforce an injunction obtained by Mine B against the Progressives. The Court issued a citation in contempt against four United Mines working at Mine B. Joe Dugardner, Ed Backsholt, William Laseky (Laseky was discharged about 90 days ago by reason of his activity at the mine) and Charles Bohannon, President of the United Mine B Local. The District Attorney, learning that Examiner Clark was in Springfield, called Clark. The District Attorney expressed grave fears of open warfare. He indicated also that the time was very opportune for the reason that there is presently no state militia in the State of Illinois and that recently 100 members of the Illinois State Police force resigned. The District Attorney left Saturday Night for Washington. January 4, 1941, and announced that he was requesting the Federal Bureau of Investigation to come into the Mine B situation. The District Attorney advised Clark that he had written a letter to the Attorney General requesting the participation in the controversy of the FBI, stated that it was his belief that a showing of all the Mines in Illinois was imminent, and that in

in view of the importance of the Illinois Coal industry, the defense program in the State of Illinois might be seriously affected.

Yesterday, January 6th, the Governor of Illinois wrote a letter to Edmundson stating that nothing would deter him "from the use of the forces of State Government to bring about a settlement if the mine unions failed to keep their pledge." The pledge to which the Governor referred was one that the two unions would settle all their differences in a peaceful way. Edmundson replied to the Governor by asking the Governor "to conduct a secret poll of miners...to determine which of the two unions represents a majority...and to avert possible open clash between the rival factions." I am attaching some newspaper items appearing in Springfield newspapers during the last few days dealing with the subject matter hereinbefore discussed as well as a newspaper clipping from this morning's Chicago Tribune outlining the exchange of correspondence between the Governor of the State and Edmundson.

In order to obtain first hand information respecting item (1) of Mrs. Stern's memorandum, Examiners Clark and Ryder interviewed and obtained affidavits from 24 employees of Mine B who are the employees alleged by the Progressives to have been hired pursuant to the alleged plan of discrimination. Mr. Clark is today completing his check of the Progressive membership rolls and a report on that will be transmitted in a day or two. In view of the urgency and intensity of this situation I concluded that the information thus far obtained should be transmitted for the Board consideration and analysis.

We have undertaken to classify these affidavits in order to facilitate the Board's consideration thereof. Group No. 1 consists of 21 employees hired as apprentices. The original affidavits are hereto attached. In connection with the Board's consideration of this group, the Board's attention is directed to the file and our previous reports covering the difference in policy between the Progressive Miners and the United Miners on the subject of employing apprentices. The Progressives claim there is no difference in their respective policies. The United claims that the Progressives have in practice adhered to the policy of not permitting apprentices to be hired until all unemployed Progressive Miners are at work. The United on the other hand permits the employment of apprentice miners so long as the person to whom the apprentice is attached is a close relative. There is no doubt but that the United used this as a campaign measure and there is no doubt that the United organizers undertook to convince Progressive members who had sons that were not working that if such Progressive members would join the United their sons would be given jobs as apprentices by reason of the policy in the two organizations. Mr. Clark is presently checking the Progressive membership rolls to ascertain whether the persons to whom these twenty-four employees were apprenticed were Progressive members, and the time when they were last a Progressive member in good standing.

In the second group are 8 affidavits. The employees covered by the affidavits in this group apparently had no union affiliation at the time they were employed by Mine B. Deloy Deibel was a top foreman at the Virden Mine which is a Progressive Mine, before being employed at Mine B. Jack Jones never belonged to either the United or the Progressive prior to his employment at Mine B. Fred Friedman worked at a Springfield, Illinois hotel and secured his job by applying directly to Mr. Elbert George Dampney, Jr. works on the Standard Sugar Railroad Trucks at Mine B and does not come under the jurisdiction of either the United or the Progressives. Angus Towhells worked at a non-union mine prior to being employed at Mine B. He had been a member of the United in 1935 but has not belonged to any union since and it will be recalled that the Progressives came into existence in 1938. Percy Marchbanks worked at a non-union mine immediately prior to being employed at Mine B. Denty Friesman was employed at a non-union mine before going to work at Mine B. Isaac Williams worked at the Bryanaddy Mine, non-union, at the time he was employed at Mine B. (It might be mentioned that the Bryanaddy Mine has since those proceedings started been organized by the United and is now under closed shop agreement.)

In the third group are 10 affidavits. These affidavits have been placed in a separate group for the reason that the Progressive Mine Workers came into existence in 1938. The employees in this group appear to have worked last in a mine prior to the existence of the Progressive Miners organization.

The fourth group of affidavits cover three employees. Each of these three individuals previously worked at Mine B.

The next group of affidavits cover 10 now employees. Joe Eiel was employed at the Edinburg Coal Company, a Progressive Mine, prior to going to work at Mine B. Marie Smagarsky worked at the Dandlert Coal Company, a Progressive Mine before going to work at Mine B. E. F. Carter also worked at the Dandlert Coal Company, a Progressive mine before going to work at Mine B. Peter Pothas worked at Panther Creek No. 3 Mine, a Progressive mine before going to work at Mine B. The following employees before going to work at Mine B had last been employed at mining in the old west mine of the Panther Creek Coal Company, a Progressive Mine: Vincent Chapuis, John Dantel, Joe Vance, Floyd Golden, Gustav Passon, and Odeberg Priesling.

There are 27 affidavits in the last group. The employees in this group appear from the affidavits to be identified more or less with the United Mine Workers. However, a brief comment regarding some of them might be helpful. With respect to Edward Bremer, it will be noted that he was a tenant of Frank Jones who is a Foreman at Mine B. Four of these affidavits, to wit, Joseph Tomera, Earl Land, and Hanson last worked at a non-union mine before going to work at Mine B. Nine of these affidavits are of employees who state in answer to question 8 that they did not belong to either the Progressives or the United at the time they last went to work

For Mine B. In this group are the following: Day, Mile, Elvey, Goshman, Gosh, Pennington, Shuman, Wade, Willford. Four of this group of 25 are affiliates of employees who had in the past worked at the Jefferson Mine of which Paleotti, the Superintendent of Mine B, was Superintendent up until the Jefferson Mine closed. The Jefferson Mine was favorably. Klueff, the owner of Mine B was receiver, and for a time Paleotti, the Superintendent acted as agent of the receiver in the capacity of Superintendent of the Jefferson Mine. The remaining 11 affiliates in this group of 25 require no special comment.

Referring further to item (1) of Mrs. Stern's memorandum, it is my opinion that perhaps the persons to whom the 24 apprentices were assigned should be interviewed, but by reason of the urgency of this matter, it is not presently being done inasmuch as we have the statements of the individuals hired.

The Board's attention is connected with its consideration of the attached affidavits. It respectfully directed to previous reports and the affidavits of Mr. Paleotti. This reference is made for the reason that Paleotti fully and voluminously denies ever having acted as an employer of any union affiliation was, and the further fact that Paleotti did require of employees what previous mining experience they may have had. Mine B would, of course, argue from this that Paleotti hired many people who had not been employed at that as a non-union mine, a Progressive mine, or had not worked in any mine since the Progressive Mine came into existence.

A further comment is perhaps appropriate with regard to item (1) of Mrs. Stern's memorandum. The suggestion is made that further investigation be made of those individuals where a promise was made that a particular individual would be hired or some number of his family would be hired if he joined the United Mine Workers. A careful check of these alleged statements indicates that such promises were made as a part of the United's organizing campaign by United Mine Workers. We have not been able to establish any connection between these statements and the company. Such promises related principally to individuals in connection with the employment of some of miners as apprentices. The difference in policy between the two organizations respecting apprentices is stated above. The United Mine Workers assumed that making such promises were interrogated by Employer G. L. and myself, and attention is called to the denials by the United Mine Workers of having made the statements and their denial that any act from the company authorized the making of such statements.

There is no instance where a Progressive Mine alleges that a United Mine Worker told him that a Superintendent Paleotti had asked the United Mine Worker to approach the Progressive Mine Worker. This statement is denied by Paleotti and is similarly denied by the United Mine Worker.

Another factor which should be considered in connection with the vigor of the campaign waged by the United is the fact that Edmondson, President of the United Mine Workers, assisted in obtaining paroles for the convicted Progressive Miners who recently got out of jail. Edmondson's participation in their parole is confirmed by the United States District Attorney.

With respect to item (2) of the memorandum, the observation is made that Elshoff did not deny the statements attributed to him by Kane that he, Elshoff, would never sign an agreement with the Progressives and would do what he could to destroy them. Elshoff flatly denied that he ever stated that he would not sign a contract and flatly denies that he threatened to destroy the Progressives. It may be that this denial was overlooked in Clark's original report. Elshoff had orally denied these two statements to Examiner Clark and myself prior to the preparation of Mr. Clark's report. Affidavits covering these statements were not submitted until October 6th or 7th by Mr. Elshoff, Mr. Falsetti, and Mr. Ensel, Attorney for Mine B. These original affidavits are in the file which was forwarded to the Board in connection with the appeal from my refusal to issue a complaint. I suggest that the affidavits of Elshoff, Falsetti and Ensel be referred to. These affidavits are dated October 8, 1940 and in consequence were not attached to the report of October 6th.

With respect to the allegation regarding the refusal to sign an agreement, the Progressives made a claim in April of 1940 that Mine B was not bargaining in accordance with the charter. Pursuant to the request of the Progressives, Examiners Leiserson and Williams made an investigation, and a few days thereafter in the month of April, 1940, Examiner Leiserson and myself met with Mr. Elshoff and his Attorney and Mr. Kane and his Committee. Mr. Elshoff stated in our presence at that time that he had not at any time refused to sign an agreement and was then ready to sign an agreement. I asked him in the presence of the Progressive Committee whether he would then sign an agreement with the Progressives covering all items that had then been agreed upon and he stated that he would. Kane, Counsel for the Progressives, diverted the conversation into the question of a closed shop and the check off. Elshoff did decline to sign an agreement providing for a closed shop and check off, stating that he had previously gotten himself into trouble by signing a closed shop agreement. I therefore do not believe that there is any inconsistency in Elshoff's position. Kane does claim that Elshoff refused to sign an agreement, that Elshoff made the foregoing statement, and regards the minutes of the most recent negotiations as evidence of an agreement on the points covered by the minutes.

With further reference to item (2) regarding bargaining, the Board's attention is again directed to the affidavits in the file in Washington of Falsetti and Elshoff. Falsetti verbally and in these affidavits has stated that he is always told representatives of the United Mine Workers when they appeared at his office that they appeared only as

representative of an individual who had a grievance and that he was not recognizing the United as a bargaining agent. The United Mine Workers, particularly the President of the Mine B Local, at the time we have interviewed him, has complained that Pilschke refused to recognize him in anything but an individual capacity in the presence of members of the Pitt Committee of the Progressives. However, as the new employees, who are the subject of the charge, were being hired, Pilschke furnished the Progressives with a list of each of the new men hired when they went to work and did not furnish such a list to the United. Pilschke met daily with the Progressive Pitt Committee. He vigorously maintains that he only discussed individual grievances with any representative of the United Local.

One further observation should be made on the question of signing a closed shop agreement. Bishop declined a closed shop and check off feature. The Progressives maintain that they could not sign anything but a closed shop agreement by reason of the reaction that might be had in other quarters. Upon this point we raised during the negotiations Bishop produced a contract which the Progressives had signed in either Kentucky or West Virginia which did not contain the closed shop and check off features.

One last point appears to arise regarding the good faith of Mine B's bargaining on the question of "dirty coal funds". There have been numerous discussions between Mine B and the Progressives on this point. Under a closed shop agreement the money deducted and placed in the "dirty coal fund" is turned over to the union having the closed shop agreement. In this case Bishop has made several suggestions regarding the disposition of this fund to the Progressives. The money is held in escrow in a special fund. Bishop is ready to pay it out, but he refuses to do so in view of the dispute regarding representation. Bishop agreed to turn over the money to the Progressives if the Progressives agreed to use it for the benefit of any employee of the mine. Another such employee was a member of the Progressives at the United. But the Progressives declined to do. It is apparently a privilege of the employees organization to use the money from dirty coal for death benefit and for other charitable purposes for union members under closed shop agreement. The situation therefore with respect to the dirty coal funds is that the money is being held by the company and a dispute on the method of distribution exists.

I am not sure whether or not the controversy regarding "dirty coal funds" is already stated in Clark's report. The check wagon is not an employee of the operator. The check wagon is employed by the men. The controversy arises where a closed contract exists. In this instance the Progressives hired a check wagon. After a time the Progressives instructed the check wagon, who was being paid by the Progressives, not to check the weights of coal mined by United members. Under the law of the State of Illinois a person was permitted employees to have a check wagon if they so desire. Because of the dispute the United members

insisted upon employing their own check weighman because the check weighman employed by the Progressives refused to check their coal. The man who weighs the coal is, of course, an employee of the mine. The check weighman is the employee of the miners who checks the weights recorded by the weighman. For further enlightenment on this point your attention is directed to the letter of Mr. Edmundson dealing with this question which is in the file now before the Board as well as the affidavit of Mr. Kischoff and Falsetti.

Some comment should perhaps be made covering the inquiry under item (2) of the memorandum of Mrs. Stern about the Progressives' claim that Mine B refused to write up cases pursuant to the procedure agreed upon. It should be remembered that although negotiations commenced before the mine opened in November, 1939 and continued thereafter, it was not until May 9, 1940, that the parties first agreed on grievance procedure. One of the complaints by the Progressives on this point is that the company refused to write up the case of Holeski. The company says Holeski resigned and quit voluntarily February 19, 1940, which was prior to the time when the grievance procedure had been outlined. With respect to the Majetha case the Superintendent discharged him after several warnings for starting arguments with United Mine Workers. Our report and the files indicate that William Lansky and Jack Lindsey, United Mine Workers, were also fired for the same reason. When Mr. Grah, of the executive board of the Progressives, went to the mine to prepare a statement of facts on the Majetha case, Grah insisted that the statement of facts contained the provision that Majetha was discharged for union activities. Falsetti declined to make such an admission and consequently the case could not be written up in accordance with the grievance procedure.

One other point about which the Progressives complain and to which they point as evidence of a failure to bargain is the dispute regarding shot firers. One of the working conditions prior to the mine closure in May of 1937 was that shot firers were paid for eight hours and worked seven. When the mine reopened Mine B did not grant this working condition and paid shot firers only for the time actually worked. Considerable discussion ensued on this point during the negotiations between Mine B and the Progressives. The Progressives advised Clark last week that Mine B has now fostered the practice and working conditions of paying shot firers eight hours' pay for seven hours' work.

On item (3) of Mrs. Stern's memorandum regarding intimidation, assaults and threats, we have the affidavits of the Progressives and the affidavits of the United members accused of making the threats or assaults. We have the instances of Majetha, a Progressive, and of Lansky and Lindsey, United members, who were fired when their statements, threats or assaults were brought to the attention of the Superintendent. We will make a check of these affidavits and if there is anything that we can add to what is already in the file we will do so.

On item (4) regarding the refusal to hire four men recently released from the penitentiary, Mr. Clark is now obtaining various dates and other information and I will supplement this report with whatever additional information he obtains,

G. H. Lattin

SLP:ms
Encls.

O. L. Patterson, Regional Director

January 8, 1961

James C. Clark, Field Examiner

Kline B Coal Company
Case No. C-884
KIII-O-1848

In Mrs. Stern's memorandum of December 21, 1960, she requests certain additional information relative to the two cases above. I discussed this memorandum with you on December 27, 1960, at which time I explained to you that from what I know of the record of the Progressive Mine Workers of America it would be necessary to interview each new employee in order to secure the information required and for other reasons it seemed advisable to interview each of the new employees. In preparation for the trip to Springfield the attached mimeographed letters, marked Exhibit 1, was sent to 77 of the new employees whose names appeared in the file. All of these were sent in care of the Kline B Coal Company. At the conference with you on December 27, 1960, it was also decided that in order to make the investigation complete we should interview employees hired since September 1, 1960. The only list we secured from the company was of employees on the payroll of August 31, 1960. On December 30, 1960, I called Mr. The Israel, attorney for the company, and asked him to provide a list of the new employees hired since August 31, 1960, and I secured this list upon arrival at Springfield, January 6, 1961. Twenty-three letters were mailed at Springfield to the twenty-three new employees listed, making a total of 100.

In preparation for the interviews I also prepared a guest calendar, which is attached hereto as Exhibit 2. On December 31, 1960, we arranged, by telephone, to secure the civil service room in the Post Office Building at Springfield on Friday afternoon and Saturday, January 3 and 4, 1961. On the same date I called Attorney Isaac representing the Progressive Mine Workers and told him that I would be in Springfield on January 3, 1961, and would interview all new employees of Kline B on January 3 and 4.

On the afternoon of January 2, 1961, at Springfield, Mo. I called on Mr. Isaac. In the conversation that had been prepared for me in these letters and asked if he had any suggestions. He said that he did not but asked if he could be present during the Kline B employees were being interviewed. I told Mr. Isaac that he could not be

-2- Elms B Coal Company.

present and he made no objection, observing, however, that he wanted to check the affidavits after they were received. I then told Mr. Elms that before I left Springfield I desired to check his membership rolls with respect to one Elms B employee who claimed affiliation with the Progressive Elms Workers. This seemed to satisfy Mr. Elms and nothing more was said about the subject.

On Friday morning, January 8, 1941, at 9:00 a.m., I called on Mr. Ray Bomanston, President of District 18, United Elms Workers of America. I explained to Mr. Bomanston that we proposed to interview all of the new employees of Elms B and explained briefly the information we desired. He did not ask to see the questionnaire and I did not show it to him. During this conversation, Mr. Bomanston read to me parts of the letter he had written to Mr. Carl Kischelt, President of Elms B, advising that he proposed to close his chapter at Elms B on January 16, 1941, and demanding recognition on or before that date. Mr. Bomanston stated further that he proposed to close Elms B on January 17, 1941, if Mr. Kischelt did not meet his demands by that time. This was indicated in the letter Bomanston wrote to Kischelt but the word, "written," was not used. Mr. Bomanston read no parts of the reply received from Mr. Kischelt. In this reply, Mr. Kischelt pointed out that a Seventh Circuit Court Decree was in effect, requiring him to bargain with Progressive Elms Workers of America until some other agent was designated by the National Labor Relations Board and stating that he would hold Mr. Bomanston and the United Elms Workers responsible for any damage to property and loss of profits through closing of the mine and also for any personal injury that might result from such closing. Mr. Bomanston also read no parts of his reply to this letter from Mr. Kischelt in which Bomanston told Kischelt that he would accept no responsibility for any damage to property, personal injury, or loss of profits.

Mr. Bomanston stated further that if Mr. Kischelt did not meet his demands he proposed to call a "Elms holiday" in the United mine in the Springfield territory beginning the day after he closed Elms B and that he had called a meeting of the officers of the Elms B mine involved to meet in his office on January 13, 1941, to arrange the details of such a "Elms holiday." Mr. Bomanston stated further that if it became necessary to enforce his demands on Elms B he might be compelled to attend the "Elms holiday" to all the mines in Illinois. During this conversation, Mr. Bomanston gave a brief history of the Elms B mine the United and the Elms B mine, which occurred in 1940, and stated that conditions in the United Elms Workers at that time were bad and that he did not blame the men for splitting off and forming the Progressives. He went on to say, however, that the bad conditions no longer existed and that he thought that there was not room in Illinois for two mine unions at the present time. In this conversation he stated that he applied this purpose to might

-B- Mine & Coal Company

was the same tactics used by Progressives in 1982 and for some time thereafter. At the time I did not fully understand what he meant by this remark. The next day, however, in a conversation with United States Attorney at Springfield I was told that in 1982 and for some time thereafter the Progressives had plotted United mines. I assume that this is what Edmundson meant by his remark.

Immediately following my conference with Mr. Edmundson I met Mr. Palisetti in Mr. Meisel's office by appointment. I asked Palisetti if he had ever recognized the United committee at Mine B. This is mentioned under (2) of the memorandum of December 21, 1940. Palisetti stated that he had never recognized the United committee at the mine even to handling personal grievances but said that it might be construed as recognizing the committee at the time the United committee arranged with him for an additional check-weightman. Palisetti went on to say however he had been advised by Mr. Meisel that the State law required them to furnish facilities for a check-weightman if the United members desired to hire a check-weightman in addition to the one hired by the Progressives.

As soon as the examiner arrived at Mr. Meisel's office Mr. Meisel told that Sheriff Kleison had called him up and asked him (Meisel) if he would arrange a meeting with the examiner. The examiner told Mr. Meisel that he would be glad to talk with the Sheriff and Meisel immediately called the Sheriff on the telephone and asked him to come to the office. When the Sheriff came in he stated that he and Mr. Palisetti, who was also present, had met with the Progressive mine officials in Mr. Meisel's office that morning and that Mr. Booklebock and Mr. Behrman of the United were also present. Mr. Kleison stated that the Progressive committee composed of Mr. Emery, Mr. Bookle and Mr. Farwell, had expressed willingness to have an election at Mine B and that Mr. Booklebock had immediately taken up and said that the Progressives district officials would have no objection to an election. This was confirmed by Mr. Palisetti. Mr. Kleison asked several questions concerning the effect of the election pending before the court and asked the examiner if an election would be required in the circumstances. The examiner replied that an election would be required to settle the question of representation but that the latter feeling between the two factions in the mine would require some time to eliminate. Kleison stated that the feeling between the two factions was so bitter that he suspected the situation to blow up at most anything. He said that he was keeping six or seven deputies at the mine property all of the time while the mine was operating, which means both day and night shifts. During this conversation Mr. Palisetti stated that he had urged Mr. Kleiser to close the mine before there was a riot and somebody gets killed. Kleison stated that he had authority to close the mine and would do so if necessary to prevent blood shed and damage to property.

-4- Mine B Coal Company

Field Examiner Mayer S. Ryder and the undersigned interviewed new employees of Mine B from 1:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. January 3, 1941 and from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on January 4, 1941. However, on January 4, 1941, Mr. Ryder handled the matter along until about 2:00 p.m. The result of these interviews will be discussed later in this report.

On the morning of January 4, 1941, examiner called at the office of Mr. Kane to arrange a check of membership of the Progressives and, in fact, had about 20 names to check. Mr. Kane was so busy with other matters that nothing was accomplished. Shortly before noon on January 4, 1941, examiner called at the office of United States District Attorney Doyle to secure information on the four paroled convicts involved in these cases. As soon as Mr. Doyle discovered that the examiner was working on Mine B cases for the Labor Board he began questioning the examiner concerning the cases before the Board and their status. The examiner gave him the information requested, which went back to the closing of the mine on May 12, 1937. Mr. Doyle then read to the examiner a letter he was mailing that day to the Attorney General of the United States in which he described, briefly, the situation that exists in the Illinois coal field and expressed the conviction that unless something could be done very quickly all of the coal mines in Illinois might be closed to the great detriment of the defense program. He also stated in this letter to the Attorney General that he thought the Federal Bureau of Investigation should be assigned to the case at once. Doyle asked the examiner to keep in touch with his office while in Springfield but Doyle himself said he was leaving for Washington that afternoon and would not be back until Wednesday, January 9, 1941.

Referring to paragraph one in Mrs. Stern's memorandum of December 21, 1940, the two field examiners interviewed 84 new employees at Mine B on January 3 and 4, 1941. The persons interviewed were all put under oath before they made their statements and every effort was made to secure accurate information. The undersigned had the impression that some of the witnesses had been coached. In one case in particular the examiner had documentary evidence that the witness was a member of the United Mine Workers at the time he secured his job at Mine B but this witness insisted that he was not a member at the time he secured his job. This witness was Dewey Ray. The examiner had heard rumors that the United Mine Workers had held a meeting the evening of December 31, 1940 to instruct witnesses how to make their statements. However, at that time no one outside the Regional office knew what questions were to be asked. The letters from the Regional office had gone out to 77 new Mine B employees on Monday and had been received by most of these employees by Tuesday morning.

There are one or two facts that need to be borne in mind in considering the following analysis. One, under the constitution of the Progressive Mine Workers of America a member is automatically dropped from the organization after he has been delinquent in the payment of dues for

-5- Mine B Coal Company

three consecutive months; two, under the constitution of the Progressive Mine Workers any member who is out of work or who was unable to work because of sickness may be exonerated from paying monthly dues providing he makes a separate application each month; three, under the constitution of the Progressive Mine Workers a member of the organization is required to deposit his transfer card in the local union of the mine where he secures his job, within three days. In a number of cases the Progressive books show that a new Mine B employee was a member of the Progressives on the day he secured his job at Mine B but was expelled three days later because he failed to deposit his transfer card. The examiner advised Attorney Kane of the Progressives and Board member Grah that in the examiner's opinion the main fact to be determined was whether or not the new employee was a member of the Progressives at the time he secured his job and that the fact that he may have been expelled three days later had no bearing on the case.

The membership records of the Progressives are kept by officials of each local. The financial secretary is supposed to keep a record of all financial transactions of the local, including dues paid and exonerations in case dues are not paid. The recording secretary of each local keeps a record of transfers requested from the local and the minutes of local meetings. The examiner found that in several cases the financial secretaries of the locals had failed to keep records of dues paid. For instance, in one case, Local 135, the financial secretary's books simply showed the total amount received each month from the mine under the check-off system and did not show the names of the employees from whose wages these dues had been checked-off. In some cases, the book showed the number of the employees involved and in other cases did not even show the number. In no case did it show the names. It should also be explained that the membership records of the Progressive locals are carried under the check number that the number has in the mine where he works. This system makes it practically impossible to find the men unless you have his check number and since check numbers constantly change with the change in employees you are not sure you have the right one and even though you have the check number.

Every case in which the new Mine B employees claimed recent affiliation with the Progressive Mine Workers, the Progressive records were searched to verify the new employee's statement. An analysis has been made as to the check of the Progressive records. For convenience in analyzing, these individuals have been divided into six groups. Group one are apprentices, of which there were 34. All of these apprentices secured their jobs through their fathers or some close relative and were apprenticed to some close relative, usually the father. In every case it was the father or the other close relative whose record was searched in the Progressive records. This search revealed that out of 34 apprentices the fathers or other close relatives of 30 of the apprentices were Progressives or had been Progressives within a month or so before the apprentice went to work. Out of the 30 Progressive fathers or other close

-d- Mine B Coal Company

relatives it had been dropped by the Progressives at the time the apprentices went to work. The fathers or the other close relatives of the other four were United members. The examiner is not in a position to give the union affiliation of all of the fathers or other close relatives since the United and Progressive cards and the tabulation are in the Washington file and eleven of the apprentices have been hired since August 31, 1940, the date of the last check.

The details of the above summary are as follows:

Apprentice Joseph Mascoli went to work as an apprentice on September 25, 1940 and secured his job through his father, Tony Mascoli, who paid dues to Progressive Local 64 for May, 1940, and was dropped as a member September 1, 1940.

Ernest Di Gironimo went to work as an apprentice on August 8, 1940, and secured his job through his father, Pete Di Gironimo, who paid dues to Progressive Local 64 up to and including August, 1940, and was dropped by the Local December 1, 1940.

Jack Polioola went to work as an apprentice on October 8, 1940, and secured his job through his father-in-law, Battista Ferraro, who paid dues to Progressive Local 64 until May, 1940, and was dropped by the Local September 1, 1940.

Donald DiPrete went to work as an apprentice July 9, 1940, and secured his job through his father, Louis DiPrete, who paid dues to Progressive Local 64 until January, 1940 and was dropped by the Local May, 1940.

Angelo Pafegilia went to work as an apprentice September, 1940, and secured his job through his father, Sam Pasquale. Could find no record to Progressive Local 64 until June 15, 1940, and was dropped September 10, 1940.

Gilbert Does went to work as an apprentice July, 1940, and secured his job through his father, Louis Does, who paid dues to Progressive Local 64 until April, 1940, and was dropped July 1, 1940.

John Pasquale went to work as an apprentice September 15, 1940, and secured his job through his father, Sam Pasquale. Could find no record of Sam Pasquale in the books of Local 64 but John Schneider, financial secretary of Local 64, has filed an affidavit in which he stated that he knows of his own knowledge that Dominick Pasquale was expelled from Local Union 64 prior to May 12, 1937. Schneider's affidavit states further that Sam Pasquale has always been listed as Progressive Mine Workers records as Dominick Pasquale. Mr. Schneider, as well as Attorney Kane and Beard Barber both stated to the examiner that Sam Pasquale is one of the 14 employees of Mine B who joined the United some time prior to May, 1937.

-7- Mine B Coal Company

and he was one of the 14 that caused the strike at Mine B on May 12, 1937.

Ray A. Ray went to work as an apprentice August 1, 1940, and secured his job through his father, Dewey Ray, who apparently has never belonged to the Progressive organization. Ray Ray states on his affidavit that his father was a member of the UMWA at the time he, Ray, went to work at Mine B.

Jasper Cassiope went to work as an apprentice September 27, 1940, and secured his job through his father, Steve Cassiope, who paid dues to Progressive Local 54 until June 15, 1940, and was dropped September 15, 1940.

Andrew Skrolevius, Jr. went to work as an apprentice about August 1, 1940, and secured his job through his father, Andrew Skrolevius, Sr. The examiner could find no record of Andrew Skrolevius Sr. but John Schneider, financial secretary of Local 54, filed an affidavit in which he states that Andrew Skrolevius, Sr. was expelled from Local 54 PMAA prior to May 12, 1937. Other officers of the Progressive states that Andrew Skrolevius, Sr. was one of the 14 who joined the United and was the indirect cause of the strike at Mine B May 12, 1937.

Samuel Reeves went to work as apprentice July 25, 1940, and secured his job through his father, Ed. Reeves, who paid dues to Progressive Local 54 until December, 1939 and was dropped by the local April 1, 1940.

Joe Cassiope went to work as an apprentice August 9, 1940, and secured his job through his father, Steve Cassiope, who paid dues to Progressive Local 54 until June 15, 1940 and was dropped by the local September 25, 1940.

Samuel Davidson went to work as an apprentice July 29, 1940, and secured his job through his father, Ernest Davidson, who paid dues to Progressive Local 54 until May, 1940 and was dropped by the local September 1, 1940.

Stanley Walatavich went to work as an apprentice September 25, 1940, secured his job through his father, Anton Walatavich, who paid dues to Progressive Local 54 until July, 1940, and was dropped by the local November 1, 1940. Anton Walatavich is carried on the local books of the union as Anton Voleovitch, but Schneider and Grah both say he is the same man.

William Shinkus went to work as an apprentice August 2, 1940, and secured his job through his father, Frank Shinkus, who paid dues to Progressive Local 54 until July, 1940 and was dropped by the local November, 1940.

David Patrick went to work as an apprentice August 5, 1940, and secured his job through his step-father, Steve Kresonski, who paid dues to

-4- Mine B Coal Company

until June, 1940 and was dropped by the local October 1, 1940.

Joseph Bodnar went to work as an apprentice August, 1940, and secured his job through his father, Steve, who paid dues to Progressive Local 54 until May 1, 1940 and was dropped by the local September 1, 1940.

Reiland Pope went to work as an apprentice September 27, 1940, secured his job through his father, Thomas C. Pope, who paid dues to Progressive Local 54 until May 1, 1940, and was dropped by the local September 1, 1940.

Robert Todd, Jr. went to work as an apprentice October 19, 1940, secured his job through his father, Robert Todd, Sr., who paid dues to Progressive Local 54 until June 15, 1940, and was dropped by the local September 16, 1940. Robert Todd, Jr. had worked at Mine B during 1933 and 1934 and paid dues to Progressive Local 54 until April, 1933.

Carson Santini went to work as an apprentice August, 1940, secured his job through his father, Joe Santini, who paid dues to Progressive Local 54 until February, 1940, and was dropped by the local June 1, 1940.

Charles Behanman, Jr. went to work as an apprentice August 8, 1940, and secured his job through his father, Charles Behanman, Sr., who was one of the 14 who joined the United prior to May, 1937.

Jonas Fitzpatrick went to work as an apprentice September 26, 1940, and secured his job through his father, Josh Fitzpatrick, who paid dues to Progressive Local 54 until June, 1940, and was dropped by the local October 1, 1940.

Anthony Yakaitis, Jr. went to work as an apprentice October 9, 1940, and secured his job through his father, Anthony Yakaitis, Sr., who paid dues to Progressive Local 54, until May, 1940, and was dropped by the local September 1, 1940.

Tony Demise, Jr., went to work as an apprentice October 8, 1940, and secured his job through his father, Tony Demise, Sr., who was a member in good standing of Progressive Local 54 at the time examiner checked the books, January 7, 1941.

Group No. 2 is composed of eight new employees who do not show any previous union affiliation. Most of them worked last at non-union mines and some had never worked at any mine before, but were employed in jobs where ground where mine mining papers are not required.

Group No. 3 is composed of ten employees who had not worked in any mine since 1933 when the Progressives first split off from Duluth. Two of these, however, had secured their jobs at Mine B through the aid of relatives. They are as follows:

Benjamin Lucas secured his job September 30, 1940 at Mine B through his uncle, Paul Faber who had worked at Mine B about ten years. Faber paid dues to the Progressive Local 64 until April, 1940 and was dropped August 1, 1940.

Anthony Grand went to work August 15, 1940 and secured his job through his brother, Sam Grand, who paid dues to Progressive Local 64 until June 15, 1940 and was dropped September 16, 1940.

Two others in this group, Sylvester Durah and Fred Freese say that they had gone with the Progressives when the split came in 1933. Both had worked at Teabody 64 and this mine closed at the time the Progressive split occurred, and has never opened since.

Group No. 4 consists of three new employees who stated they had previously worked at Mine B. These are as follows:

Joe Chopelle went to work December 23, 1940. He states that he previously worked at Mine B from May, 1933 until May, 1937. The Progressive records show that he was dropped from membership in Local 64 on January 1, 1938 for non-payment of dues. This man was in the layoff at that time.

John Clunker went to work August 9, 1940 and worked at Mine B prior to 1934. Records of Progressive Local 64 show he was a member of that local until May, 1934.

Louis Durbola went to work in April, 1940 and states that he had worked at Mine B since 1932. The records of Progressive Local 64 show that Durbola was off sick when the records of that local started in October, 1938. This record shows that Durbola was exonerated from 1938 until December, 1934 when he failed to apply for exonerations and was dropped January 1, 1935. Durbola is absolutely certain that he was a member of Progressive Local 64 at the time he went to work at Mine B, but this is not borne out by the local's records.

Group No. 5 consists of ten employees who claim affiliation with the Progressives either at the time of their employment or shortly prior thereto. These are as follows:

George Wiessing went to work August 11, 1940 as a timberman's helper. In answer to question No. 8 he states in his affidavit that he belonged to Progressive Local 77 at the time he went to work at Mine B, but under remarks he states that he was not paid up to date and did not remember when he quit paying dues. The Examiner was unable to find any record of Wiessing in the financial record of Local 77, but found a record in the minutes of a meeting of Local 77 held April 5, 1937 showing that Wiessing was dropped from membership on that date for failure to comply with the constitution of the Progressive Miners.

Gatins Saece went to work July 8, 1940 as a timberman. He states that he was not a member of any union at the time he went to work at Mine B but had been a member of Progressive Local 77 until November 19, 1939. The records of Progressive Local 77 show that Saece was exonerated for June, July, August, and September, 1939 and was dropped from membership January 1, 1940.

Floyd Golden went to work as a coal digger in July, 1940. He states that he was a member of the Progressives at the time he went to work but does not remember the local number. Examiner found this man's record in the books of Progressive Local 77 which shows that Golden paid dues in that local until April, 1940 and was dropped August 1, 1940. He was therefore still a member of Local 77 at the time he secured his job in July.

Joe Vene went to work as a track layer August 10, 1940. He states that he was a member of Local 77 at the time he went to work at Mine B. The records of Local 77 show that he was a member in good standing when the records were examined January 7, 1941.

John Dantel (spelled D-A-N-T-E-L) on the company's and the union's books) went to work as a mule driver about the middle of August, 1940 and says that he was a member of Progressive Local 77 at the time he went to work. Financial records of Local 77 show that Dantel paid dues to that local until June, 1940 and was dropped August 1, 1940. He was therefore still a member of Local 77 at the time he went to work at Mine B.

Vincent Chernis went to work as a timberman August 9, 1940. He states that he was a member of Local 77 at the time he went to work. The records of Local 77 show that Chernis was exonerated for August, 1940 and for several months prior thereto and was dropped from membership December 1, 1940. He was therefore still a member of Progressive Local 77 when he went to work at Mine B.

Merle Bungarner went to work running a dirt car on top in July, 1940. He states that he was not a member of any union at the time he went to work and had been a member of the Progressives from 1932 until April, 1938. The records of Progressive Local 188 show that Bungarner took a transfer card from that local on September 8, 1937. Examiner could find no record of his belonging to any other Progressive Local since that time.

E. F. Carver went to work as a milk driver in April, 1940. He states that he was a member of Progressive Local 155 at the time he went to work. Progressive Local 155 has no records worthy of the name. Examiner drove from Springfield to Duquoin, Illinois on January 6th to examine the books of the financial secretary. The books do not even contain the names of the current members of the local. The only record available is the stub of the transfer book. No transfer had been issued for Carver. In the District Office of the Progressive Mine Workers a grievance file shows that Carver was discharged from the Duquoin Mine on October 11, 1939. The exonerated book in the District office shows that Carver was exonerated for January, March and May, 1940. The indications from this record are that Carver was still a member of Local 155 at the time he went to work at Mine B.

Peter Petrus went to work as a trapper December 18, 1940 and states that he was a member of Progressive Local 75 at the time he went to work. The financial secretary of Local 63 did not have records of Petrus' payment of dues, but stated that Petrus had paid his dues up to December 1, 1940 and had requested a transfer card on January 5, 1941 which was issued to him. In view of the fact that financial secretary had no records to show these facts, Examiner had the financial secretary, Arch G. Evans, sign a statement to that effect. (Petrus' Local was really 63)

Joe Kini went to work as an electrician August 15, 1940. He states that he was a member of Progressive Local 55 at the time he went to work. The records of Local 55 show that Kini was exonerated for May, June, and July, 1940 and was therefore a member of that local when he went to work, but was dropped three days after going to work because he did not transfer his membership to Progressive Local 84. In addition to checking the records of Local 55 Examiner checked the records of exonerated book in the District Office.

Group No. 6 is composed of twenty-nine employees all of whom were members of the United Mine Workers at the time they went to Mine B, or had been a member of the United prior thereto and who did not show any affiliation with the Progressives. None of these were checked against the United records, and there was no occasion to check them against the Progressive records since there was no indication of Progressive membership.

Examiner has summarized the union affiliation of the eighty-four new employees interviewed as follows:

	Progressives	United	Neither
Group 1	20	6	0
Group 2	0	0	0
Group 3	4	0	0
Group 4	2	0	11
Group 5	9	0	1
Group 6	0	29	0
	35	35	12
Total			84

Referring to paragraph 1 of Mrs. Stern's memorandum of December 21, 1940 in which it is stated that further investigation should be made of the alleged incidents in which applicants for membership were promised jobs either for themselves or members of their families on condition of joining the United Mine Workers; in interviewing the eight-four new employees the two Examiners attempted to secure additional information on this point but were unsuccessful. It will be noted that every one of the eighty-four denied that any member of the Progressives or of the United assisted them to get jobs except apprentices who had never belonged to any organization prior to their employment at Mine B and two others who secured employment through relatives.

Referring to Mrs. Stern's memorandum of December 21st wherein it is stated that the Progressives allege that the company has been bargaining with representatives of the United Mine Workers in respect to grievances and has agreed to recognize United check weighmen, this has already been partly covered above. It will be recalled that Company Attorney Ensel contends that the state law required the company to provide facilities for United check weighmen. Examiner secured a copy of the general mining laws of the State of Illinois, and a copy of same is attached. The reference will be found in paragraph 27, page 88.

It seems unnecessary to dwell further on this particular phase of the alleged refusal to bargain.

The second paragraph under (2) in Mrs. Stern's memorandum refers to page 9 of Examiner's report which has to do with the dirty coal funds. This matter was perhaps not made sufficiently clear in the report of October 4th. The company has submitted two affidavits, both dated January 7, 1941, one signed by Carl Elshoff, President of the Company, which is attached hereto as Exhibit III; the other signed by Lee Ensel, Attorney for the company, which is attached hereto as Exhibit IV. Examiner believes that these two exhibits clarify this phase of the matter.

In the third paragraph under (2) Mrs. Stern's memorandum of December 21st states that there would seem to be an inconsistency between Elshoff's position as set forth on page 22 of the October 4th report to the effect that he would sign no contract of any kind, and the company's position is set forth on page 25 that these meetings constituted an agreement between the Progressives and the company. It should be pointed out again that the document in the file submitted by the Progressives purports to be the minutes of a meeting held in February, 1940 during the negotiations between the company and the Progressives, but that these purported minutes are not signed and there is no information as to who made these minutes or how they came to be in the file. Furthermore, Mr. Elshoff has denied in the presence of Regional Director Patterson and Field Examiner Clark that he ever made such a statement.

Before Examiner left Springfield yesterday he had a short talk with Mr. Edmondson for the purpose of advising Edmondson that eighty-four Mine B employees have been interviewed and that the results of the interviews had not yet been analyzed. Examiner told Edmondson that he had seen the Progressives' records with respect to employees hired since August 31, 1940 and that if he had additional cards to submit they would be accepted. Edmondson said he would mail additional cards in. Thirty-seven were received in this morning's mail. These cards have not been checked and cannot be checked because the payroll has been sent to Washington with our file. Therefore these cards are being transmitted herewith to be checked by the Board if it desires to do so.

During the conversation with Edmondson he commented on the correspondence between himself and Governor Stolle and said that he would mail copies of this correspondence. This also was received this morning, and is attached hereto as Exhibit V. I am also attaching newspaper clippings from the Springfield papers of January 6 and 7, also the editorial from Illinois State Journal of January 8th which is rather critical of the Board.

Before Examiner left Springfield yesterday he also talked with Mr. Ennel with regard to clarifying the dirty coal issue. Ennel urged that action be taken as promptly as possible and stated that the conditions in Mine B were getting worse every day. He stated that Palcutti had reported during the morning that the United Miners were putting on pressure to remove the *loyalty* sheriffs from the mine property.

JCC:egrm
Encls.

P.S. Also enclosed herewith are: Affidavit of John Grah referring to H. F. Carver, two affidavits of John Schneider referring to Andrew Skrivious, Sr. and Dominick Pasquale respectively, and memorandum of John R. Kama.

District Secretary in any manner that he saw fit;

Mr. Kishoff stated that he was only interested in benefiting the employees of the Mine "B" Coal Company and the local and was not interested in contributing financially to the State Organization of the Progressive Mine Workers. Mr. Kishoff further suggested that such funds held in escrow be immediately turned over to any charitable organization that could be agreed upon to be distributed for the benefit of the community; the various collective bargaining agents objected to this and Mr. Kishoff then proposed that they refund the dirty coal fines so collected to all the individual employees from whom the docks were made; this proposal was likewise rejected by the collective bargaining agents;

Mr. Kishoff then made a further proposal in which he agreed to distribute such funds held in escrow on a pro rata basis to the widows and families as the case may be of any individual employed at the Mine "B" Coal Company who had lost his life or was permanently injured during the course of his employment since the re-opening of said Mine "B";

The collective bargaining agents would not accept this proposal and then one of said collective bargaining agents requested that further discussion be passed and any action with reference to such fines be deferred until further discussion to be held between the said collective bargaining agents and Mr. Kishoff;

Further than this affiant saith not.

Lee P. Smith
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of
July 1941.
James H. Smith
Notary Public

BEFORE THE
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

MINE "B" COAL COMPANY

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
 : SS.
COUNTY OF SANGAMON)

AFFIDAVIT OF LEE ENSEL
Dirty Coal Fines and Road Coal
Funds

Lee Ensel, being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states:

That he is the attorney for the Mine "B" Coal Company and represented them at various proceedings with the collective bargaining agents of Local 54, Progressive Mine Workers of America;

That this affiant was at a meeting held on July 12, 1940, at the Leland Hotel, in said City of Springfield, Illinois, together with Mr. Carl Elshoff, President of the Mine "B" Coal Company as representatives of the Mine, and that William Keck, John McCann, William Schewe and others were present at said meeting representing the collective bargaining agents of Local 54, Progressive Mine Workers of America;

That at said meeting the said collective bargaining agents did ask about the collection of dirty coal fines and the road coal funds; Mr. Elshoff stated to the said bargaining agents that such funds were being held in escrow by the mine in an account in the First National Bank of Springfield and further as of July 1, 1940, the road coal fund amounted to \$122.93 and the dirty coal fines amounted to \$717.10;

The collective bargaining agents demanded that these funds be turned over to the District Secretary of the Progressive Mine Workers of America and to be used by the said

for road coal was deferred for further discussion at the
request of the collective bargaining agents;

Further than this affiant saith not.

Ernest E. Hoff

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of

January, A.D., 1941.

Ernest E. Hoff

Notary Public.

That this affiant thereupon stated that it was his opinion that the funds belonged to the employees of the said mine and that any distribution should be made directly for the benefit of all the employees and that it would be unfair to permit the said funds to become part of the assets of the State Organization of the Progressive Mine Workers and further this affiant suggested that such funds be turned over to any local charitable organization which would be acceptable to both himself and the collective bargaining agents to be distributed by said charitable organization for the immediate benefit of the community; the collective bargaining agents refused to accept this suggestion;

This affiant thereupon proposed that he refund the dirty coal fines so collected to every individual employee from whom the docks were made; this proposal again was rejected by the said collective bargaining agents;

Whereupon, this affiant did suggest that he would like to distribute such funds so held in escrow on a pro rata basis to the widows and families as the case may be of any individual employed at the mine who had lost his life or was permanently injured during the course of his employment since the re-opening of said Mine "B"; this proposal again was rejected by the collective bargaining agents and one of the members of said latter group requested that further discussion of the matter be delayed and any action with reference to the distribution of said fines be deferred until the opportunity presented itself to discuss the matter, ^{again} said discussion to be held between the said collective bargaining agents and this affiant;

That the minutes of the said meeting compiled by John McCann, a member of the collective bargaining group stated that the discussion and the subject of the funds for

REPORT TO THE
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD
MINE "B" COAL COMPANY

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
 : ss.
COUNTY OF SANGAMON)

AFFIDAVIT OF CARL ELSHOFF
Dirty Coal Fines and Road Coal
Funds

Carl Elshoff, being first duly sworn on oath
deposes and states:

That he is President of the Mine "B" Coal Company,
Springfield, Illinois;

That during the course of a meeting of this affiant
and the collective bargaining agents of Local 54, Progressive
Mine Workers of America, held on July 12, 1940 at the Leland
Hotel in said City of Springfield, that this affiant did
discuss with the collective bargaining agents the distribution
of the road coal fund and the dirty coal fines; that as of
July 1, 1940 the road coal fund amounted to \$122.93 and the
dirty coal fines amounted to \$717.10 and that these funds
were then and still are held in a separate escrow account in
the First National Bank of Springfield, Illinois;

That this affiant did explain the foregoing to the
collective bargaining agents and asked them what their idea
was as to distribution of said funds;

The collective bargaining agents demanded that such
funds so held in escrow be forthwith transferred to the
District Secretary of the Progressive Mine Workers of America,
to be used by said District Secretary in any manner he might
see fit;

January 6, 1941

Hon. John Stalle, Governor
State of Illinois
State Capitol Building
Springfield, Illinois

Dear Governor:

I herewith acknowledge receipt of your letter under date of January 6th with reference to alleged difficulties at the Springfield mine of the Mine B Coal Company, which appeared in the Springfield papers Sunday, January 6th.

The officers and members of the United Mine Workers of America intend to keep inviolate their pledge of cooperation with all agencies of local, county, state, and federal governments in order that any matters at issue might be settled in a peaceful and American way.

The coal miners of Illinois irrespective of affiliation not only owe you all the respect that is due your office as the Chief Executive of our state, but I am sure, consider you as a personal friend to each and every one of them as well as a friend of all organized labor of our state and nation.

The specific instance which you mention at this mine has not been caused by any act upon the part of the United Mine Workers of America. Since the election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board in December of 1937 and the designation of the Progressive Mine Workers of America by the National Labor Relations Board as the unit for the purposes of collective bargaining, at no time have we challenged this right. However, the specific wording of that order was:

"Local 54, Progressive Mine Workers of America shall constitute an appropriate union for the purpose of collective bargaining until such time that another union shall be certified by the National Labor Relations Board."

On July 31, 1940 the United Mine Workers of America petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for an election and have been waiting patiently since that time for some order from the National Labor Relations Board to hold an election to determine who is in the majority at this mine. We submit the United Mine Workers of America have an ever-whelming majority of the employees of this company and are forced by virtue of circumstances to continue to submit to indignities and conditions being forced upon miners employed in this mine that have never been tolerated during the existence of the union in this state through the procrastination by the coal company and the Progressive Mine Workers of America in order to delay this vote.

We specifically deny any liability with reference to any altercation as mentioned in your letter.

EXHIBIT V.

We invite you as the Chief Executive of this state to designate a representative or representatives of your office to hold a fair and impartial secret vote at this mine so that the justness of our claim of an ever-overwhelming majority of the employees might be determined in the American way.

Not only are we interested in a peaceful settlement of this controversy, but we are interested in a settlement of the entire situation throughout our state through peaceful negotiations and understandings between the officers and members of the respective unions. In excess of 95% of the members of the United Mine Workers of America, constituting more than 75% of the men employed in the industry, who are members of the United Mine Workers of America, desire peace and unification in the ranks of the coal miners of this state. In view thereof I submit for your consideration a program which we believe is fair and equitable to all parties concerned and in the interest of the peace and tranquillity of the coal mining fields of Illinois:

1. The Illinois situation, as we see it, would be solved insofar as the conflict between miners is concerned by undertaking and effecting the following program which the United Mine Workers of America is prepared to execute.

2. District 12, United Mine Workers of America and its affiliated local unions stand ready and willing to attend a joint conference of all miners' local unions within the State of Illinois for the purpose of discussing the following program as a basis of unification of the miners of this state.

3. Restoration full and complete autonomy and convention. Immediately upon the return of the United Mine Workers of America of the local unions who are now affiliated with the Progressive Mine Workers of America, and not to exceed 30 days thereafter, the Call for a Convention of District 12, United Mine Workers of America will be issued by the Executive Officers of said District, such convention to make its own rules and regulations for the holding of an immediate election for all officers in District 12, United Mine Workers of America, and deal with other matters affecting the district which might be properly brought before it.

4. Jobs guaranteed and no victimization. A flat guarantee that all jobs in the mines would be protected and no mine workers would be victimized in any way, shape or form for past activities or union affiliations.

5. Striking miners. It is definitely understood and agreed that all miners of either the United Mine Workers of America or the Progressive Mine Workers of America, who have lost their employment due to the past conflict, will be entitled to employment available at all mines within the jurisdiction of District 12, United Mine Workers of America.

6. Release of prisoners. Every effort and influence at the command of the officers and members of District 12, United Mine Workers of America, will be exerted to release all prisoners, victims of the interunion conflict.

7. Widows and orphans. The officers of District 12, United Mine Workers of America stand pledged to make definite recommendation to the district convention that reasonable compensation be given to the widows and orphans as a result of the factional strife.

8. Referendum on wage scale matters. a pre-determined guarantee of the rights of referendum for ratification of any changes in any contract entered into by and between the Operators Association and District 12, United Mine Workers of America, subject to and in conformity with the policy of the International Scale and Policy Committee.

9. Local Unions. All existing local unions shall continue in their present status having the right of self-government in every respect pursuant to and in conformity with the laws of the International Union.

10. All monies, property, records, proceedings, etc. properly belonging to the Progressive Mine Workers of America shall be disposed of in a way determined by the Progressive Mine Workers themselves, by returning it to, on a fair and equitable basis, members of that union who paid the money to them, or in any other manner, as the United Mine Workers of America have no desire and will refuse to accept any money or property of their union upon settlement of the entire controversy.

The above proposals are made in good faith to you as the Chief Executive of this state, as well as to every officer and member of the Progressive Mine Workers of America and shall serve as a basis for negotiations. However, any counter-proposals by the officers and members of the Progressive Miners of America will be given every practical consideration.

In furtherance of the above proposals and for the immediate execution thereof, I herewith designate Mr. Hugh White, Board Member of Board Member District 7, District 12, U.M.W. of A., West Frankfort, Ill.; Mr. Joseph Marchesi, Board Member of Board Member District 1, District 11 U.M.W. of A., Standard, Illinois; and Mr. John Hippen, Board Member of Board Member District 3, District 12, U.M.W. of A., Westville, Illinois, all of whom have been elected in a referendum vote by their respective membership.

Appreciating your interest in the Mine B situation as well as the miners of this state, we again pledge to you that no sacrifice will stand in the way of our attempt to work out all matters in a peaceful and American way.

Respectfully yours,

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss
COUNTY OF SANGAMON }

JOHN SCHMEIDER after first being duly sworn on oath deposes and states that he is the Financial Secretary, Local Union #54, Progressive Mine Workers of America, and employed at Mine B Coal Company for many years.

Affiant states that he knows of his own knowledge that Andrew Skrlievous, Sr. was expelled from Local Union #54, P.M.W. of A. prior to May 18th, 1937.

John Schmeider

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1941

Edw. C. Jones
Notary Public

My commission expires March 17, 1941

STATE OF ILLINOIS) 23
COUNTY OF SANGAMON)

JOHN SCHNEIDER after first being duly sworn on oath deposes and states that he is the Financial Secretary, Local Union #54, Progressive Mine Workers of America; that he has been employed at Mine B Coal Company for many years.

Affiant states that he knows of his own knowledge that Dominic Pasquale was expelled from Local Union #54, P.M.W. of A. prior to May 12th, 1937.

Affiant states that Sam Pasquale has always been listed on the membership rolls of the Progressive Mine Workers as Dominic Pasquale.

John Schneider

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1941

Edw. C. Loman

Notary Public

My Commission expires November 17 1941

STATE OF ILLINOIS } 83
COUNTY OF SANGAMON }

JOHN GROH, after first being duly sworn on oath deposes and states that he was Board Member for Board Member District No. 4, Progressive Mine Workers of America, and is acquainted with H.V. Carver, former employee of Dinkert Mine.

Affiant states that in the fall of 1939 this man was discharged for incompetence from the Dinkert Mine. Affiant states that as Board Member he took up his case for him and in accordance with the rules of the Organization, it was referred to a Commission who made a finding against Carver. Affiant states that this made Carver mad, and he told this affiant prior to the time he obtained a job at Mine B Coal Company, that if the Progressive Miners could not do anything for him (meaning could not get his job back) he would go to an Organization that would. This man then went to work at Mine B Coal Company, and has never at any time attempted to take his card away from the Dinkert Mine. This affiant knows that at the time he obtained his job at Mine B he was very bitter against the Progressive Organization.

Further affiant sayeth not.

John Groh

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1941

Edw. C. Lomas

Notary Public

My Commission expires January 12, 1941

MEMORANDUM

On December 30th, 1940 members of the Grievance Committee for the Progressive Mine Workers of America reported to my office that while they were discussing grievances in the office of the Mine Superintendent, Hecklebeck accompanied by William Lansky came into the office. The Committee reports that Falcetti, Mine Superintendent, told Lansky to stay away from the mine property as he was not an employee of the mine. Hecklebeck then told Falcetti that Lansky would not leave the mine property as long as he, Hecklebeck, was there, and that No Progressive Miners would work at that mine after the 15th. Lansky continued to stay on the mine property and has been in and around the mine property and wash house practically every day since.

I am attaching hereto affidavit of Salvatore Catalona to the effect that Lansky again intimidated him and threatened him on the property on January 6th.

I have been informed by the Mine Committee that this matter was again called to Falcetti's attention and Falcetti has refused to do anything whatever about Lansky coming on the mine property, and intimidating employees.

It seems perfectly clear that the Company is back of this intimidation for the reason that Lansky would not be permitted on the mine property if the Company did not want him there. He is not an employee, and has no right on the premises. In 1937, Carl Klahoff obtained an injunction restraining employees from that mine from intimidating and threatening other employees. During all of the past few months, Klahoff could have stopped this intimidation by having the men guilty of intimidation cited for contempt of Court. He has refrained from doing so, clearly showing that he is perfectly willing for this intimidation to continue.

Progressive Miners through their attorney, last week asked leave of the Federal Court to file a Petition to cite Lansky, Hecklebeck and others for contempt of Court. This petition was supported by affidavits. After reading Petition, Federal Judge ordered warrants issued for Lansky, Hecklebeck, Behanman and Bungarner and directed United States District Attorney to prosecute these men. The Mine Grievance Committee informs me that Oscar Falcetti, Mine Superintendent says he will discharge no man for intimidation.

John R. Kane

File 2

O. L. Patterson, Director
19th Region

December 22, 1940

Benjamin L. Stern
Acting Secretary

Mine 770 Coal Company
C-254, XII-C-1345

RECEIVED
INVESTIGATING
1

The Board has considered the request on the part of the Progressive Mine Workers of America, Local Union No. 54, for a review of your refusal to issue a complaint in XII-C-1345. In conjunction therewith it has also considered the request by the same union that the Board institute contempt proceedings for alleged violations of the Decree entered in C-254 in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit.

Upon consideration of Field Examiner Clark's report of his investigation and your remarks of transmittal, the Board is of the opinion that further investigation is necessary. In particular, the following matters appear to be in need of further clarification:

(1) In respect of the alleged discriminatory plan of hiring new employees, it appears that Field Examiner Clark's analysis of the prior affiliation of the new employees hired by respondent is based entirely on a large part upon the United Mine Workers' application cards, upon which applicants for membership in that organization were requested to state the labor organization, if any, to which they had previously adhered. In respect of this matter, it is alleged by the Progressive Mine Workers that an inspection of their membership rolls would reveal that many of the aforesaid applicants for membership in the United Mine Workers did not truthfully or accurately set forth their previous affiliation. Mr. Fass, counsel for Local No. 54, has stated his desire to cooperate with your office in the further investigation of this matter and that the Progressive membership rolls are open for your inspection. In connection with this phase of the charge, the Board is also of the opinion that further investigation should be made of the alleged incidents in which applicants for membership were promised jobs either for themselves or for members of their families on condition of joining the United Mine Workers. Considerable significance may be attached to the fact that the new employees joined the United Mine Workers promptly upon receiving employment, and in some cases joined that organization the day before receiving employment. Presumably this alleged plan of discriminatory hiring of new employees presents a problem under the new charge in XII-C-1345 rather than a corollary of the charge in C-254.

(2) In respect of the alleged refusal to bargain, in violation of the Statute, there appear to be two aspects of the problem upon which the Board desires further light. First, it is alleged that the respondent has been bargaining and is bargaining with the United Mine Workers notwithstanding a provision of the Statute requiring exclusive bargaining with the Progressive Mine Workers Local No. 54. In partcular it is alleged that respondent has been bargaining with representatives of the United Mine Workers in respect of grievances and has agreed to recognize United check-off-system. Second, it is alleged that respondent has refused to bargain with the Progressive Mine Workers Local No. 54 and that it has refused to enter into a contract with said organization, unless the working rules submitted in the minutes of meetings between respondent and the Progressives may be said to represent amendments of an oral agreement between the parties. Apart from the possible insufficiency of this procedure as bargaining upon respondent's duty to recognize the Progressives and bargain with that organization in good faith, it is alleged that in fact respondent has not carried out the alleged agreement in good faith, but has, on the contrary, refused to write up grievances, negotiate with respect to discharges, or grant to the Progressives, as exclusive representatives, the customary right to employ check-off-system in an unannounced manner.

Moreover, as appears from page 9 of Clark's report, respondent apparently places some significance upon the absence of a "signed contract" in that it states that until a contract is signed it refuse to turn over the funds collected as "dues" and proceeds from the sale of road coal. It thus appears that although respondent contends it has complied with the Statute and entered into contractual relations with the Progressives, it nevertheless takes the apparently inconsistent position that its agreement with the Progressives has incidents different from that which would prevail if it had "signed a contract." Further emphasis is desired on this point.

Moreover, upon analysis of Clark's report of October 4, 1960, there would seem to be an inconsistency between Elshoff's position, as set forth on page 22 of the report, to the effect that "he would sign no contract of any kind," and the respondent's position, as set forth on page 25, that "those meetings constitute an agreement between the Progressives and the company." Some significance appears properly attachable to the alleged statements of Elshoff that "he intended to break the organization /Progressives/ before he was through" (page 21 of Clark's report), and similar statements which are set forth in Kinn's affidavit and appear to be undenied. These allegations are to be compared with Clark's apparent acceptance of Palmetto's version of the alleged circumstances at the time and Clark's rejection of the alleged discriminatory plan of hiring new employees. Moreover, it is difficult, on the basis of the information now in our possession, to reconcile respondent's apparent avowed hostility to the Progressives with your conclusion that respondent nevertheless is dealing in good faith with the Progressives and is not bargaining or dealing with the United.

The Board desires that a more complete investigation be made with respect to these matters.

(3) In respect of the alleged acts of intimidation, threats and assaults, the Board is of the opinion that a thorough investigation is warranted.

(4) It is alleged that four employees, recently released from the penitentiary, included within the Consent Decree in C-854, have not been reinstated as required by said decree. On page 38 of Clark's report reference is made to these cases and Clark states that a supplemental report will be submitted. No such report appears to have been made. In this connection your attention is called to respondent's opposition to the entry of the Decree requiring the reinstatement of these four men, the Board's memorandum to the Court relating the circumstances in which the stipulation was negotiated, and the subsequent entry by the Court of the Decree requiring their reinstatement. As matters now stand it would seem that respondent is violating the Decree by refusing to reinstate these four individuals. Your conclusions concerning this matter are requested.

We are aware of the desirability of prompt consideration and action on these matters as well as on the petition for certification filed by the United Mine Workers, as suggested in your memoranda of October 5 and November 12, 1940. At the conference between Messrs. Thatcher, of the A. F. of L., Mr. Lane, counsel for the Progressives, and Messrs. Halliday and Greas, Lane expressed his complete willingness to cooperate with your office and to furnish all assistance possible in aid of the investigation.

WAO:gb

STATE OF ILLINOIS) SS
COUNTY OF SANGAMON)

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

NOV 2 5 1940
DOCK HETTER

WILLIAM CROMPTON after first being duly sworn on oath deposes and states that he is the present Board Member, District No. 4, P.M.W. of A.

Affiant states that shortly after an Order was entered by the National Labor Relations Board requiring the Mine B Coal Company to negotiate with Local Union #54, P.M.W. of A. as the exclusive representative of the employees of that mine in respect to rates of pay, hours of employment and other conditions of employment, Carl Kishoff, the principal owner and operator of Mine B Coal Company told this affiant and other members of the committee representing said Local Union #54 that it was useless to negotiate or attempt to negotiate a contract for the reason that he did not, at least for some time, intend to resume operation of his mine.

(signed) William Crompton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 1940

(signed) Edith C. Thomas
Notary Public

My commission expires Nov. 17, 1941

"Exhibit 1"

My name is John Groh. I am Board Member for District No. 4 P.M.W. of A. It is my duty to represent the Progressive Miners in this district in the handling of disputes and grievances.

Since the re-opening of Mine B I have been unable to get the Mine B Coal Company to follow either past custom or procedure or agreement between the company and the miners in regard to handling of disputes. In support of this charge I submit the following.

On December 12, 1939 I was called to Mine B on a shot-firers dispute in regard to the amount of wages due. After the re-opening of Mine B Elshoff failed to pay the miners the amount he paid on and prior to May 12, 1937. I could not reach an agreement with Falcetti, the Superintendent and Elshoff, and they refused to write up the case in accordance with past custom and procedure at the mine.

I was called out to the mine to handle the discharge case of William Molinskey on February 20th, 1940. We could not reach any agreement, and again the company refused to write up the case in accordance with past custom. At this meeting I again requested that the company write up the case of the shot-firers and they again refused saying that they would write up no cases as all disputes would have to be settled at the mine.

On April 9th, I again requested that Falcetti and Elshoff write up the shot firers case and Molinskey case, and they again refused.

After the company and the miners agreed upon the method of handling disputes, I went to the mine and requested that the discharge case of William Molinskey and the shot firers case be written up, and company again refused. This happened about the 17th or 18th day of May.

I went to the mine to handle the discharge case of Vincent Matjeka, and took this matter up with both Falcetti and Elshoff. We could not agree and again the company refused to write up the case in accordance with the agreement. On July 13th, I went to the mine to handle the discharge case of Lester Wilkerson. I took this matter up with Falcetti, and we could not agree and Falcetti would not write up the case. On July 30th, 1940, Charles Bohannon appeared on behalf of John Remac, discharged United Mine Worker, and argued his case in my presence. Company recognized Bohannon as the representative of Remac in handling of this dispute.

(signed) John Groh

"Exhibit 7"

STATE OF ILLINOIS) SS
COUNTY OF SANGAMON)

JOHN R. KANE, after first being sworn on oath deposes and states that he was designated by members of Local Union #54, Progressive Mine Workers of America as one of a committee to negotiate a contract with the Mine B Coal Company.

Affiant states that after the re-opening of the Mine, he, together with other members of the committee, met on several occasions for the purpose of negotiating a contract.

Affiant states that on either November 29th or November 30th, 1939, he met with Carl Elshoff at the Leland Hotel at the request of the said Carl Elshoff for the purpose of discussing the check-off provision of a contract. Affiant states that at this meeting Carl Elshoff stated that he would not grant the Progressive Organization a check-off because he did not like the Organization, and intended to do everything in his power to destroy it. He stated that while he would deal with his employees at the mine, he would not agree to anything that would be of any aid or benefit to the Progressive Organization. He further stated that he did not only dislike the Progressive Organization, but he did not like its officials or its attorney.

(signed) John R. Kane

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September, 1940

(signed) Edith C. Thomas
Notary Public

(seal)

"exhibit 8"

STATE OF ILLINOIS)SS
COUNTY OF SANGAMON)

John McCann after first being duly sworn on oath deposes and says that he is the duly elected, qualified and acting Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 1, Progressive Mine Workers of America; that as such Secretary-Treasurer he kept the minutes of meetings between the representatives of Mine B Coal Company and of Local Union #54, P.M.W. of A.

Affiant states that during the months of May, June and July, A.D. 1940 representatives of Mine B Coal Company did meet occasionally for the purpose of negotiating a contract. Affiant states however, that during said period of time Carl Elshoff, Operator and Principal Owner of the Company frequently and consistently continued and postponed the meetings.

Affiant states that from May 13th until June 13th said Carl Elshoff postponed meetings with Progressives three times, first on account of the death of his mother, 2nd on account of his own illness, and third, on account of his wife's illness.

Affiant further states that the scheduled meetings of both July 5th and July 6th were postponed by Carl Elshoff. Affiant states that again on July 9th representatives of Local Union #54, met at the designated place for the purpose of negotiating a contract. Elshoff failed to appear. Affiant states that on July 29th, Carl Elshoff attempted to again continue a scheduled but representatives of Local Union #54 went to the mine property and submitted definite proposals to the said Carl Elshoff which Elshoff agreed to accept or reject the following day. Affiant states that on July 30th said Carl Elshoff failed to appear at said meeting and failed to assign any reason or excuse for his failure to appear and accept or reject the proposition submitted to him the previous day.

Affiant further states that although Carl Elshoff has met with representatives of Local Union #54 at different times and has agreed to certain phases of the contract, he has clearly demonstrated his bad faith by refusing to put into force and effect the phases of contract agreed upon, as he has consistently refused to write up the evidence in all complaint cases, and has refused to submit them to arbitration in accordance with his agreement with the miners.

Further affiant sayeth not.

(signed)	John McCann
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1940	
(Seal)	Edith C. Thomas
(signed)	Notary Public

"EXHIBIT 9"

STATE OF ILLINOIS) SS
COUNTY OF SANGAMON):

JOSEPH LAVERSO after first being duly sworn on oath •
deposes and says that he was on and prior to May 12, 1937 an
employee of Mine B Coal Company.

Affiant states that he has recently made application
for a job, on to wit, September 18th, 1940 at Mine B Coal Com-
pany, but has not been given a job.

(signed) Joe LaVerso

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1940

(Seal) (signed) Edith C. Thomas
Notary Public

My Commission expires November 17, 1941

"Exhibit 10"

STATE OF ILLINOIS } SS
COUNTY OF SANGAMON }

WILLIAM COLE STEWART, after being first duly sworn on oath deposes and says he made application for a job at Mine B with Carl Klahoff. Affiant states that Klahoff asked him how much experience he had and he told him 15 years.

Affiant states Klahoff asked him where he formerly worked and he told him Panther Creek No. 2.

Affiant states Klahoff said, "You are a Progressive Miner?" and he said "Yes". Affiant states Klahoff said, "Well I can't use you."

Affiant states he lives at 1901 South 15th Street, Springfield, Ill.

(signed) William Cole Stewart

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ____ day of ____
A.D. 1940

(Signed)

Notary Public

My Commission expires _____

"Exhibit 13J"

STATE OF ILLINOIS } SS
COUNTY OF SANGAMON }

JULES DUPRIE after first being duly sworn on oath deposes and says that he lives at 1145 Ohio Ave., Springfield, Illinois, that he formerly worked at Old West Mining Company in Springfield; that on the 25th and 27th of June, the 10th and 26th day of July, 1940 he made application for work at Mine B.

Affiant states that on the first occasion he made application for job to the Mine Manager Wm. Straights, and was informed company was not employing anybody. Affiant states that on the 10th day of July he made application to Oscar Falcetti, Mine Superintendent; and Falcetti asked him where he was from and where he had been working. Affiant states that he told Falcetti that he had been working at the Old West Mining Company for seven years; that Falcetti asked him where he had worked prior to that time, and affiant told him with Peabody Coal Company. Affiant states that Falcetti asked him then why he quit Peabody Coal Company and he replied that his local voted to go Progressive. Affiant states that Falcetti then told him he had no job at present but to come back later and he would talk to him about it.

Affiant states that he again went to Falcetti on the 26th day of July and asked him if there was an opening, and Falcetti told him, "there is nothing I can tell you." Affiant states that he then told Falcetti, "I will come and see you again later." Falcetti said, "I can't stop you from doing that."

Further affiant sayeth not.

(signed)

Jules Duprie

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of August, 1940

(signed)

Edith C. Thomas
Notary Public

(seal)

My Commission expires Nov. 17, 1941

"Exhibit 131"

STATE OF ILLINOIS) ss
COUNTY OF SANGAMON)

VINCENT GUIPPEN, after first being duly sworn on oath deposes and says that he resides at 1429 Pennsylvania Ave., Springfield, Illinois.

Affiant states that he formerly worked at Old West and is a member of the Progressives; that on or about the 9th or 10th of July he applied for a job at Mine B and was told that they were not hiring any men.

Further affiant sayeth not.

(signed) Vincent Guiffen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of August, 1940

(seal)

(signed) Edith C. Thomas
Notary Public

My Commission expires Nov. 17, 1941

"Exhibit 13H"

STATE OF ILLINOIS) SS
COUNTY OF SANGAMON)

PAUL LAURENT after first being duly sworn on oath deposes and says that he lives at 849 N. 11th St., Springfield, Illinois; that sometime about May of this year, he applied to Oscar Falcetti, Superintendent, at Mine B Coal Company for a job, and was told the company was not hiring anyone.

Affiant states that again on August 3rd, 1940 he applied for a job and was again told the company was not employing anyone.

Affiant states that he has been acquainted with Falcetti for about two years and Falcetti is well aware that he is a Progressive Miner.

Further affiant sayeth not.

(signed) Paul Laurent

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of August, 1940

(signed) Edith C. Thomas
Notary Public

(seal)

My Commission expires November 17, 1941

"Exhibit 13G"

STATE OF ILLINOIS)SS
COUNTY OF SANGAMON)

LEONARD RIKER after first being duly sworn on oath deposes and states that he lives at 333 N. Lincoln St., Springfield, Ill.

Affiant states that he applied for work on or about the 16th day of July from Superintendent of Mine B, Falcetti, who told affiant that they were full up. Affiant states that he knows that Falcetti hired men on that day and the next day too.

Affiant states that he again applied for work about the 19th day of July, and Falcetti again refused him saying that they were full up and needed no men.

Affiant again applied for work a third time about the 26th day of July and was again told that they were full up and needed no men.

(signed) Leonard Riker

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of August, 1940

(signed) Edith C. Thomas
Notary Public

(seal)

My Commission expires November 17, 1941

"Exhibit 13F"

STATE OF ILLINOIS } SS

COUNTY OF SANGAMON }

CLARENCE WESTFALL after first being duly sworn on oath deposes and says that he lives at Divernon, Illinois and is a member of the Progressive Mine Workers of America. Affiant states that shortly after Mine B Coal Company resumed work he made application to Oscar Falcetti at the mine, and was told by Falcetti that he could not hire any men for thirty days. Affiant states that he talked with Oscar Falcetti again on December 7th and was told that he was filled up at the time, and suggested that affiant see him later. Affiant states that on December 14th he again went to see Falcetti in regard to a job but on this occasion Oscar Falcetti asked this affiant where he worked before. Affiant states that he told him he formerly worked at the Old West Mine, a Progressive Mine. Affiant states that he told him again he was filled up. Affiant states that he again made application for work on or about December 28th, 1939. Affiant states that he has made application at this mine every month since that time but has been refused employment. Affiant states that he was drawing unemployment compensation during the months of July and August and had to report in Springfield every week. Affiant states that when in Springfield he made application for a job on June 11th, June 25th, July 9th, July 23rd and August 6th and on each occasion was refused a job by Falcetti. Affiant also states that he again made application on September 10th and was again refused a job. Affiant further states after Joe Dubinick was employed by Mine B Coal Company as a boss, this affiant talked with Dubinick in regard to getting a job. Affiant states that he had known ~~Samuel~~ Dubinick for a long time and was friendly with him, and that he asked Dubinick to try to get him a job at the mine. Affiant states that Dubinick promised to see what he could do, but later reported to this affiant that the mine was filled up.

Further affiant sayeth not.

(signed)

Clarence Westfall

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1940

(signed)

Edith C. Thomas
Notary Public

(seal)

My Commission expires Nov. 17, 1941

"Exhibit 13E"

My name is THEODORE QUINTARD. I live at Pekin, Illinois. I have been acquainted with Louis Pol. His father and mother live at Pekin. Louis Pol has been living in Colorado. Louis Pol told me that Ray Edmundson sent him a telegram to Colorado that he would give him a steady job if he would come to Springfield. Pol also told me that Edmundson wired him \$20.00 to make the trip. Pol came to Springfield where he was given a job at Mine B. Louis Pol took me to Eddy Hecklebeck to get a job at the mine. Hecklebeck asked me to take some organizers to Auburn to get some Progressives signed over before giving me a job. I wanted him to give me the job first, and he said that he already had a lot of others that had worked for the organization for sometime, and had to give them jobs in preference to me. I heard Hecklebeck say in front of his own house in the presence of Louis Pol, myself and another man whose name that I do not know, that he had sixty places to put men to work in, but had to be sure that the men would be United Mine Workers and remain that way.

I live at the foot of Charlotte Street, Pekin, Illinois. I am staying at 2022 N. 16th Street in Springfield, Illinois for a few days. I am going to work at the Pekin Mining Company as a United Mine Worker on the 15th of the month.

My friend Pol told me that it would do no good to go see the Superintendent for a job. That I would have to go see Hecklebeck who had charge of hiring the men.

(signed) Theodore Quintard

"Exhibit 13D"

STATE OF ILLINOIS) 33
COUNTY OF SANGAMON)

MELCHOIR HAMEL, after first being duly sworn on oath deposes and says that he lives at Springfield, Illinois, R.F.D. #5. That sometime during the month of May or June he made application for a job at Mine B Coal Company.

Affiant states that on or about the middle of July he again made application for a job at Mine B but failed to secure a job. Affiant states that on July 29th he applied with Oscar Falcetti for a job and was turned down. Affiant stated that after leaving the office he went out to the pit head to wait for a friend of his. That while there, William Lansky, whom this affiant knew, came to him and asked him if he was looking for a job. Affiant told him that he was, and Lansky said, "If you get a job here, you will have to sign up with the United Mine Workers." Affiant states that on the morning of August 3rd, he asked Falcetti for a job; that Falcetti asked him where he had previously worked, and when he learned that he had been working at a Progressive Mine, the Panther Creek Mine, he told him he had no job for him.

Affiant again asked for a job on the evening of August 2nd, and 3rd and was refused on both occasions by Falcetti.

Further affiant sayeth not.
(Signed)

Melchoir Hamel

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of August, 1940

(SEAL)

(signed)

Edith C. Thomas
Notary Public

My Commission expires November 17, 1941

"Exhibit 150"

STATE OF ILLINOIS
COUNTY OF SANGAMON

22

RALPH KRESS after first being duly sworn on oath deposes and says that he lives at 1809 S 9th St., Springfield, Illinois and is a member of the Progressive Miners.

Affiant states that on or about July 11th, he went to Mine B and asked Falcetti, Supt. for a job. Affiant states that Falcetti asked him what mine he worked at and affiant told him that he had worked last at Old West Mine. Affiant states that Falcetti said, "that is a Progressive Mine." "I can't do anything for you." Affiant asked why he couldn't give him a job as he was hiring men and Falcetti said, "You are on the wrong side."

Affiant states that he then told Falcetti that the Old West Mine had been closed down for a long time and that he had been out off W.P.A. and had to have some work. Affiant says that Falcetti then said, "I can't do anything now, but will have someone to come out and see you." Affiant states that he waited and nobody came out to see him and that he went out again to see Falcetti on the 3rd day of August, 1940, and asked him for a job. Falcetti said, "Where have you been?" Affiant told him that he had been hunting a house and moving and that Falcetti then said, "I can't do anything for you now, but if I get something someone will be out to see you." Falcetti then took this affiant's name and address. Affiant states that since said date, no one has been to see him.

Further affiant sayeth not.

(signed)

Ralph Kress

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of August, 1940

J.C. Clark
Field Examiner, N.L.R.B.

"Exhibit 13A"

STATE OF ILLINOIS } SS
COUNTY OF SANGAMON }

DALLAS BAUSWELL after first being duly sworn on oath deposes and says that he made application for work at Mine B from Oscar Falcetti in November, 1939, and that Falcetti told this affiant that he could not hire him just then for he had to offer employment to his old employees first. Affiant states that he again went to Mine B Coal Company and made application for work from Oscar Falcetti in May, 1940. Falcetti told this affiant that he could not hire him because he was a Progressive but that if he had a United Mine Worker card he could get a job. Affiant states that he again went out to Mine B and asked Falcetti for a job along with four other fellows in the first week of September, 1940, and was told that they were filled up.

Further affiant sayeth not.

(signed)

Dallas Bauswell

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1940

(seal)

Edith C. Thomas
Notary Public

My Commission expires November 17, 1941

"Exhibit 13B"

MINE "B" COAL CO., INC.

CARL N. ELSONOFF, PRESIDENT

OPERATING OUTSIDE MINE B

DEAL D-604



SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

February 13th, 1941

Mr. Ray Wimanison, President,
United Mine Workers of America,
Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Sam Hook, President,
Progressive Miners of America,
Springfield, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Your attention is directed to the decision of
Judge Briggs handed down from the bench this afternoon,
Feb. 13th, 1941.

We feel that the Judge's remarks were not fully
understood by the employees as only a few were present.
We ask that you demand of your members full compliance
with the injunction that is now in effect. We further
ask you to advise your members not to violate this decree
and that they refrain from any acts to provoke a violation.

Further action on the part of Judge Briggs is
in no way a "red flag" for violence. Any action on the part
of any employee in the way of intimidation or violence will
be dealt with under the injunction without fear or favor.

Very yours,
Carl N. Elsonoff
President

W. J. Burdick,
Acting Regional Director,
National Labor Relations Board,
Chicago, Ill.

(Exhibit 7)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD
THIRTEENTH REGION

In the Matter of

MINE "B" COAL COMPANY
THE MINE B COAL COMPANY AND
KLSHOFF COAL COMPANY

CASE NO. NLRB-473

and

PROGRESSIVE MINERS OF AMERICA
LOCAL 84

STIPULATION AND AGREEMENT

It is hereby stipulated and agreed by and between Mine "B" Coal Company and The Mine B Coal Company by Carl H. Klschhoff hereinafter called respondents; Progressive Miners of America, by J. E. Fancher and G. E. Pearcy for and on behalf of Local 84, hereinafter called Progressive Union; International Union, United Mine Workers of America, District 12, United Mine Workers of America and Provisional Local 7469, United Mine Workers of America, by Thomas B. Lewis hereinafter called United Union; and I. E. Dorfman and Jack Evans attorneys for the National Labor Relations Board, hereinafter called the Board, as follows:

The charges duly filed by the Progressive Union, through Joe Ozanie, an admitted agent and representative of Progressive Union, for this purpose, the Board, by its Regional Director for the Thirteenth Region (Chicago, Illinois), acting pursuant to authority granted in Section 10 (b) of the National Labor Relations Act, 49 Stat. 442, hereinafter called the Act, acting pursuant to the policies and principles of the Board, hereby

6077

January 17, 1938

Mr. Carl E. Kishoff
Mine "B" Coal Company
Springfield, Illinois

My Dear Mr. Kishoff:

As you know, the National Labor Relations Board rendered its decision on January 8, 1938 giving Local Union #54 of Springfield, Illinois and Progressive Miners of America, exclusive bargaining rights over the Mine "B" Coal Company.

Since the National Labor Relations Board has rendered its decision on the above date, I have, on numerous occasions, endeavored to arrange for a joint conference between yourself and I so that we could enter into collective bargaining with respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment and other conditions of employment for the employees of your mine, but, due to your arbitrary attitude, such conference has failed to materialize.

I am reliably informed that the supervisory forces at your mine are performing work for which there is a scale of wages provided and which work properly belongs to members of Local Union #54, P.M. of A. having jobs at Mine "B". Such action on the part of your company is in strict violation of the Labor Board's ruling, and, in my opinion, this action will not be condoned by the Labor Board or the higher courts to which we shall immediately appeal.

In compliance with the order of the National Labor Relations Board, I am using this means to again insist that you meet me in conference for the purpose of collective bargaining for the employees of your mine.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of that contract that is in effect between the Coal Producers Association of Illinois and the Progressive Miners of America and which could be used as a basis in our negotiations.

I request that you advise me at an early date as to the time and place of conference.

Anticipating an early reply, I am

Sincerely yours,

Joe G. Davis

PRESIDENT
PROGRESSIVE MINERS OF AMERICA

(To, Mine "B")

Springfield, Illinois

April 2, 1937

AGREEMENT

It is hereby agreed by and between District No. 1, Progressive Miners of America and The Mine B Coal Company of Springfield, Illinois respectively, that the contract made at Springfield, Illinois effective October 1, 1935, by and between the Coal Producers' Association of Illinois and District No. 1, Progressive Miners of America, shall continue in full force and effect pending further negotiation of the Joint Scale Committee.

It being understood that any and all features pertaining to the making of a contract will include the agreement of record adopted on March 29th, 1937 in Joint Scale Session.

This Agreement shall automatically terminate upon the ratification of a statewide contract.

PROGRESSIVE MINERS OF AMERICA

THE MINE "B" COAL COMPANY

Dan McGill

by Carl H. Elaboff
President

April 2nd, 1937

(Exhibit 1)

members of the Progressive Miners were at said mine; that the work being done by the above named was not supervisory work but was labor such as should have been done by the regular employees of said mine and by members of Local Union No. 54 of the Progressive Miners of America.

That the above named President and Mine Committeemen of said Local Union No. 54, in a conversation with Oscar Falcetti asked for all work being performed or to be performed at Mine "B" to be given to members of Local Union No. 54, Progressive Miners of America in accordance with the decision of the National Labor Relations Board, handed down January 11, 1938, designating the Progressive Miners of America as the proper bargaining agency and representative of all employees of Mine "B" except the supervisory, official and clerical forces of said mine.

That Superintendent Oscar Falcetti said he would not consider any Progressives. He also said we have no contract. We made a contract with Bohannon, Austin and Skibbe by giving them some old mules. And in return and in pay for the mules, they are to work out the value of the mules at Mine "B" and that's what they are doing today. At that time, the above named, Bohannon, Austin and Skibbe were taking mules off the cage as they were being hoisted from the mine and putting them in barns and corrals and were trimming the hoofs and legs of the mules and taking care of them.

That Superintendent Falcetti also said we have no one on the payroll except the engineers and bosses. He said five men are below taking out their tools. That two bosses, Frank Seabeck and Charles Roth, were down in the mine and that they were putting the mules on the cage to be hoisted.

That the President of Local 54, P.M.A. and the Pit

STATE OF ILLINOIS
SANGAMON COUNTY

AFFIDAVIT

Before me, Nellie D. Michaels, a Notary Public
in and for the County and State aforesaid this day
personally appeared Thomas Dillon, William Schewe,
William Grompton and John Schneider and the above
being severally sworn on their oaths depose and say.

That Thomas Dillon is President of Local Union
No. 54, Springfield, Illinois, of the Progressive
Miners of America and that William Schewe, William
Grompton and John Schneider are the Mine Commit-
men from said Local Union which is the Local Union
representing the employees of Mine "B" Coal Company.

That on Tuesday, January 18, 1937, the above
named Dillon, Schewe, Grompton and Schneider together
with Fred Frewitt, Financial Secretary of the above
named Local Union and Harvey Williams, an engineer,
and employee of Mine "B" went to Mine "B" and had a
conversation with Oscar Falcetti, Superintendent of
the Mine "B" Coal Company. Affiants further state
that at the time the above named visited the mine
that there were present at the mine, Walter Sittin,
Top Boss, Louis Capella, Mine Manager, Jack Falcetti,
Bottom Boss, besides Oscar Falcetti, Superintendent,
and also Charles Bohannon, the President of the Pro-
visional Local Union No. 7409 of the United Mine Work-
ers of America and Frank Austin, a member of the Pro-
visional Local Union No. 7409 of the United Mine Work-
ers of America and William Skibbe, also a member of
the Provisional Local Union No. 7409 of the United
Mine Workers of America; that all of the above named
including the police and the superintendent
were going work on top on the premises of the Mine "B"
Coal Company at the time the above named officials and

Committee asked if there was any work for engineer, Harvey Williams, who was present with the Committee and ready and willing to work and who has been an employee of Mine "B" for the past twelve years and worked constantly on an engineering job.

That in reply to the above Superintendent Falcetti stated in substance, I will let you know tonight whether there will be any work for Williams or any other engineers. That Superintendent Falcetti requested President Dillon to call Falcetti by telephone for his answer tonight.

That Superintendent Falcetti in the above conversation refused to consider the requests of the members of Local No. 54, P.M. of A. for work being done or to be done around said Mine "B".

The purpose of this affidavit made by the undersigned, is to state the substance of the requests made and the conversation had by the undersigned with Superintendent Oscar Falcetti of the Mine "B" Coal Company at Mine "B", this 13th day of January, 1938.

Thos. Dillon

William Schewe

William Crompton

John Schneider

Thomas Dillon, William Schewe, William Crompton, John Schneider on their oaths state that they have read the foregoing affidavit by each of them subscribed and that the statements therein made are true in substance and in fact.

Thos. Dillon

William Schewe

William Crompton

John Schneider

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, A.D. 1938.

(Seal)

Hollis D. ...

State of Illinois) ss
County of Cook)

John Gosh, after first being duly sworn on oath, deposes and says that he is the Board Member for District No. 4, P.M.W. of A. and that it is his duty to represent the Progressive Miners in that district in the handling of disputes and grievances.

Affiant states that since the reopening of Mine B he has been unable to get the Mine B Coal Company to follow either past custom or procedure or agreement between the company and the miners in regard to the handling of disputes. In support of this charge affiant submits the following:

That on December 12, 1939, he was called to Mine B on a shot firers' dispute in regard to the amount of wages due. After the reopening of Mine B., Elshoff failed to pay the miners the amount he paid on and prior to May 12, 1937. Affiant states that he could not reach an agreement with Falcetti, the Superintendent and Elshoff, and they refused to write up the case in accordance with past custom and procedure at the mine.

Affiant states that he was called out to the mine to handle the discharge case of William Molinskey on February 20th, 1940, that he could not reach any agreement with the company and they refused to write up the case. At this meeting he again requested that the company write up the case of the shot firers and they again refused saying that they would write up no cases as all disputes would have to be settled at the mine.

Affiant states that on April 9th, he again requested Falcetti and Elshoff to write up the shot firers' case and Molinskey case, and they again refused.

After the company and the miners agreed upon the method of handling disputes, affiant states that he went to the mine and requested that the discharge case of William Molinskey and the shot fir case be written up, and the company again refused. This happened about the 17th or 18th of May. Affiant states that he went to the mine to handle the discharge case of Vincent Matjeka and took this matter up with both Falcetti and Elshoff. No agreement could be reached and company refused to write up the case. Affiant further states that on July 15th, he again went to the mine to handle the discharge case of Lester Wilkerson. He took this matter up with Falcetti and no agreement could be reached and Falcetti would not write up the case. On July 20th, 1940, Affiant states he again went to the mine and asked the those pending cases to be handled and Falcetti refused to write them up. On July 20th, 1940, Charles Bohannon appeared on behalf of John Reese, discharged United Mine Worker and argued his case in the presence of this affiant. Company recognized Bohannon as the representative of Reese in the handling of this dispute.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of July, A.D. 1940

(Seal)

That C. H. [Signature]

Notary Public [Signature]

My Commission expires Nov. 17, 1941

1930
(1930)

(1930)

(1930)

PROGRESSIVE LOCAL UNION

LOCAL UNION

LOCAL UNION

(1930)

LOCAL UNION

(1930)

LOCAL UNION

PROGRESSIVE LOCAL UNION

LOCAL UNION

LOCAL UNION

LOCAL UNION

LOCAL UNION

LOCAL UNION

LOCAL UNION

2. Respondents shall jointly or severally, take the following affirmative action to effectuate the policies of the National Labor Relations Act:

(a) Upon request, bargain collectively with Progressive Miners of America, Local 54, as the exclusive representative of all production and maintenance employees of respondents employed at the mine, excluding clerical and supervisory employees, in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, and other conditions of employment until such time as the National Labor Relations Board should certify another labor organization as the representative of the employees in the said unit.

(b) Upon the reopening of Mine "B", offer to each of the employees on the permanent payroll of Mine "B" Coal Company on May 12, 1937, immediate and full reinstatement to the positions which they respectively held prior to May 12, 1937, without prejudice to rights and

privileges previously enjoyed by them, provided that in the event conditions will not permit immediate reinstatement of employees on the payroll of May 12, 1937, the order of employment shall be in accordance with the practice heretofore established in the mine. No new employees shall be hired for any position formerly occupied by an employee on the payroll of May 12, 1937, until all such former employees who as of said payroll did such work shall have been offered said position.

(c) Post and keep visible in prominent places in respondents' mine or mines posted by them jointly or severally, for a period of 30 days after the mailing of any such copies of this order.

or Relat. as Board issued in this matter.

(1) Respondents shall jointly and severally cease and desist:

(a) From in any manner interfering with, coercing, or intimidating employees in their right of self-organization to form, join, or assist labor organizations of their own choosing and engaging in concerted activities with other employees for the purpose of collective bargaining and other mutual aid or protection;

(b) From discouraging membership in Progressive Miners of America, Local 54, or any other labor organization of its employees or encouraging membership in the United Mine Workers of America, Provisional Local 7469 or any other labor organization of its employees, or otherwise discriminating in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment;

(c) From refusing to bargain collectively with Progressive Miners of America, Local 54, as the exclusive representatives of all production and maintenance employees, including clerical and supervisory employees employed at the mine, in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, and other conditions of employment until such time as the National Labor Relations Board should certify another labor organization as the representative of the employees in the said unit.

(d) From giving effect to or in any manner enforcing or recognizing certain agreements dated August 18

and September 20, 1937, or any continuance or supplement thereto, between Mine "B" Coal Company and District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America and International Union, United Mine Workers of America.

Due to a strike by the employees, the mine has been in operation only three days during the period from May 12, 1937, to the date of this stipulation.

4. The Progressive Miners of America Local 54 is a labor organization as defined in Section 2, Subdivision (5) of the Act.

5. A unit consisting of the production and maintenance employees of respondents employed at the mine, excluding clerical and supervisory employees, would insure to the employees the full benefit of their right to self-organization, and would otherwise effectuate the policies of the Act, and is a unit appropriate for the purposes of collective bargaining within the meaning of Section 9 (b) of the Act.

6. This stipulation and agreement, together with the Complaint, Notice of Hearing, Affidavit of Service, Second Amended Charge, Motions, Orders, Answer to Complaint, and the National Labor Relations Board Rules and regulations, Series 1, as amended, may be introduced as evidence by filing them with the Chief Trial Examiner of the Board at Washington, D. C., and respondents jointly and severally waive their right to hearing as set forth in Section 10 (b) and (c) of the Act.

7. Upon the basis of the record and this stipulation and agreement, the Board may, on application by the Board, and upon application by the Board the Circuit Court of Appeals for the appropriate Circuit may enter a decree ordering and decreeing that:

Mine "B" Coal Company operated a mine, known as Mine "B", located near Springfield, Illinois, hereinafter called the mine, under a lease from on or about the date of its incorporation up to November 22, 1937, at which time it transferred all of its property and mining rights pertaining to said mine to The Mine B Coal Company and thereafter by right of subrogation or otherwise took possession of, operated, and paid royalties on said mine, 98% of the stock of Mine "B" Coal Company and 98% of the stock of the Mine B Coal Company and the control and management of each corporation, is and has been vested in Carl E. Kishoff since the incorporation of the respective corporations.

3. Respondent, Mine "B" Coal Company, from the date of its incorporation to November 22, 1937, has been engaged at the mine in the extraction, purchase, sale and distribution of bituminous coal. During the year from July 1, 1936, to

June 30, 1937, said Respondent mined, sold, and distributed

approximately 540,000 tons of bituminous coal at a gross value of approximately \$690,928.62. Of this amount approximately 38% was shipped from the mine in the State of Illinois to points outside of the State of Illinois, and approximately 62% was shipped from the mine in the State of Illinois to points within the State of Illinois. During the same period said Respondent purchased large quantities of granulated blast furnace, lumber, mine timbers, nails, machinery, oil, grease, steel, iron, and electrical supplies which cost approximately \$70,000.00. Of this amount approximately 80% was shipped from the State of the State of Illinois to the mine in the State of Illinois, and approximately 20% was shipped from the State of Illinois to the mine in the State of Illinois.

1, as Amended, Article IV, Section 1, and Article II, Section 25, duly issued a Complaint and Notice of Hearing thereon, on the 1st day of August, 1938, against respondents, and each of them. The Complaint, Notice of Hearing thereon, Second Amended Charge and Rules and Regulations of the Board, Series 1, as Amended, were duly served on August 2, 1938, upon the respondents and each of them, Progressive Union, and the United Union. Hearing was scheduled for 10 A.M. on August 8, 1938, in the Post Office Building in the City of Springfield, County of Sangamon, State of Illinois. Subsequently on August 6, 1938, respondents filed a motion for continuance with Leonard C. Bajork as Regional Director for the Thirteenth Region of the Board and an order was issued by said Leonard C. Bajork and duly served upon each of the parties granting continuance until August 11, 1938, at 10 A.M., the hearing to be held in the Illinois Appellate Court Room, Supreme Court Building, Springfield, Illinois.

1. Respondent, Mine "B" Coal Company, is now, and has been a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois since December 22, 1937, having its principal office and place of business in the City of Springfield, County of Sangamon, State of Illinois. Respondent, the Mine B Coal Company,

is now and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Delaware, and is now and has been since November 2, 1937, authorized and licensed to transact

business in the State of Illinois, having its principal office and place of business in the City of Springfield, County of Sangamon, State of Illinois.

STATE OF ILLINOIS }
COUNTY OF SANGAMON }

John Greb after first being duly sworn on oath deposes and states that he is Board Member of District No. 4, Progressive Mine Workers of America; that Mine B Coal Company located at Springfield, Illinois is in his district and he is familiar with the provisions of previous contracts at Mine B Coal Company, and also familiar with the provisions of contracts between labor unions and various coal operators in the State of Illinois.

Affiant states that practically, if not all of the contracts now in force and effect between coal operators and labor unions in the State of Illinois contain a provision for the check-off of union dues and a check-off for the payment of employees' check weighman. Affiant also states that for many years up until 1937 at Mine B Coal Company such a check-off system has prevailed. Affiant further states however, that since the Progressive Organization was designated the exclusive bargaining agent or representative of the employees at Mine B Coal Company, the Company has refused and still continues to refuse to recognize this check-off system that has prevailed both by custom and by contract at said Mine for many years.

Further affiant sayeth not.

John Greb

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 1940

(Seal)

Edith C. Thomas
Notary Public

My Commission expires

Apr 17, 1941

(Exhibit 9)

STATE OF ILLINOIS } 33
COUNTY OF SANGAMON }

John Groh after first being duly sworn on oath deposes and says that Floyd Golden and John H. Dentel transferred their cards from Local Union #50 to Local Union #77, Progressive Mine Workers of America on February 3, 1940.

Affiant states that since that time they have neither paid dues nor filed exoneration blanks and in accordance with the provisions and Constitution of the Progressive Mine Workers of America are not Progressive Miners, and were not Progressive Miners at the time they received employment at Mine B Coal Company.

Affiant further states that they have made no application to join the Progressive Mine Workers of America.

Further affiant sayeth not.

John Groh

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1940

My commission expires November 17, 1941

Edw. C. Loner
Notary Public

P41A-24D-8-1-3

state of Illinois } .SS
County of Sangamon }

Matthew Console after first being duly sworn on oath deposes and says that he formerly lived next door to Tony Plotch and is well acquainted with his son William Plotch.

Affiant states that he knows of his own knowledge that William Plotch never worked in a mine prior to the time he worked at Mine B.

Matthew Console

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1940

Edwin C. Jones

My commission expires *December 17, 1941*

State of Illinois } 33
County of Sangamon }

James Schneider after first being duly sworn on oath deposes and says that he is employed at Mine B Coal Company, and is well acquainted with Gilbert Rees, Samuel Reeves and S. Davidson.

Affiant states that he knows of his own knowledge that these three young men have never worked in a mine prior to the time they worked at Mine B.

James Schneider

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1940

Edith C. Jones

Notary Public

My Commission expires *November 17, 1941*

STATE OF ILLINOIS }
COUNTY OF SANGAMON } SS

We, the undersigned, after being first duly sworn on oath, depose and say that during the conferences held on July 12th, 18th, 23rd, and 29th between the representatives of the Progressive Mine Workers of America and the representatives of the Mine B Coal Company when protests were made by the representatives of the Progressive Mine Workers of America about the intimidative and coercive acts of the organizers of the United Mine Workers of America against the members of the Progressive Mine Workers of America on the Coal Company property Mr. Elshoff denied knowledge of such acts and said it was against the policy of the coal company to permit such activities or any activities tending to further the interest of either organization on the property of the Mine B Coal Company.

In fact, in every conference held with Mr. Elshoff, in which the question of organization activities of the United Mine Workers organizers on the Mine B Coal Company property was discussed, Mr. Elshoff denied any knowledge of such activities on the part of any one and persistently insisted and said that the Mine B Coal Company would not, under any circumstances, permit any organization work by the representatives of either organization on the property of the Coal Company.

Wm. Beck
Wm. Schewe
John W. Cade
John Graham

P39-0-8-7

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day
of September, 1940.

Edna C. Loma
Notary Public

My commission expires November 12, 1941.

MEN WHO CLAIM THEY HAVE BEEN PROGRESSIVES:

- 24 Gilbert Rees--Father Progressive-boy never worked at mine. signed before getting job.
- 25 Samuel Reeves--Father Progressive Mine B. Boy never worked at mine.
- 34 F. DiProffio - *Ind 521*
- 38 S. Davidson--Father P.M.W. Boy never worked at mine.
- 52 Joe Asaro-- *Paragon old west track*
- 64 Joe Pasqual--Father Dominick expelled 1937-Boy never worked
- 66 Joe Caccioppo--
- 68 Wm. Plotch--Father Tony Plotch expelled 1937. Boy never worked.
- 806 H. Carver--Former Engineer Dunkard Mine, discharged, negligence *last fall by P.M.W. during*
- 816 L. Durham--Dropped from membership Jan. 1935-
- 819 Galton Sacco--Expelled Nov. 1939 for working non-union.
- 841 A. Wands--
- 857 Dolan Dubinick--Never belonged to PMW. Son of mine manager from Virden, Ill.
- 866 E. English--^{Jr.} Ky. for several years, from Virden but not member of PMW
Never worked in Mine
- 871 Ralph English--From Virden but not member of PMW. Dropped several years ago (4 or 5) years ago. (Last worked '32 UMW.
- John Clusker--Was dropped from PMW Sept. 1, '34. Went scabbing at Peabody '35
- Joe Vono--Was told he had to sign UMW to work at Mine B - *still must P.M.W. or*
- Geo. Wiessing--*not a member in 1936 - no payroll of mine*
- Sylvester Burch--*not a member since Sept. 1939 - last*
- Fred Frere--
- Joe Zini--*son of mine manager at*
- Merle Bungarner--Was dropped from membership Sept. 1, 1936--Check with Schneider
- E. English--Ky. for number of years.
- Joe Olari--*P.M.W.*

E. Pasquale--went to work where mine found in Nov. 1939 but was not on payroll May 12, 1937.

231 P.M.W. - cards

229 P.M.W. - cards

State of Illinois
County of Sangamon JSS

Ed Reeves after first being sworn on oath
deposes & states that he resides at Dawson,
Illinois.

Affiant states that Homer Baumgardner who
also resides at Dawson & rides to work with
affiant, told affiant that Charles Bohannon, known
as Ballingreen, had told Baumgardner that affiant
could get his boy on at the mine providing
affiant switched his affiliation to the United
Mine Workers. It was understood that son
also had to join United Mine Workers. Affiant
did switch affiliation from Progressives to
United Mine Workers & both son and affiant
are working at Mine B under United
Mine Workers cards.

ED X REEVES

Ed Reeves

Subscribed & sworn to before me this
day 7 ——— AD 1940

Notary Public

my Commissioner expires ———