

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

FILE NO. **100-1291**

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

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/21/84 BY SP8 BTG/clc
2455330

- RUC -

DETAILS: At WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

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

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED]

RECORDED
INDEXED

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

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FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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61-7511-67, p. 2

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100-1291

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

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

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

Age
Race
Height
Weight
Eyes
Hair
Occupation
Peculiarities

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

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

FILE NO. 100-2216

REPORT MADE AT Cleveland, Ohio	DATE WHEN MADE 12-16-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/10, 14/41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <i>b7c</i>	CVH
TITLE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Indices Cleveland Office checked for information [REDACTED] *b7E*
[REDACTED] Information obtained set forth. These individuals being made subjects of separate investigations.

-RUC-

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Knoxville, Tennessee, dated June 1, 1941. *b7c*

DETAILS:

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO:

Reference report set forth following names

[REDACTED] *b7E*
[REDACTED] *b7c*
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/27/84 BY SP8 BTJ/CM
2/58/82

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>L.V. Boardman</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		INDEXED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3-Bureau 2-Knoxville <i>2/10</i> 2-Cleveland		61	7511	68
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100-2216

[REDACTED]

b7c

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

[REDACTED]

b7c

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100-2216

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

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TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

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

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL,
Internal Security - C

Dear Sir:

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

In view of these references, the Knoxville Field Division will withhold the mailing of copies of this report to all offices pending the Bureau's express approval of such a procedure.

Very truly yours,

W. A. MURPHY,
Special Agent in Charge.

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WAM:AB

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John P. ... 11/24/42

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61-7511-70
FEBRUARY 11 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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ESK
61-7511-70

January 29, 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Special Agent in Charge
Knoxville, Tennessee

Re: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated January 5, 1942, in the above-entitled matter, wherein you call the Bureau's attention to certain information contained on pages 28, 29 and 117 in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 30, 1941, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

67c

The Bureau has no objection to purely factual material pertinent to the investigation being set forth in investigative reports when the source has been definitely established and properly evaluated by you prior to its inclusion in a report to the Bureau and other field offices. I feel that you, as an Agent in Charge, should be cognizant of this procedure.

Very truly yours,

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 2/28/84

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 744 50
★ JAN 29 1942 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP8 BTJ/CA
ON 2/27/84 243532

FEB 5 1942

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Made at KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	Date when made 376 A DEC 30 1941	Period 7-11, 12-41 9-15 to 18, 27; 9-30 to 10-11; 10-20, 28, 29, 30, 31; 11-1-41	Report made by [Redacted] <i>b7c</i>
Title HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL		Character of case INTERNAL SECURITY	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL founded about 1932 in Summerfield Community of Monteagle, Tennessee, on property donated by Dr. LILLIAN W. JOHNSON. MYLES HORTON was first member of the staff and is presently head of the school. School started out as socialistic. Socialism was advocated and encouraged by the school and an attempt was made to put it into practice. HORTON still claims to be a socialist, however, communism appeared early among its supporters and students. DON WEST, who came after HORTON as a member of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL was a communist. MALCOLM CHISHOLM, charter member of HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL was killed fighting for Spanish loyalist. Units of the Communist Party and Young Communist League were organized and existed among its local supporters. TED WELLMAN, the Communist Party and Young Communist League organizer stayed at the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL while doing his organizing. Several people claim to have seen Young Communist League membership cards in possession of various members of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL staff.

Approved and Forwarded <i>Wammy</i> SAC	61-7511-72	RECORDED
Copies of this report 5 Bureau 2 Atlanta 2 Baltimore 2 Birmingham 2 Boston 2 Buffalo 2 Charlotte 2 New Haven 2 New Orleans 2 New York (P.E. FOXWORTH) 2 Oklahoma City 2 Richmond 2 Springfield 2 All other Field Offices in Continental United States 2 Alaska	JAN 13 1942 CHECK Pg 143 PRIOR TO ANY DISSEMINATION.	[Handwritten initials and stamps]

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/28/84 BY SP8 BT/Ch**
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[REDACTED]

Information from confidential source indicates that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL staff and local supporters voted for EARL BROWDER in 1936. Publications by the school indicate radical and communistic tendencies on part of students attending the spring and fall term 1941. School still subscribes to Daily Worker and publications concerning Russia. HORTON and members of Executive Committee of HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL are supporters of Southern Conference of Human Welfare. Six out of eleven members of Executive Committee are listed as communist or having communistic contacts by files in Knoxville Office. JOE G. DOBBS, member Executive Committee is considered one of most dangerous communist in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and is on custodial detention list of this office. School first started out as community center but gradually changed to labor education. Unsuccessfully attempted to establish a similar school at Allardt, Tennessee, about 1934. Succeeded in organizing the Worker's Alliance which flourished for a while in Grundy County but broke up after an unsuccessful "sit-down strike" at W.P.A. Headquarters, Tracy City, Tennessee, in February 1939. School unpopular in local community and has reputation of being communistic. Unpopularity based partly on report of drinking and suspected loose morals that occur at dances sponsored by the school, and local prejudice against labor activities of school. Public feeling culminated in a proposed march on the school by Grundy County Crusaders on November 12, 1940. Investigation reveals that school program of worker's education and recreational activities has gained support of some nationally prominent labor and public figures.

-P-

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

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

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], New York City, dated October 21, 1941.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Memphis, Tennessee, dated October 17, 1941.

9 JUN 18 1942

61-7511-72

67C

DETAILS: Inasmuch as the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL has students, contributors or friends in all part of the country, copies of this report are being designated for all field offices in the Continental United States, however, it is not deemed advisable at this time to check on all the people with whom the school has contact. Reference report of Special Agent [REDACTED], New York City, indicates that among the contributors of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL are many large and reputable New York organizations and several reputable people residing in the New York vicinity, therefore, for the present, this office will concentrate the investigation of this case on the members of the staff, executive committee, students and local supporters of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. In case of contributors who have donated unusually large sums of money, or where outside circumstances indicate possible communistic connections, investigation will be made of these contributors.

67D

[REDACTED]

mimeographed sheet prepared by the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL entitled, "Statement of Purpose Unanimously approved by the Staff of HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL". This mimeographed sheet, which will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Office, is set out as follows:

"STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Unanimously Approved by the Staff of
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

PURPOSE:

The purpose of a labor school should be to assist in bringing about economic and political democracy. Since unions are basic to the achievement of democracy, the strengthening of unions must be the primary purpose of a labor school. It should be an educational arm of organized labor, or the more progressive unions making up the labor movement at a given time.

AFFILIATIONS:

A labor school should not become connected in any way with political or other organizations, the policies of which are in conflict with the policies of the unions.

The direction, teaching and control should be in the hands of labor representatives committed to the idea that democracy can best be achieved through a strong, intelligent labor movement.

PROGRAM:

The program of a labor school should be determined by the needs and policies of the unions from which the students are drawn and with

376D

which the school works. This would necessitate a specialized educational program. Classes would be conducted in subjects of a practical nature, directly related to the problems faced by the students. No effort would be made to carry on a general program of education suitable for students with a variety of interests and divergent points of view. The emphasis given and points of view expressed would be that of organized labor.

ADMINISTRATION:

Since the immediate purpose of a labor school is to assist in strengthening organized labor, it cannot be an independent policy making organization. Therefore, direction and supervision must come from labor representatives of organizations operating with the school. A Board of Directors, consisting of labor officials and representatives of the school, should have full authority in the making of policy and the running of the school.

dp
uopwa
m-a-l"

It is noted that on the left hand corner of the above mimeographed sheet appears the following: "dp uopwa m-a-l" dp probably stands for DALICE PROBERT; m-a-l for MARY A. LAWRENCE, and uopwa is probably the abbreviation for a press-man's mark.

END

[redacted] printed and illustrated booklet, printed by the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, giving its history. This booklet is described as "The Story of an Educational Center for Working People". The pertinent parts of this booklet, which will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division, are set out as follows:

"FOUNDING OF THE SCHOOL. In 1932, Myles Horton, a native Tennessean educated at Cumberland University and the University of Chicago, returned to Tennessee to help provide Southern workers with an opportunity for an education fitted to their practical needs.

Highlander Folk School was therefore founded 'to provide an educational center in the South for the training of rural and industrial leaders, and for the conservation and enrichment of the indigenous cultural values of the mountain.'

Throughout the eight years of the school's existence, it has functioned along these broad lines: it is a local rural settlement house serving the community and county; and it is a center for

the education and development of intelligent labor leadership throughout the entire South. Through this program, the school hopes to assist in bringing about the economic and political democracy that is the heritage of the finest American tradition.

EARLY YEARS. When Doctor Lillian Johnson, pioneer southern educator, gave her frame house and farm land to the new School, the founders resolved not to create another formal institution, but to develop an educational and cultural center to meet the needs of the students themselves, and of the community. Hence, during the first few weeks, the house served chiefly as a community center, where neighbors dropped in for a social evening of songs and friendly discussion with the teachers.

Later, a few of the neighbors asked for a discussion class, and during the first winter, evening classes dealing with psychology, economics, and current events, grew naturally out of the interest of the community folk.

A few resident students began to live at the school and to be given individual instruction in writing and speaking. In addition, each selected a community activity ranging from music classes and a dramatics club to educational meetings among the miners and relief workers in neighboring communities. Thus, the three aspects of interrelated activity which the school now carries on, grew out of the demands of the first year:

- I - the residence program of short courses and weekend conferences for workers.
- II - the work in the community.
- III - the extension program, in which students and staff carry the educational work to other rural and industrial areas.

PRESENT PROGRAM

1. RESIDENT COURSES. Resident Terms for Workers are the backbone of the year-round program. In the summer and in the spring, the six weeks term of intensive resident courses is conducted for trade-union students. Students are drawn from Southern labor unions, with an occasional student from outside of the South. The qualifications for admission are: the ability to read and write and devotion to the labor movement. No student is accepted without the recommendation of his or her union.

The purpose of all the courses is to provide factual information bearing on the practical problems faced by the students in their unions. Sharing the experiences and discussions enables students to

meet their local situations more constructively.

Classes are always informal, and draw from and relate back to, the students' experiences. In addition to discussions led by the regular staff members, leading experts from the field of organized labor and from Federal and State agencies frequently contribute to the classes as visiting lecturers. The School's library of six thousand books and pamphlets, built up by the gifts of friends, is eagerly drawn on by the students to supplement their class work.

The course includes the following subjects:

UNION PROBLEMS: discussion of definite problems of the students as labor unionists. Methods of organizing, dues collecting, and making the meetings interesting; fundamentals of collective bargaining, negotiating contracts, and Labor Board procedure.

AMERICAN HISTORY: the story of the growth of the labor movement in America from Colonial days to the present, with an examination of labor's rights under New Deal legislation.

ECONOMICS: an introductory course dealing with the way people make a living; the development of the industrial era and its effect upon the welfare of working people; and the economic background of the union movement.

UNION PUBLICITY: practice in the basic elements of a news story, related to reporting for labor papers. The mechanics of editing a paper or pamphlet; mimeographing methods; and the creating of charts and posters for publicity uses. Students write their own life stories and publish them in mimeographed form.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW AND PUBLIC SPEAKING: designed to show students how to run business-like meetings, and how to get across ideas in an effective manner. Class is conducted as a regular union meeting, giving students practice in speaking and in parliamentary law.

DRAMATICS: training in the improvisation of plays based on actual situations suggested, acted out and produced by the students. Finished product is often taken on tour to union locals.

MUSIC AND RECREATION: learning labor and folk songs; practice in leading group singing, and methods of setting up a recreational program in a union.

EQUALLY as important as the course of studies is the experience of cooperative living. The students contribute two hours a day to the running of the household, and have the opportunity of sharing work and play with other students and the staff.

INSTITUTES AND EXTRA SESSIONS. In addition to its regular resident terms, Highlander holds frequent weekend institutes throughout the year, for unions, teachers, and social workers. For example, during 1940, institutes were held at the school for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, for the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and for Labor's Non-Partisan League. Informal week-end gatherings were held for leaders of cooperatives, and for southern business and professional, and industrial Y. W. C. A. secretaries.

Other special sessions have included such varied projects as: a week's Summer Camp for the children of union members; a writers' workshop at which prominent writers and young students from all parts of the country discussed together the problems of writing; and two work camps for college students.

2. THE COMMUNITY PROGRAM. The problem of earning a living in Grundy County is acute. Since the soil is not suitable for productive farming, the natural resources of the land - coal mining and lumbering - have been exploited until the timber is gone and only a few mines are in operation.

The American Public Welfare Association has made a study of the county: it is one of the poorest in the South, with over eighty percent of the residents certified for relief.

An important part of Highlanders' all-year-around activities is the School's work with community organizations in joint efforts to solve community and country problems. Leadership has been furnished for Cooperatives in gardening, canning, pottery and quilt-making, and in such organizations as a Community Council, local unions, and a Parent-Teacher Association.

In the community work, the School also assists in developing local leadership by providing for Young Peoples Clubs and Study Groups for Adults. The cultural and recreational life of the community has been stimulated by the School's free music lessons, and by the encouragement of the traditional songs and fine old square dances of the region.

Perhaps the most outstanding recent example of the School's community projects is a progressive nursery school, taught by a member of the Highlander staff, who is a graduate of the Bank Street Cooperative School for Teachers, and who acts as director, janitor, parent-worker,

and school-bus driver. The parents of the fifteen children make their contribution by helping supply hot lunches and fuel for the nursery building.

3. EXTENSION WORK. The third aspect of Highlander's program is its field work. Staff members serve as a resource which unions and cooperatives all over the South can call upon for guidance or assistance in worker's education. At the request of the local unions for example, members of the staff go out between resident sessions to conduct educational programs. Instruction is given in setting up mimeographed newspapers, and in the organization of dramatics clubs, singing and study groups.

Finally, the staff is always available by correspondence or visit, to assist graduates of the School in their educational and cultural activities. There are 180 alumni from 24 states and from 30 different unions. Some of the typical progressive positions held by former students are: union educational director, manager of cooperative store, organizers for the C. I. O. and for the A. F. of L., recreational director for union, Y. M. C. A. administrator, labor news service editor, member of county school board, publicity director for union, editor of labor song book, teachers and directors for workers' service projects, W. P. A.; and officers of local unions.

ADMINISTRATION, MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT

ADMINISTRATION: The Executive Council of the Highlander Folk School consists of leading representatives of both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., and the teaching staff. The teaching, direction, and control of the school are in the hands of the staff and of labor representatives committed to the idea that democracy can best be achieved through a strong, intelligent labor movement. The School is not, and never has been, affiliated with any political organization or party.

Members of the Executive Council are:

Albert ~~X~~ Barnett, Professor of Old Testament Literature,
Scarritt College.

Miss Lucy Randolph ~~X~~ Mason, Southern Publicity Representative
for the C.I.O.

Edward ~~X~~ Callaghan, Vice-President of the American Federa-
tion Hosiery Workers.

George ~~X~~ Titler, Secretary, District 19, United Mine Workers
of America.

~~Matt Lynch~~, Representative of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

~~Roy Reynolds~~, President Chattanooga Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union.

~~Alton Lawrence~~, Southern Representative of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

~~Paul R. Christopher~~, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee State Industrial Union Council.

~~Bernard Borah~~, Southern Representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

STAFF: The staff bring to their teaching, in addition to college and professional training, their experience in the field of Southern labor as members of the American Federation of Teachers, and as organizers, writers and speakers. They receive no salaries, other than maintenance. The staff is cooperatively organized and shares equally in the control of the school.

The staff includes: Teachers;

~~William Buttrick~~, College of the City of Nashville, Duke University.

~~James Dombrowski~~, Emory University, Columbia University, Union Theological Seminary.

~~Myles Horton~~, Cumberland University, University of Chicago.

~~Zilphia Horton~~, College of the Ozarks.

~~Leon Wilson~~, Librarian.

~~Claudia Lewis~~, Reed College, Bank Street Cooperative School for Teachers. Nursery School Director.

~~Mary Lawrence~~, Duke University.
Community Worker.

~~Louise Dichman~~, Vassar College. Office Secretary.

~~Louise Conkling~~, Oberlin College. Office Secretary.

SUPPORT: The School is run on a cooperative basis. Students and staff share in the household work; hence, every penny of the yearly contributions is devoted to the actual maintenance of the School and its year-round program of residence terms, and community and extension work.

Contributors are unions, religious groups, student bodies, educational foundations, and over nine hundred liberal men and women throughout the country. Scholarships are maintained by several international unions; and by individual contributors, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The school work would be impossible without the moral and financial support of progressive citizens. They believe with the School that if democracy is to survive the onslaughts of the anti-democratic forces spreading in the world today, the great majority of our people must learn how to exercise their rights most capably and wisely through the democratic process.

ENDORSEMENTS. The School is proud of the roster of illustrious leaders, both National and Southern, who endorse its work. Amongst the prominent representatives of organized labor —

Dr. George ~~S~~ Counts; President, American Federation of Teachers, A. F. of L:

"I have every confidence in the Highlander Folk School as an institution thoroughly devoted to the interests of working people and the cause of American Democracy."

John ~~L~~ Lewis: President, United Mine Workers of America, C.I.O.:

"I think that the School is performing a noteworthy task in the field of liberal and useful education, and that real recognition is due for the generous and effective support which it gives to the struggle of labor in the South."

Amongst the well-known educators —

Dr. John ~~D~~ Dewey:

"When the Highlander Folk School was founded, I wrote that I regarded it as one of the most important social-educational projects in America. The achievements of the School in the past eight years confirm my original judgment."

Dr. William ~~S~~ Knickerbocker, Professor at the University of the South, and editor of the SEWANEE REVIEW:

"... the Highlander Folk School is rendering an important and indispensable service in its nursery school, its relief

assistance, its intelligent scrutiny of political and social conditions, and in most of its proposals for the elimination of removable abuses and the introduction of more tolerable conditions of living."

In the Church —

Reverend Reinhold Niebuhr:

"One of the most interesting experiments in labor education in America."

Reverend Marshall Wingfield, Memphis Pastor, Moderator of the Tennessee Conference of Congregational Churches and Historian in Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans:

" . . . I know the School is doing an excellent and much needed work in this area."

Amongst our Neighbors —

Miss May Justus, public school teacher, author, and holder of a Roscnwald Fellowship:

"I am glad to say that I know of much good the Highlander Folk School has done in our community, both in an educational and altruistic way. They have proved their friendship, especially to the poor and needy, rendering material assistance in many cases when none else was available."

Mrs. C. D. Starr, President of the P. T. A.:

" . . . they are an asset to this community."

In Workers Education —

Mark Starr, Educational Director, International Ladies Garment Workers Union:

"The trade unions of the South need workers' education to increase their power and use it wisely. Highlander Folk School deserves support because it provides that workers' education."

Hilda Smith, Director Workers Service Program, Works Progress Administration.

"The Highlander Folk School is making an unusual contribution to worker's education. It has set a pattern in community relations through a workers's school and is doing much to give courage to industrial and rural workers who are concerned with raising standards of living and developing educational programs among workers' groups."

In Labor Organizations —

1940 Annual Convention of the C. I. O.;

" . . . resolved that this organization endorse the ideas and program of the Highlander Folk School."

RESOLUTION, NASHVILLE TRADES AND
LABOR COUNCIL, (A. F. of L.)

" . . . The Council expresses confidence in the fundamental soundness of the objectives of this labor school."

b7c
Reference report of [redacted] Knoxville, Tennessee, dated April 10, 1941 reveals that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL was chartered under the laws of the State of Tennessee on January 31, 1934. The school was chartered by MYLES HORTON, ELIZABETH HAWES, JAMES DOMBROWSKI, RUPERT HAMPTON and MALCOLM CHISHOLM. In this report the members of the Executive Committee of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL are also set out. The information in [redacted] *b7c* report was obtained from the February 1941 issue of the Highlander Fling, the official publication of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. In addition to the members of the Executive Committee, the February 1941 issue of the Highlander Fling listed two more members, namely, Dr. GEORGE MAYHEW, Professor of Religion, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, and JOE DOBBS, Plumbers' Union, A. F. of L., Chattanooga, Tennessee. The names of all the members of the Executive Committee of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL were checked against the indices of the Knoxville Field Office. Nothing of interest was found concerning ALBERT BARNETT, GEORGE TITLER or Dr. GEORGE MAYHEW. In a letter to the Director dated October 13, 1941 from the Memphis Field Office, entitled [redacted] *b7c* Public Relations Representative for the C. I. O. (Knoxville File No. 44-0-2) it is mentioned that [redacted] has the reputation of being a communist and agitator. In report of Special Agent [redacted] *b7c* Knoxville, Tennessee, dated July 28, 1940, in case entitled "Communist Party of United States, Treason" (Knoxville File No. 61-22-8) [redacted] *b7c*

In a memorandum for the file dated October 5, 1939 (Knoxville File No. 61-6-12) [redacted] *b7c*

[redacted] *b7c* Report of Special Agent [redacted] Charlotte, North Carolina, dated August 25, 1941, in case entitled [redacted] Internal Security, -C- (Knoxville File No. 100-361) relates that [redacted]

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In report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Atlanta, Georgia, dated August 19, 1941 in this case, it is indicated that [REDACTED] is regarded as a communist by the Atlanta Field Office. It is to be noted that [REDACTED] is the former husband of [REDACTED]. Both are listed in the files of the Knoxville Field Office as communist and [REDACTED] is on the Custodial Detention list of the Knoxville Office.

[REDACTED] is the subject of a file in the Knoxville Office [REDACTED] and is on the Custodial Detention list of this office. Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Knoxville, Tennessee, October 17, 1941, in case entitled Communist Activities in the Knoxville Field Division (East Tennessee) [REDACTED] relates that [REDACTED] has been an active communist for the past five years and is considered one of the most dangerous communist [REDACTED] having repeatedly stated that he was against the Government of the United States and would do anything to bring about its downfall.

In report of Special Agent [REDACTED], Birmingham, Alabama, February 6, 1941 in case entitled Southern Conference of Human Welfare, Internal Security -C-, (Knoxville File No. 100-121) PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER and EDWARD S. CALLAGHAN, together with ALTON LAWRENCE, LUCY RANDOLPH MASON, BERNARD BORAH, ROY C. REYNOLDS and MYLES HORTON are listed as sponsors for the Southern Conference of Human Welfare. This report indicates that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was founded by known communists and is presently being investigated by the Birmingham Field Office. [REDACTED] pamphlet entitled "THE SOUTH, Assets and Needs". This pamphlet is printed by the U. S. Printing Office and the information was prepared by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. November 1938, however, it has Souther Conference for Human Welfare, Room 212 Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Alabama, printed on the first page. This pamphlet is on the social and economic condition of the South. It will be placed in the file in the Knoxville Field Division on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

[REDACTED] LOUISE DICKMAN, former Secretary at the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Miss ELIZABETH HAWES, alias ZILLA HAWES, the wife of FRANZ DANIEL, who for a long time was a member of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL staff is now living at the Madison, 67-825 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. It is to be noted that Mrs. HAWES has been reported as a member of the Communist Party at Chattanooga, Tennessee. WILLIAM BUTTRICK is now living at 354 Colson Street, Gainesville, Florida.

Mr. CARL H. KILBY, Secretary to the Vice-President and General Manager, Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, furnished this office with an article from the January 17, 1936 issue of the Memphis Tennessee Press-Scimitar concerning the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. This article describes

the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL as a seat of cooperative teaching and says that Memphis had its formal introduction to this new social-economic form when Toyohiko Kagawa came from Japan to lecture at Memphis. KAGAWA was quoted as saying that cooperation is the solution through Christianity to the world's ills and the article indicated that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL was teaching this doctrine. The article related that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL was established on a thirty-five acre plot of ground in Grundy County, Tennessee, which was donated by Dr. LILLIAN JOHNSON of Memphis, Tennessee. Dr. JOHNSON was said to be a Director of the School. The article continued that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL was growing tomatoes and canning them cooperatively; that the women have a cooperative sewing society and that forty families were taking part in the program. The article indicated that plans were being made to establish a furniture factory under the guidance of an expert furniture maker who has lived in the community for years. The article further stated that the personnel of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL is Socialist, at least in outlook and purpose if not in letter and that all members of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL staff were trained Christian workers. Leading the little group at HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL is MYLES HORTON who is the seventh generation of Hortons in Tennessee and who graduated from Cumberland University in 1928, has been Y. M. C. A. secretary, studied at the School of Religion of the University of Chicago and Union Theological Seminary in New York and spent a year in one of the highly developed folk schools in Denmark. Two outstanding musicians are included in the personnel of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, namely, MRS. MYLES HORTON, former Paris, Arkansas girl and RUPERTY HAMPTON, General Director of work. RUPERT HAMPTON is described as a native of Nebraska, although his father was from Georgia. HAMPTON spent three years at Nebraska Wesleyan and three years at the School of Sacred Music of the Union Theological Seminary. HAMPTON earned his living as a church organist while he was in New York. Another member of the staff is DR. JAMES ANDERSON DOMBROWSKI. DR. DOMBROWSKI was born in Florida with a Polish father and English mother, he served in the Royal Flying Corps during the World War, and was once a student pastor at the University of California. Directing the cooperative work of the school is Miss BERTHE DANIEL, former Osceola, Missouri girl, who has taught English for seven years and who was a graduate of the University of Missouri. Extension work of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL is under the direction of Mrs. ZILLA HAWES DANIEL, graduate of Vassar and of Brockwood Labor College. Mrs. DANIEL is an organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The article indicated that Mr. and Mrs. DANIEL had built their home on the campus of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. They were joined in this by Mr. and Mrs. JOHN BARTON who came to Summerfield, Tennessee from Elsinore in Denmark and who also built a new home on the campus. Mr. and Mrs. BARTON spent seven years in the cooperative movement in the Scandinavian countries. The article indicated that all but one of the workers at the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL are southerners and all of them have come from the ranks of those who must labor to live; every one of them earned his or her way through college. The article indicated that FRANCIS GORMAN, labor leader and first vice president of the United Textile Workers, as well as The Southern Tenant Farmers Union, had

endorsed the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. The article continued that the demand for labor leaders in the South had made it possible to offer \$100.00 scholarships to twelve men during the months of January and February 1936. Those interested in such scholarships were advised to telephone Dr. LILLIAN JOHNSON, 7-0679, Memphis, Tennessee, or write to her at No. 11, 25 South McLean Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

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[redacted] mimeographed sheet dated June 1, 1941 which is a copy of the resolution adopted by the Tennessee State Industrial Union Council at their second annual convention in Chattanooga, Tennessee, May 31 to June 1, 1941, reiterating its endorsement of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL as a center for workers education. The resolution went further and stated that any attack on the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL by an individual or organization will be regarded as an attack on the organized labor movement and such individual or organization would brand themselves as enemies of organized labor in Tennessee and the South. This mimeographed sheet will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Office.

[redacted] mimeographed sheet on certain courses taught at the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. Three of these courses were Public Speaking, Table of Rules about Motions and Note-taking for Minutes of a Meeting. Table of Rules about Motions set out rules of parliamentary procedure as applied to a union meeting. The above mimeographed course were concerned entirely with their subject matter [redacted]

[redacted] two mimeographed booklets prepared by HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL that are numbers one and two of a series of six called "THE UNION PRIMER" These will be photographed [redacted] Booklet No. 1 is entitled "Why We Need A Union", is four pages long on eight and one-half by fourteen inch paper. This booklet gives a definition of a trade union and the benefits of the union. It contends that the industrial barons speak through the political newspapers, through magazine writers, radio commentators and even preachers. Bulletin No. 2 concerns "How the Union Works". It is also four pages long and is on the same size paper as Bulletin No. 1. This Booklet describes the organization and benefits of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of American. SIDNEY HILLMAN is President of this Union and "THE ADVANCE" is the publication of the "Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America" and points out how the ACWA obtains unemployment insurance and cooperative housing. The ACWA operates two banks, namely the Amalgamated Trust and Saving Bank founded in Chicago in 1922 and the Amalgamated Bank of New York founded in 1923. It is to be noted that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL maintains an account in the Amalgamated Bank of New York.

Under "The Marks of a Good Union Man or Woman" the bulletin has the following to say: "The union wants members who seek nothing for themselves and everything for their fellowmen. It has always been true that those who seek to help the common people have been badly treated by the big and selfish interest of the world. It was true when Moses led his fellow sufferers out in the first strike in Egypt. It was true when a lowly carpenter of Nazareth was threatened and was nailed to a tree because he went about 'stirring up the people' ".

Both booklets No. 1 and 2 are written in a factual, scientific, effective manner concerning the subject matter and there is nothing in either booklet that isn't within the realm of labor literature. Booklet No. 1 indicates that the remaining booklets in the Union Primer series are as follows. No. 3, The Union; No. 4, Industrial Unions; The C. I. O.; No. 5, Religion and the Labor Movement; No. 6, Democracy or Fascism. This booklet indicated that single copies of any listed in the Primer series could be obtained for 10¢ a copy from the Secretary of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL at Monteagle, Tennessee; any three listed would be 25¢ and the whole series would cost 50¢.

11D
[redacted] mimeographed sheet concerning "Materials and Methods in Workers Education" which was obtained [redacted] This mimeographed sheet will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Office, and is set out as follows:

Hilda Smith
Workers Service Project, WPA
1734 New York Ave., N. W.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
Monteagle, Tenn.

Southern Conference for Human
Welfare
1909 $\frac{1}{2}$ First Ave., N.
Birmingham, Ala.

Southern Summer School for Workers
437 W. 59th St., N. Y. C.

Labor and Economic Publications

"Economic Outlook" - CIO, 1106 Connecticut Ave N. W., Washington, D. C.
"In Fact" - by George Seldes, Chatham-Phenix Bldg., Long Island City, NYC
"Chester Wrights Labor Letter", Carpenters' Building, Washington.
"Labor Information Bulletin" United States Department of Labor.
"URWA Information Bulletin", 503 United Building, Akron, Ohio.
"Labor's Non-Partisan League Bulletin" - Earle Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Library

Public Affairs Pamphlets, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, NYC.
Ohio Industrial Union Council, Room 611, 79 E. State St., Columbus,
Send for catalogue of pamphlets.
Modern Age books, 432, 4th Ave., NYC - Organizations can get 1/3 off.

Papers and Magazines

Southern News Almanac, 217 - 219, 23rd St., N., Birmingham, Ala.
All International Union Papers.

Cooperatives

Southeastern Cooperative Education Ass'n., Carrollton, Ga.
The Cooperative League, 167 W. 12th St., NYC.

Films

Annotated List of Motion Pictures of Workers Groups, 302 E. 35 St., NYC
Educational Motion Picture Films 16 mm - Univ. of Tenn.,
Extension Service, Knoxville, Tenn.
Film Information Service, 535 Hearst Tower Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
TVA, Director of Information, New Sprinkle Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn.
Theatre Arts Committee, 1233 6th Ave., New York City.

Dramatics

Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.
William Roy Smith Memorial Fund, Workshop Pamphlet Series,
1423 R. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Songs

Highlander Folk School - a few finished books, and stencils that can
be borrowed.
Southern Summer School Song Book - 437 W. 59th St., NYC.
"Labor Songs", compiled by Zilphia Horton, TWUA, 421 Atlanta National
Building, Atlanta, Ga. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ each in quantity.

Reflectoscope - Federal Stamping and Engraving Co., Chicago, -\$1

Free Material

American Civil Liberties Union - 31 Union Square West, NYC
American Labor Education Service, 437 W 59th St., NYC
CIO - 1106 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
Consumers Union - 17 Union Square W., NYC
Department of Cultural Activities, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.
International Ladies Garment Workers Union - 3 West 16th St., NYC
Social Security Board
United States Department of Labor
United States Wage and Hour Division
Visual Education Press, 804 Broadway, NYC

It is to be noted that the Southern News Almanac listed on above
sheet was considered to be the successor of the Southern Worker, a communist
organ published at Chattanooga, Tennessee which has since become defunct.
(Knoxville File No. 100-520)

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[redacted] application blank
for admission to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, which will be photographed
[redacted] This application requires that a health certificate
signed by a Doctor be submitted with it and the applicant must agree to do
two hours maintenance work daily. The application then asks if the applicant
can afford to pay \$50.00 toward the cost of board and tuition or whether
it would be necessary for the applicant to have a full scholarship covering
expenses. Personal data such as age, size, race, marital status, number of
dependents, parents trade, applicants trade, political affiliations and
preference and what papers, magazines and books applicant has read recently
will be required to be set out. The application asks the name of the organi-
zations to which applicant belongs, length of membership, offices held and
activities connected with labor in which applicant has engaged.
The applicant is also asked if he can get his organization's endorsement.
The applicant is then asked the amount of schooling he has had, whether he
is willing to place the welfare of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and its students
above his personal interest, how he heard about the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL
and what his plans are after leaving the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. The appli-
cant must write a letter about his background and labor activities telling where
he has worked and why he wishes to attend the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, and must
give the names and addresses of two references, one of which must be a union
member.

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[redacted]
pamphlet entitled "How can a Union Plan its Program" published by the
William Roy Smith Memorial Fund, 1422 R. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
This pamphlet describes itself as the story of a union workshop program developed
by Local 1874, Textile Workers Organizing Committee, Cumberland, Md. In its
preface, this pamphlet explains that the William Roy Smith Memorial Fund was given
by Mrs. William Roy Smith in memory of her husband. Mrs. Smith donated
\$8,000.00 to this fund to be used by experimental in the field of workers
education. The William Roy Smith Memorial Committee was organized in
1938. It lists seven workshops conducted in workers organizations or in
resident workers school which it has initiated or given financial support.
These work shops are listed as follows:

Steel Workers Organizing Committee,
Baltimore, Md.

Textile Workers Organizing Committee,
Cumberland, Md.

Federal Worker's School,
Washington, D. C.

Southern School for Workers,
Ashville, N. C.

School for Office Workers,
Chicago, Illinois.

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL,
Monteagle, Tennessee.

Sponsoring Committee for Labor Education Services
New York City, N. Y.

This pamphlet concerns the setting up of educational and recreational committees in labor unions.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] *bx*
Knoxville, Tennessee, dated June 1, 1941, wherein it is reported that
MYLES HORTON had gone to the Monteagle, Tennessee postoffice and had
given the following list of students for the Spring term, May 12, to
May 24:

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

Subsequently this office obtained a mimeographed booklet from
C. H. KILBY, containing twenty-six pages, entitled "The South Tomorrow"
published by the students of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL who attended the spring
term in May 1941. This booklet is on the same order as "We Know the Score"
which will be set out in a subsequent part of this report. This booklet
is being retained in the files of the Knoxville Office. "The South Tomorrow"
contains articles written by thirteen different students, which are written
in the style of autobiographies in which the student tells about himself and
his experiences in working and in organizing workers into unions. No attempt
is being made to set out this entire booklet and only so much of the article is
given as to identify the student writing the article, however, in cases where
the student writing the article is indicated to be radical or uses language
usually associated with communist, those parts of the articles are quoted.
In case any Field Office has files on any of the student appearing in
this booklet, this office, upon request, will supply any additional information
concerning any student that is not already set out. These articles and the
students writing them are set out as follows:

The J. R. Watkins Company versus the CIO

Billie ~~X~~ Caviness

Billie Caviness is Financial Secretary, Local # 4, UCAPAWA, (CIO), Memphis, Tennessee. This article concerns the organizing of the employees of the J. R. Watkins Medical Company, Memphis, Tennessee.

The Metal Miners Move Forward

J. R. (Joe) ~~X~~ Watters

J. R. (Joe) Watters - International Mine, Mill and Smelter Worker's Local # 123, Bessemer, Alabama. This article concerns the organizing of the employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Bessemer, Alabama.

My Story

Felix (Boo Boo) ~~X~~ Caillouet

Felix Caillouet, Recording Secretary, United Construction Workers Organizing Committee, local # 198, New Orleans, Louisiana. This article concerns the organizing of employees in a plant making interior insulation board and roofing material in New Orleans, La.

What We have Gained Under our CIO Contract

Alvin ~~X~~ Schulz

Alvin Schulz, Recording Secretary United Sugar Workers, Local # 1095, New Orleans, La. This article concerns organizing workers in Louisiana.

Dark Sides as I See Them

William (Red) ~~X~~ Davis

William Davis, Inland Boatman Division, National Maritime Union, Memphis, Tennessee. In this article Davis mentioned that in December 1940 he shipped on the steamer "Minnesota" and that in April 1941 the employees of the "Minnesota" elected him to attend the American Peace Mobilization in New York City on April 5 and 6 and paid all of his expenses. Davis stated that he had obtained his education through organized labor and that he felt that he owed the members of his union something. Davis related that since he had obtained his education and had tried to teach his fellow union members what he had learned he has been call a "Red" and one time when he was out of his room someone slipped in and put a picture of J. ~~X~~ Stalin over by bunk and "started calling me Comrade".

How I am Getting Started in the Labor Movement Hazel ~~X~~ Behenna

Hazel Behenna, Recording Secretary, United Sugar Workers, Local # 1101, New Orleans, Louisiana. This article mentioned that ~~X~~ LAWRENCE came from the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL to New Orleans to educate union members and was instrumental in getting Hazel Behenna to attend the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL.

Experiences of a Union Man

Paul Berthiaume

Paul Berthiaume, President, United Furniture Workers, CIO, New Orleans, Louisiana. Pertinent parts of this article are set out as follows:

"I experienced my first strike activity in the strike against the New Orleans Public Service by the AF of L in the latter part of 1929. I was twelve years old and was an active sympathizer, as nearly everyone else in the city was. Quite a few times I was in the midst of riots, throwing bricks at streetcars and policemen, also helping pile bricks along Canal Street and by the Canal Car Barn on which signs were put saying "Strikers' Ammunition". The bricks were thrown about quite often and had to be gathered all over again, and so on. In spite of the fact that people turned out as if to the Mardi Gras parade the strike was lost....

Living with workmen who were as a whole sworn against crooked politics is the reason, I think, of my being at Highlander Folk School learning to do all I can to help the working classes.

The next experience that helped my hatred of crooked politicians was in 1932 when the Veterans were staging the Bonus March to Washington. The New Orleans group got aboard some empty box cars, and an outbound freight picked them up. A very large crowd saw them off. Well, the police must have been afraid, because they didn't show up there but waited outside the city where they stopped the train, had the men get off, and sent the train away. It looked like half the New Orleans police force was there with submachine guns. The Veterans were marched to the highway and headed toward town, but soon the citizens began to get there and fell in line with the vets, singing and telling them to turn around which they did, and the police could not stop them any more. . . .

If the men and women of the labor movement knew more about the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and its practises there would be more students applying for enrollment than the school could accommodate. This would lead to the possibility of other schools such as this. Here at Highlander a person is taken in and if he has any ability it is found for him and he is shown how to use it. We need this knowledge in order to fight the stuffed shirt bosses instead of remaining just a worker to be kicked around or fired according to the way the boss feels ... or to be led by some big mining interest into biting your own nose to spite your face, as are the company-incited people here who call themselves the Grundy County Crusaders who, on being told that the school is this and that, are bent on destroying it without stopping to think that it may be helping their own kind get better living wages for their work."

I'm Fighting, Too

Gatha Mae Lee

Gatha Mae Lee, Screen Office Employees Guild, Hollywood, California. In this article, Miss Lee went to considerable length in describing the effect that Claude Williams had on her when he came to Paris, Arkansas, as minister in the Presbyterian Church there in the latter part of the "20's". This is what Gatha Mae Lee had to say about Claude Williams and herself:

"I doubt that in very few instances has a single man, directly or indirectly, influenced as many people as he did while there and other places. Their ideals, opinions and plans for actions were shifted to a new channel of thought - and have traveled in that general direction ever since. I could not begin to estimate the number of these people, even in my own home town, but I can certainly say that each of them has contributed, in varying degrees, something very definite to the cause of working people on this earth.

What set Claude Williams apart from most others in his walk of life can be explained very simply. He realized that young people are and have been for a long time, more concerned with economic security, peace and social justice than they are with religion. They have faith in it, only as it can be applied to their practical problems. For the most part, they either don't feel or don't realize that they have to face religion; these things must be faced if they are to survive and enjoy any happiness. Claude Williams not only applied religion to their lives, but he worked with them as a brother. Any minister can glibly preach brotherhood, but the ones who practice it are a little more difficult to find - just a little!

I was not old enough at the time Claude was in Paris to understand what he was trying to do, or to directly profit from his inspiration, but there was plenty lit in the other people, especially my brother, Howard Lee, to share with me a year or so later when I became socially conscious, started reading, and doped things out for myself. . . .

I have no assurance that if Claude Williams had not come to Paris, I would have been anything more than the depressed wife of a coal miner. I am therefore particularly grateful to Claude Williams, for in this case I know of no other person who could or would have 'lit a fire under us.' Cedric Belfrage has written a book entitled 'South of God', which tells more about this man and his work throughout the South.

I am dwelling on this at length because it was a big thing in my life - indeed the most important thing. For everything I have done since that time, or will do in the future, will be an indirect result of the teaching of this man. Of course since that time, when I was eleven or twelve years old, I have read a great deal of proletarian literature, have been in the labor movement, and I have come in contact with hundreds of other people from whom I have learned things which contributed to my education. But I think that I am not distinguished from any other person in the youth or the labor movement who does not vividly remember how he first became interested in those things, and never forgets the person or persons who started him thinking.

After graduation from high school in Paris, I went to Los Angeles, California, where I got a job as an usherette in a Fox*West Coast Theatre, and started to college.

I went to California instead of staying in the South for a number of reasons. My father and I did not see exactly eye to eye politically and on a few other points, and conditions at home were none too pleasant. I wanted to go to a liberal but inexpensive college, and had to be some place where I could work part time and make enough to live on while in school. This was not to be done in the South, or if it was I didn't find where. California presented vastly greater opportunities than Arkansas in this respect. Too, I had been there before and already knew a lot of swell people on the Coast, and thought that California would serve as a good 'training ground' in the youth movement and in labor unions.

Here I first became among the millions of people who sell their labor for a living in this country; the problem of living became real to me. I was in the midst of what workers all over are fighting for. I knew of all those things that workers must face from reading countless books on the matter. I had been sympathetic but at the same time a little confused as to what to do about it, and quite quiet. . . .

I was benefited greatly by watching and taking part in the struggles of the militant unions on the West Coast, and in working with a few of our more progressive organizations there. . . .

After attending Highlander Folk School, I know better than ever before that working people all over must unite and fight to maintain the gains in economic security and civil rights that we have won; to stay out of this imperialist war; to prevent the growth of fascism in this country.

Those who oppose us are fighting just as hard - they use different methods, however; they call themselves patriotic; they are the ones trying to keep Democracy alive, they say. But the working class realizes that under the guise of those flowery phrases, democracy is being destroyed.

I am indeed grateful to Claude Williams, to my brother, to my union, to the Highlander Folk School, and the countless number of people who have contributed to my education and experience."

[REDACTED] b7c
CLAUDE WILLIAMS, through the Institute of Applied Religion, is active in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi.

My Transition

Jennie ~~Spencer~~

Jennie Spencer, Recording Secretary, Textile Workers Union, Local # 11, Roanoke, Virginia. This article concerns Miss Spencers' work with the Y. W. C. A. and her experience with the American Viscose Corporation, Roanoke, Virginia. Miss Spencer mentioned meeting RUSSELL BABCOCK in 1936 in connection with her work at the Y. W. C. A. and the following is quoted from her article concerning RUSSELL BABCOCK:

"Now the war mongers of this country are having their way and have called Russell Babcock to the army. Where will they send him? What will he have to do? . . . I don't think he would think the thing to do is to go across the waters and kill human beings. How do our churches reason with sending men into a battle field to be butchered, killed; or to ask themselves the question, "Is God on my side"? Russell had taught English in Russia three years. He said that my home was equivalent to the best home in Russia. They called on him quite frequently to teach Sunday School in Russia and he did provided they would allow him to teach his style."

The Farmer is the Man

Joel ~~Matthews~~

Joel Matthews, Cannery Worker and Printer, Meansville, Georgia. This article concerns a publication of a monthly entitled "The Country Parson" by a Congregational minister and Joel Matthews which was dedicated to the principle of freedom and justice, with the following platform:

- "1 - Government of the people, by the people and for the people.
- 2 - Complete separation of church and state.
- 3 - Freedom of conscience, press, speech and assemblage.
- 4 - Economic, political, and

racial justice for all. 5 - The right of every group or class to its own collective bargaining agency. 6 - Equality of all men before the state and before God. 7 - Cooperation and brotherhood in everyday life. 8- Not a drop of American blood shed on foreign battlefields.

My Labor Experiences

Paul Winn

Paul Winn, Vice President, Goodwill Furnace Workers IUMM & SW, Wrigley, Tennessee. This article concerns the organizing of the employees of the Tennessee Products Corporation at Wrigley, Tennessee. Winn mentioned the dynamiting of a pipeline of the Tennessee Products Corporation during the strike there the latter part of 1937 and the early part of 1938 and suggested that the company had planned this dynamiting in order to blame it on the union. Winns' union paid his expenses at the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL.

What HIGHLANDER means to Me

William Eldridge

William Eldridge, Carpenters Local # 74, Monteagle, Tennessee. This article is short and is being quoted in its entirety, as follows:

"Being a close neighbor of Highlander Folk School and already having some ideas of what they are doing I have learned what other Unions are doing through the students and teachers and their ways of attacking the bosses and grafters. I am sure I can put some of this to my use. I think all here will help put a prop under the labor movement.

I have attended the social functions for quite a time and have really enjoyed the square dances with the real old mountaineer string music and the ball games. Occasionally I hear a speaker, which are so abundant, some being very distinguished men.

May the Folk School still reap it's share and have more of these speakers, especially during school terms, to show students what kind of people endorse the school so they can talk about it back home. In this manner more people will become interested in the school and Unions will send more and more students. Finally, greater steps will be taken by Labor and we will have some of the pie now instead of it all in the sky when we die."

It is to be noted that WILLIAM ELDRIDGE is the son of Mr. and Mrs. ~~WILLIAM ELDRIDGE~~ at whose home it will be subsequently reported that the Young Communist League met. C. H. KILBY also secured an affidavit from ~~_____~~ which will be subsequently set out.

On and Off the Mountain

J. D. Marlowe

J. D. Marlowe, Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, Monteagle, Tennessee. According to J. D. MARLOWE's article, he was born on the Cumberland Mountain near Sewance, Tennessee, 1917. The pertinent

part of J. D. Marlowe's article is set out as follows:

"My father worked with the N. C. & St. L. Railway. We moved around quite a bit. At the time I finished grade school, we were living at Summerfield near Monteagle, Tennessee on the Cumberland Mountain.

In 1931, Myles Horton started the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle; a school for promoting the philosophy of unionism and educating union leaders for the South. Our community was small and quite a degree of excitement was created when he came. He explained the idea of the school around the community and mountain and soon had many friends. The people gathered there to hear speakings and to discuss their own problems. Teffie, one of the staff members, called a square dance and everyone had a good time. The school soon became the intellectual and social center of the community. I was a frequent visitor to the school and became well acquainted with all the staff members. Through them I learned the philosophy of unionism.

In 1933 I went to the six weeks session at the school and attended classes as a day student. The students were from local unions in the south. After the term was over, Denham Howard, one of the students, and I went to help build a labor school like Highlander at Allardt, Tennessee. We hitch-hiked and had very good luck. We stopped at Denham's home in Wilder, Tennessee and stayed over night. Things were in a bad way there; the miners had been on strike for some time and people were starving. In fact, there was only one cow left in that district. The next day we went on to Allardt which is near Jamestown, the birthplace of Alvin C. York.

We had a fine group of people in our work camp. They were mountaineers, college students and professors; a varied group, but we all had the same interest at heart, and things ran very smoothly. We ran things on a democratic basis, and everyone worked equally. Our cook took good care of us, and kept plenty of K. P. duty on hand to be done. The school was never finished for the lack of funds.

The next two years I spent in going to public school. During vacation, I was around Highlander quite a bit. They had a good library and I read a lot --- mostly about labor history, economics, and trade unions. . . .

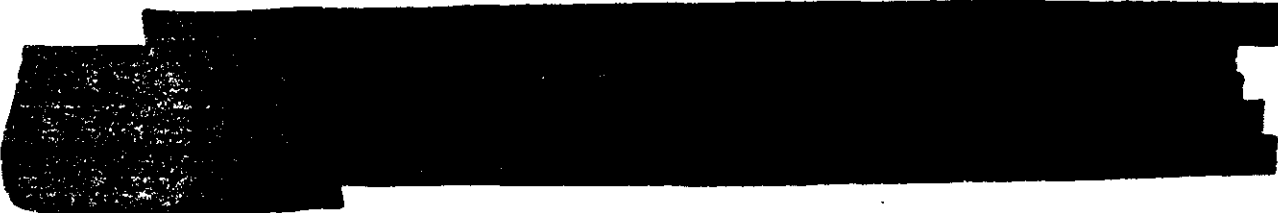
During the winter of 1936, my brother and I went to Knoxville. On our way we stopped in Cleveland, Tennessee, where the woolen mills were on strike. The next morning with the organizer,

FRANZ DANIEL, we went on the picket line, my first experience. I was expecting a fight or two but nothing happened and I was disappointed. In Knoxville, we lived with a group of organizers and TVA office workers. We rented an apartment and did our own cooking, washing, etc.

There, we carried on an educational program for the Workers Alliance, and an organizing campaign for the steel workers. We passed out labor papers and CIO pamphlets, etc. to the workers. Some took them gladly; others tore them up and threw them on the ground. The CIO in the latter part of '37 organized and got better wages and conditions for factory workers in and around Knoxville.

In 1940, I began work in the carpenter trade in Chattanooga. I worked there until October and then went to work in Tullahoma where the Government was building an Army camp. I worked there until the camp was finished; returning to Chattanooga for a while. After this I came back home in Monteagle and started to school here at Highlander. After the school session is over I guess I will go back to Chattanooga to work. I hate to leave the mountain for this is the only place I feel like is home. . . .

But people must eat and there aren't many jobs here. The timber has been cut out; the coal mines, all but a few, are robbed out. The living standard for the most part is very low. If all the people here are to make a decent living what are they going to do? The WPA pays \$30.00 a month. There must be something better."



C. H. KILBY furnished this office with a mimeographed press release dated May 26, 1941 at Monteagle, Tennessee, the pertinent parts of which are set out as follows:

"John F. Jones, CIO legislative representative and Labor's Non-Partisan League Director, flayed the Vinson Bill and other anti-labor legislation in an address to Highlander Folk School students attending the spring session. Twenty-eight full and part time students from rural Georgia to the textile area of Virginia received assurance of support in the fight against the poll tax.

Among the representatives of the 15 AF of L, CIO, and unaffiliated national organizations were sugar and construction workers from New Orleans, boatmen and packing house workers from Memphis, and teachers, office workers and miners from eight states. With few exceptions, the students were officials of newly formed organizations.

The regular staff was assisted by William Eaves, regional Wage and Hour director; Hollis W. Reid, legislative representative of the Railroad Brotherhood and the chairman of the Tennessee Commonwealth Federation; Paul R. Christopher, state CIO secretary; Lewis Jones, American Federation of Teachers, Fisk University; William Denton, chairman Atlanta Industrial Union Council and member of the United Automobile Workers; Margaret Lamont, writer; Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch, Industrial Engineering Department, Columbia University; and Alton Lawrence, Southern LNPL representative. People from the local community joined the students in evening classes, square dances, picnics and ball games. A farewell banquet and program of labor songs, puppets and plays ended the session. William Davis, a National Maritime Union student was toastmaster.

The two weeks session provided an opportunity for various southern groups to get together. Eighty-one representatives of twenty-three national unions from all branches of labor met for a weekend conference on "Labor and Politics." The officials and a number of executive board members of the Tennessee Commonwealth Federation were present. Among the officials of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at the school were vice-president Virginia Durr; the farm representative, Gerald Harris of the Alabama Farmers Union; Joseph Golders, secretary of the Civil Rights Committee; and Alton Lawrence, acting secretary for the Conference. More than a score of southern organizers were also present.

The summer term of industrial, farm and office workers will begin August 16 and run for six weeks. Mrs. Roosevelt and other friends of the school have provided a limited number of scholarships. Student applications are being accepted.

As a part of Highlander's year-round program, Mary Lawrence of the staff is conducting an officers' training school for the New Orleans Industrial Council. The opening session was attended by 120 local officials. She will be assisted by four students who were selected by the Council to attend the spring session."

This press release was signed by MYLES HORTON and will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division.

611D
[REDACTED] furnished this office with the July 1941 issue of the Highlander Fling, the official publication of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. The following pertinent articles are set out:

"ALUMNI ARE CIO DELEGATES

Miss BILLIE CAVINESS, a member of UCAPAWA from Memphis, and a student in Highlander's Spring term 1941, was elected a vice-president of the state CIO body at its second annual convention held in Chattanooga May 31, June 1. Other former students of Highlander attending the convention as delegates were Ed Blair, Amalgamated Clothing Workers organizer and holder of the Eleanor Roosevelt scholarship in 1940; Paul Winn, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, Wrigley, Tennessee. Edna Lamb, ACWA, LaFollette, Tennessee; Zilphia Horton and Dillard King were visitors.

HFS Endorsement

A resolution reiterating the endorsement of Highlander was passed. The resolution took notice of the fact that Highlander had been attacked recently by organizations not identified with the labor movement and said that "any attack on the Highlander Folk School by an individual or organization will be regarded as an attack on the organized labor movement, and such individuals and organizations will brand themselves as enemies of organized labor in Tennessee and the South".

The report of Paul Christopher, executive secretary and treasurer, showed remarkable progress in expanding the organization. William Turnblazer, of the ULWA, was reelected president."

"PLANS LAID FOR WRITERS SCHOOL

Highlander will hold its third annual workshop for student writers July 28 through August 9. The session will be under the direction of the school and is being sponsored by Paul Green, William S. Knickerbocker, Julia Collier Harris, Millen Brand, Babette Deutsch and Genevieve Taggard.

THE TEACHERS

Teachers will be specially assembled for this session. In charge of short story and poetry will be Mary Lapsley, novelist, magazine writer, and former teacher of writing at Hood College.

Charles W. Ferguson, as associate editor of "The Reader's Digest" and author of "Fifty Million Brothers" and "The Confusion of Tongues" will teach non-fiction writing, including the special subjects of radio journalism and the picture story.

Lealon M. Jones, formerly of the Carolina Playmakers and a play writing student of Paul Green and Frederick H. Koch, now a faculty member of Missouri State Teachers College where he directs the annual Midwestern Folk Drama Festival, will teach playwriting.

GUEST SPEAKERS

A number of well-known Southern writers, Harry Harrison Kroll, James Still, Ida L. Moore, H. C. Nixon among others, have written that they will visit the school during the Workshop, their plans permitting at that time.

Those interested in enrolling should apply at once to the Workshop Director, Leon Wilson. Total cost of the session, tuition and board included, is \$30.00; one week, \$15.00."

"JUNIORS CAMP AT HIGHLANDER

Twenty-three boys and girls between the ages of eight and fifteen have completed the second annual Junior Union Camp for Workers' children at Highlander, which was held during the two weeks following June 9. Zilphia Herten and Margaret Bryan were in charge of the camp. Zilphia taught folk dancing and singing; Maria Stenzel held classes in arts and crafts. The boys and girls made their own puppets under the supervision of Leon Wilson and put on Saturday night shows for all to enjoy. Harry Masker "taught" the campers by telling them a serial story every night around a camp fire.

The Junior Camp, like everything else at the school, was run on a cooperative basis. The children had the responsibility of keeping their cabins clean, washing dishes, setting tables, keeping their clothes in good order and so on. Large amounts of sleep and good food allowed them to carry a full program and at the same time build good health and gain weight.

Tabulation of the union affiliations of the campers parents showed the following: 13 with the AFL; seven with the CIO; three unclassified.

These workers' children, who came from communities in Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Arkansas, returned to their homes with a rich experience in cooperative living. They understand some of the fundamentals of unionism, know how to produce short, simple skits, and have learned to sing the labor songs familiar to union people."

"WORK CAMP IS IN SESSION

Works Camps for America, now a division of the International Student Service, is sponsoring a work camp at Highlander again this Summer. The general purpose of Work Camps for America is: "To provide young men and women with an opportunity to do useful work and to study social issues from personal experience, to encourage a deeper individual concern for the general welfare to the nation, to enlist their wholehearted support for a democracy responsive to the needs of its citizens, to promote mutual understanding among diverse economic, religious, and social groups, and to aid youth in the discovery of a personal philosophy and a social idealism which will help to carry them through the stormy period ahead."

The campers, age 18 to 24, are drawn from all religious, economic and social groups, the majority coming from the ranks of college students."

"NEWS NOTES

Zilphis Horton is teaching music again this year at the YWCA industrial girls' summer session, held at Camp Morrie Wood, Sapphire, N. C.

Jim Dombrowski made a speaking trip through New England during April. He appeared before the Greenfield, Mass., Central Labor Union at its annual banquet, and spoke to students at Mount Holyoke, Smith, and Amherst College.

Myles Horton was one of the speakers at the conference of Southern Mountain Workers which met in Knoxville this spring.

A 70-acre farm adjoining Highlander has been added to the School's property. It was purchased for the use of the school by Dr. Lillian W. Johnson, donor of the original site.

The Highlander personnel has been expanded by the addition of two people. Joan Payne, who trained in nursery school work at Sarah Lawrence College, has taken charge of the Summerfield Nursery School. Harry Lasker came to Highlander after his recent graduation from the University of North Carolina.

"Democracy's Drama in the Hills," by Beech, is the story which appeared in the February issue of Social Work Today, describing recent reactionary attacks upon Highlander."

"THE NEW ORLEANS PROGRAM

Mary Lawrence, Highlander extension director, is back in New Orleans where she is in the midst of conducting an educational program under the sponsorship of the Industrial Union Council. Lawrie has been in New Orleans since about April 1, except for the two weeks she returned to Highlander to teach at the two weeks term. Four officials of local unions were selected by the Council to attend the term, and already they are making use of their Highlander training by assisting with the educational program back home. Lawrie recently wrote "Tonight I meet a general educational committee with the four HFS kids (apologies to Hazel, Boo Boo, Blackie, and Alvin - Lawrie didn't know this letter was for publication) as the backbone. They have already given good account of themselves, and I think they are going to be a tremendous help to me."

The New Orleans extension program began with an Officers' Training School, with 120 attending the opening meeting. Classes in public speaking and parliamentary law, union publicity, labor history, and union problems were set up, and were scheduled several times a week so as to give all who desired a chance to attend. The popularity of public speaking and parliamentary law has made it advisable in the future to separate the two, and run them both as full length classes.

The first term of the Officers' Training School ended May 9 with a speaker on the National Labor Relations Act; a panel discussion on "Taking up Grievances" with five CIO representatives participating; and a "Labor's Information, Please" contest.

At present, the New Orleans program is concentrating on an effort to help newly organized locals understand and overcome their problems. Classes in parliamentary law, public speaking, and general union education have been started for all union members on both sides of the River. A special course for shop stewards and shop committeemen on "Taking up Grievances" opened June 4. In addition, Lawrie is conducting educational programs for individual unions. The Inland Boatmen Division of the NMU selected a small group who desire to learn how to give the membership as a whole a better understanding of their organization. The class started with an analysis of their contract. Classes in public speaking and parliamentary law are being held for the Transport Workers Union. Other unions have requested special classes.

Lawrie will return to Highlander for the six weeks term, and we hope she will bring another New Orleans delegation with her."

In an article entitled "A Day at the Nursery School" by Joan Payne, Director, it is indicated that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL reopened its nursery school for the Summerfield Community on May 12, 1941 for its third year. Joan Payne, the Director, is being assisted by Dorothy Thomas of Summerfield and twelve children ranging in age from 2½ to 6 are enrolled with five more planning to start within the next few weeks.

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[REDACTED] mimeo-graphed summary of the activities and a financial statement of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL for the first six months of 1941. This is signed by JAMES DOMBROWSKI as Chairman. This summary will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division and is being set forth as follows:

"HIGHLANDER AT HOME

Residence Term: Fourteen students attended the session from May 12-24. They represented six states and ten labor unions. Fourteen more attended portions of the session as part time students.

Junior Union Camp: The camp term for workers' children was longer than last year's, and the enrollment was larger. Twenty three children of union members, ranging in age from 8-15, worked and played at Highlander from June 9-22. Among the parents of the young campers the A. F. of L. predominated by about two to one.

Labor Conferences: Labor's Non-Partisan League hold its second Southern conference at the school May 16-17. Students at the spring term had the advantage of meeting eighty-one representatives of twenty-three organizations who attended, and of hearing the discussions. On June 7-8, the school became headquarters for the annual tri-state institute of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

In the Summerfield Community: A community garden was started under the leadership of the school, as part of the Summerfield Cooperative which is carrying on its quilt-making and developing the manufacture of clay pottery making, wood carving, drawing, and dress-making, while children took lessons in clay-modeling and puppet making. A square dance group and a string-band of young people got together weekly up until the opening of the spring term, and the Summerfield Sacred Harp Class held sixteen meetings, under the leadership of Zilphia Herton. The traveling library in Summerfield distributed

fifty-one books to adults and seventy juvenile books to children. Nineteen children from fifteen Summerfield families attended the Nursery School which began its new term on May 12. Five of the neighborhood families sent their children there for the first time.

Miss Joan Payne of Sarah Lawrence College, who directs the nursery school work this year, started a series of weekly meetings for young girls in the neighborhood, for the purpose of education and recreation.

In Grundy County: The School's new traveling library distributed a total of 728 books, of which 343 were juvenile. Weekly distribution of news sheets and cartoons on unionism had to be dropped after three months because of the pressure of other work. However, the school organized a class in clay modeling in the neighboring community of Laager.

HIGHLANDER ABROAD.

Extension Work: Mary Lawrence, a member of the Highlander teaching staff, launched an educational program for the CIO Industrial Union Council in New Orleans. One hundred and twenty union members attended the opening of the officers' training School, which includes classes in labor history, parliamentary law, public speaking, publicity, and union problems. Special classes have been added as they were requested by individual unions, and the school is still carrying on this work.

Staff members helped Paul Christopher, State CIO secretary, and other labor leaders in the organizing work, both in the county and State.

MYLES HORTON was elected chairman of the Education Committee of the State Convention of the CIO held in Chattanooga May 31 - June 1, and several other staff members attended the Convention. The school was also represented at the state conference on Democracy held on Lincoln's Birthday in Nashville; at the Berea College Student-Labor Conference in March; the spring conference of the Southern Mountain Workers at Knoxville; the meetings of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare Council, and the Tennessee Commonwealth Federation Council. A class in music was given at the YWCA industrial girls' summer school at Camp Merriewood, Sapphire, N. C. by Zilphia Horton, music director at Highlander Folk School.

Highlander's function as a center for progressive thought and action is attested by the large number of teachers, writers, journalists, labor leaders, government officials, social workers, and many other groups who visited the school during the past six months.

James Dombrowski
Chairman

HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

Financial Statement -- First Six months

1941

EXPENDITURES

Household:

Food	\$828.27	
Equip. & repair	422.57	
Supplies	194.67	
Light & Heat	207.32	
Labor	187.03	
Laundry	<u>78.66</u>	\$1,916.52

Office:

Postage	\$575.81	
Telephone & Telegraph	106.89	
Addressograph & Mimeo	41.94	
Express & Freight	37.56	
Printing & Stationery	149.73	
Supplies	167.03	
Equipment	<u>94.50</u>	\$1,173.46

Travel:

Recruiting students	\$ 30.00	
Raising funds	315.25	
Car maintenance (local)	246.89	
Extension & Conferences	171.50	
Miscellaneous travel	<u>325.00</u>	\$1,088.64

Staff, personal expenses		1,378.20
Farm expenses		138.68
Community and Education Supplies		104.39
Nursery school supplies		19.10
Capital improvements and additions		499.93
Accounts receivable		53.23
Miscellaneous		308.49

Total Expense		\$6,608.64
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INCOME

Contributions, 170 individuals	\$2,438.10	
Funds and foundations	2,200.00	
Other sources	1,622.06	
Total income		\$6,260.16
DEFICIT		420.48

In connection with the Work Camp sponsored by the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL from June 30 to July 27, 1941, C. H. KILBY advised that Mr. STANLEY HAMPTON, official of the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, was requested by HARRY M. LASKER, a member of the staff of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL by letter dated June 26, 1941 to speak at the work camp, however, Mr. HAMPTON declined to do so. Mr. HAMPTON turned over to KILBY a printed and illustrated booklet printed by Work Camps for America, International Student Service, 8 West 40th Street, New York City. It is to be noted that the International Students Service has contributed largely to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. The above mentioned booklet and the accompanying letter from HARRY M. LASKER to STANLEY HAMPTON will be photographed and returned to C. H. KILBY.

This booklet indicates that the work camps have a program calling for a combination of work and a discussion of local economic conditions. This booklet lists five work camps, namely:

Cotton Region Work Camp
Mauldin, South Carolina

Middle Western Work Camp
Hudson, Ohio

Rural New England Work Camp
Grafton, N. H.

Wyoming Valley Work Camp
Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

Highlander Folk School
Monteagle, Tennessee

A typical work day is as follows:

Reveille	6:30 A. M.
Breakfast	7:00 A. M.
Work	8-12 Noon
Lunch	12:30 P. M.
Study and recreation (also trips to community)	2-4 P. M.
Lectures and Discussion	4-6 P. M.
Dinner	6:30 P. M.
Recreation: reading aloud, singing, folk dancing	7:30-10 P. M.

The Executive Committee of the International Student Service is given as follows:

Dr. Alvin Johnson, Chairman	Dr. Walter Kotschnig
Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, 1st Vice-Chairman	Mr. Joseph Kruger
Mrs. Eliot D. Pratt, 2nd Vice-Chairman	Dr. Max Lerner
Mr. Algernon D. Black	Mrs. David M. Levy
Dr. Alfred E. Cohn	Mr. Archibald MacLeish
Mr. John Darnell	Miss Flora Mariotti
Dr. L. C. Dunn	Miss Gertrude McKitterick
Dr. Clyde Eagleton	Mrs. Dwight Morrow
Mr. A. Roland Elliott	Dr. William A. Neilson
Dr. Edgar J. Fisher	Miss Marjorie Nicolson
Dr. William Fletcher	Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr
Dr. Carl J. Friedrich	Mr. Eliot Pratt
Dr. Harry Gideonse	Miss Jane Seaver
Mr. Allan Gottlieb	Dr. George Shuster
Mr. Kenneth Holland	Mr. Robert G. Spivack
Mr. Ernest W. Jenness	Miss Ingrid Warburg

mimeo-graphed press release dated July 28, 1941 at Monteagle, Tennessee and drawn up by WILLIAM BUTTRICK, HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. This press release, which will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division, is set out as follows:

"

William ~~Buttrick~~
Monteagle, Tenn.

MONTEAGLE, July 28 -- The Highlander Work Camp, a four-weeks term of work and study for young people, came to a close at Highlander Folk School near here yesterday. Eighteen campers completed 1,114 man-hours of work clearing land for reforestation, building a pottery wheel for a local cooperative and repairing the community nursery school building.

In addition to the daily work schedule, the members of the camp engaged in a study of the problems of this region. The educational program included a number of field trips to points in Grundy County, Copperhill, the Cherokee National Forest, and Huntsville, Ala.

Directed by Dr. James A. ~~Dombrowski~~, the session was sponsored by Work Camps for America, a division of the International Student Service.

General purpose of Work Camps of America is "To provide young men and women with an opportunity to do useful work and to study social issues from personal experience, to encourage a deeper individual concern for the general welfare of the nation, to enlist their wholehearted support for a democracy responsive to the needs of its citizens, to promote mutual understanding among diverse economic, religious, and social groups, and to aid youth in the discovery of a personal philosophy and a social idealism which will help to carry them through the stormy period ahead".

Nearly 800 American Youths are attending work camps this summer according to the NEW YORK TIMES of July 20, participating in a movement which has been growing in this country since the first camp was held in 1933 by the American Friends Service Committee.

This year's is the third work camp at Highlander Folk School. The Friends conducted one here in 1938 and Work Camps for America had another in 1940.

"

[REDACTED] prospectus prepared by the Highlander Folk School announcing a six weeks summer term from August 18 to September 27, 1941, which was open to Southern men and women recommended by rural or industrial organizations. This summer term was to include the following courses:

- Union Problems
- Labor History
- Economics
- Journalism
- Public Speaking
- Parliamentary Law
- Mimeographing and Posters
- Dramatics
- Music and Recreation

This prospectus will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division.

[REDACTED] mimeographed booklet containing 29 pages, entitled "We Know the Score", prepared by the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. This booklet is described as the story of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL students of August 17 to September 27, 1941 (Fall term 1941) This booklet will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division.

"We Know the Score" is on the same order as "The South Tomorrow" prepared by the students of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL for the spring term 1941. This booklet will be handled in the same way as "The South Tomorrow". There are articles written by fourteen different students in "We Know the Score" These articles and their authors are as follows:

Farm Boy

Stephen ~~X~~ King

Stephen King, Business Agent and Secretary-Treasurer, United Construction Workers Organizing Committee, Local 198, New Orleans, La. This article mentioned that MARY LAWRENCE helped organize the workers at the Colotex Corporation, New Orleans, La.

How I Became Interested in the Labor Movement

Barney ~~X~~ Morel

Barney Morel, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Branch 65, New Orleans, La. This article concerns the organizing of the employees of the Alden Hosiery Mills, New Orleans, La. It also mentions MARY LAWRENCE.

Three or Four Things About Martin Butz

Martin ~~X~~ Butz

Martin Butz, Recording Secretary, United Construction Workers Organizing Committee, Local 260, New Orleans, Louisiana. This article concerns the organizing of the Johns Manville Plants, New Orleans, La. Martin Butz was born September 25, 1914 at McDonoughville, La. His mother died when he was seven years of age; on February 3, 1924 he was placed in the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, which is a Catholic institution. On October 12, 1929, he was sent to the Hope Haven Home for Boys where he stayed until June 3, 1934. From his article it is apparent that he has had a hard time making a living and is strong for the CIO, however, his article tends to indicate that although he is strong for labor unions, he does not believe in any radical change in our form of Government.

My Life

Helen ~~X~~ Delaneuville

Helen Delaneuville, United Sugar Workers, Local 1124, New Orleans, La. This article concerns the organizing of the employees of the Sugar Refinery at Reserve, La. Miss Delaneuville states that the sugar workers were making 30¢ per hour and suggested that the sugar workers strike just before grinding time in mid October when the sugar has to be ground right away or spoil. She made the following statement: " I think while the Defense Program is on the workers should get all they can get because when the war is over the worker's wages will be cut. They arn't getting anything now — what is 30¢ an hour? If you cut thirty cents you wouldn't have anything."

I Changed My Mind

Alvin ~~Green~~

Alvin Green, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Branch 65, New Orleans, Louisiana. This article concerns organizing Hosiery Workers. Green mentions that he was once prejudiced against unions connected with the CIO because he thought that it was communisticly controlled but that he has changed his mind now.

My Viewpoint as a Worker

T. G. ~~Vanlandingham~~

T. G. Vanlandingham, United Auto Workers, Local 903, Memphis, Tennessee. This article concerns the signing of a contract with the union by the Ford Plant at Memphis, Tennessee. Vanlandingham's article was very temperate and it sounded as though he is conservative and American in his views. An article that appeared in the Chattanooga Times dated at Monteagle, Tennessee, August 28, 1941, is in the files of the Knoxville Office. This article indicated that the scholarship offered by Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL was awarded to THEO ~~VANLANDINGHAM~~ and that ~~VANLANDINGHAM~~ and his wife were at the time of the article, attending a six weeks summer session. The article further indicated that last year the Eleanor Roosevelt scholarship was awarded to ED ~~BLAIR~~ who is now on a southern organizing staff concerning Southern Mill Workers.

A Bit of My Life

Margaret ~~Vanlandingham~~

Margaret Vanlandingham, Memphis, Tennessee, is the wife of THEO ~~VANLANDINGHAM~~. She devoted her article to her experience working for a ten-cents store.

Ups and Downs on the River

Arthur ~~Lynch~~

Arthur Lynch, National Maritime Union, Memphis, Tennessee. This article concerns organizing workers on the Mississippi River.

They Who Really Count

Durward ~~McDaniel~~

Durward McDaniel, Norman, Oklahoma. This article concerns conditions in the oil field of Oklahoma and the organizing of oil workers. Apparently McDaniel lost his eye-sight in an explosion in the oil fields.

A Little About Colombia and Myself

Juan Silva ~~Garcia~~

Juan Silva Garcia, Secretario General Del Sindicato De Correso y Telegrafes, Bogota, Colombia. This article concerns the progress of Colombia with social legislation, the progress of labor unions in Columbia and Garcias' experience as General Secretary of the postal and telegraphic workers. Garcia said that he was going to inform the Minister of Labor in Colombia in great detail concerning the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and

the important job it is doing in the education of the American workers. Garcia received a scholarship for the Highlander Folk School in the name of the Pan American Union.

Morton Davis, Memphis, Tennessee, wrote two articles, namely, "One Captain Only" and "The 'Lake Scottom' ". The following excerpt is from Morton Davis' article entitled "One Captain Only"

"The progressive labor organizations of this country have done a great job in throwing the yoke off the laboring class. But it is only the beginning. The greater work is yet to be done.

We all realize that this present prosperity is caused by the war; that the unemployment situation is in reality still critical. And we know that the longer the war goes on the more labor will be expected to sacrifice.

Although the competitive capitalistic system of the United States works untold hardships upon the working man, I do not propose a change of government. This country is still being run by the people. They seem to be running it into the ground, but they are still running it. It is up to the people to unite and try to run it in a way more suitable to all the people, not just the few.

We should have a nation-wide educational program for the working people. They should be taught that by rights the people own the coal mines, the railroads, and the industries; that the capitalists acquired them by bribery, fake land grants, and many other corrupt ways. How they acquired them is now water over the dam. It is up to the people to collect what is theirs in wages.

Lincoln said 'Revolutionize through the ballot box', and in another speech: 'Every working man should unite'. The freedom to work at will and to obtain power and wealth has been afforded every man, and ambitious men have made this the greatest producing country in the world. Of course there is a considerable amount of exploitation, but that is what unions are for: to counteract the exploitation of the industrialists and capitalists."

Davis then talked about working on boats and the coming of the National Maritime Union (CIO) and the resulting improvement of conditions. Davis then continues:

"The C. I. O. has fought its way to power against tough opposition. The capitalists, with the aid of the newspapers, fought the unions with all the fury imaginable. Yet the unions moved forward rapidly.

"The C. I. O. has grown strong - - - too strong for anyone who doesn't have the welfare of the working man at heart. The C. I. O. will stay powerful as long as it has to keep fighting. In the days to come it is going to have a long, hard fight. I'll string along with the C. I. O. as long as it is condemned and persecuted by the rich."

My Ideas About Today

Philip Fallick

Phillip Fallick, New York, New York. In this article Philip Fallick says that he was born poor and for the greater part of his life has lived poorly. He was born in the slums of Manhattan but when he was three years old, his family moved to another section of New York that was an improvement over the place where he was born but was still a poor section. The pertinent part of Fallick's article is set out as follows:

"Until I was fourteen the biggest weekly income my family ever had at any time was twenty-five dollars. . . .

My school career was average. I passed and failed subjects just as most of the others did. I did not take a real interest in school till my second year in high school. At this time I got a job selling the NEW YORK TIMES to the students. Handling this paper every day of the week made me pay some attention to the news of the world, nation, and city. . . .

At this time I also began to get a crop of the better, more liberal teachers. I became interested in labor. One day I saw two old men fighting in the street. I rushed over to see what it was all about. One of the men told me the other was a scab and had taken his job. It was here that I did a very stupid thing, one that I have since regretted. I tried to stop that fight.

I'm glad though that there were others there who pushed me away and let the scab get what he deserved. For making me do this stupid thing I can thank the newspapers, the radio, the schools of New York.

In time I became fairly well acquainted with the true picture of the struggle labor is going through. I became the liberal member of my family. It was (and still is) quite common to hear in my house something like this: 'That dirty union leader - - he should only drop dead'. These things are said especially loud whenever I am home. But I don't give a darn. I hope that someday they will learn the truth.

I see in this world today a struggle between the forces of evil and the millions of people opposed to those forces. I consider as the evil forces all of those who continually try to beat down the other group and who try in many ways to make these people subject to the rule of themselves. In this class I include the Nazis, Fascists, gangsters, crooked politicians. 'Lords of the Press' and last but not least the rich employers who are always attempting to destroy democratic labor unions.

I remember but a short time back the Yugoslav people overthrowing the government that was about to make them subject to the rule of Hitler, and I remember too the strike which the employees of millionaire Ritchie's bus company called in order to get a decent standard of living. Both these acts were part of the fight of the peoples of this world against Fascism. In the case of Yugoslavia we see the part of Fascism called tyranny. In the bus strike we see the part called inequality.

The strikers and the Yugoslavs were fighting for democracy, for the right to better one's living standards. Both groups refused to be pushed around, both were standing up for their rights. Both fights were equally important.

Many more examples can be given of people refusing to be bullied. The battle now being fought by the British, the Russian, the Chinese, the victories won by the Ford, Bethlehem, and Republic Steel employees, the underground battle the conquered but not beaten peoples of occupied countries are fighting - - - all these are the great illustrations of the determination of the masses throughout the world to revolt against tyranny.

I believe that no matter how long the struggle lasts, victory for the masses is certain. As soon as it becomes the power behind the government then we will have government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

The Way I Look at It

Jim ~~Riggle~~

Jim Riggle, American Newspaper Guild, Corpus Christi, Texas. This article concerns Riggle's experience in writing for various newspapers in the country and with Mr. M. B. ~~KING~~, Secretary-Treasurer of the Industrial Union Council of Corpus Christi. The following pertinent part of Riggle's article are quoted:

"When I finished high school I started traveling for different newspapers. I shifted to different parts of the country: Nebraska, Chicago, then back to Kansas, then Missouri. I began

to realize that the cards are stacked against the masses. I began to realize that no matter how hard a person tried, it seemed that he could only go so far in improving his standard of living. It seemed that if you did accumulate anything or had obligations the boss knew about it and you were kept down. No matter how hard you tried to forge ahead you were stopped one way or another. After a time I got my bellyful of the phoney setup people have to live under and I came to the conclusion that the only way to better living conditions is to work in a group and be so organized that you can demand your wants from the so-called big-shots that we are forced to work for. . . .

I believe in the labor movement. Everybody has to work. No one's ever going to give you anything. You have to fight for what you get. As long as you're on this ball of mud you might as well get all you honestly can. You don't know where you're going when you get out of here. I believe your heaven and hell are right here on earth; you might as well have as much heaven as you can."

Learning the Score

Bettye Goldstein

Bettye Goldstein, Peoria, Illinois, was born in Peoria in 1921. She is Jewish; her father was a business man. Miss Goldstein commented extensively on the fact that 99% of the people in Peoria lived in the lower end of Peoria and 1% lived on the Bluff. Miss Goldstein lived on the Bluff. She stated that she had never met any of the 99% and stated that in the Junior High School they were separated. Most of the lower end children went on to Manual Training School and on the bluff you went to Peoria High School. The following pertinent parts of Miss Goldstein's article is set out as follows:

"When I was sixteen I wrote a composition called "Education for the Masses". I pointed with scorn to the sterility, the inadequacy, the pompous pretensions of American public school education. I described with cynicism the influence of the movies, radio, advertising. These things were respected by most people. They were considered right and beneficial. I questioned them, doubted their value. I looked around at the people who are products of the radio, motion picture, and advertising culture.

You run into trouble if you question things that are accepted as right and proper. When I asked too many questions the last year I went to Sunday school the rabbi took me aside and told me that I would understand better when I was older. When we wanted to carry an article on social diseases in our school magazine, or an article on the defects of our educational system,

or questioning the value of high school fraternities, the authorities clamped a board of censors on us.


I got into the habit of not believing things. I began to understand that the things you were told were devices to keep you from thinking. I got into arguments with my family, got a reputation of being a radical. If I didn't know the score, at least I was beginning to realize I needed to know it.

Until a year ago labor was no more than a word to me. Considering my background and the nature of education in this country this was not unusual. My father's friends own the distilleries and banks and office buildings of Peoria. To them the profit of the employer is a sacred right, the just reward of the risks of management. The employer looks out for the welfare of his employees - - - they should be grateful. If they try to organize they are being greedy, they are trying to steal what does not belong to them. If they were any good to begin with they wouldn't be workers. This is a free country: any man can be a Henry Ford. (I've heard my father's friends say things like this often) At the time of the Michigan sit-down strikes they thought Roosevelt should send in troops. Private property was being destroyed. Revolution and anarchy were roaring their heads. My mother and father think Roosevelt is a great man but they never dared say they were going to vote for him in the last election. Their community was rabidly for Wilkie. Roosevelt, they said, was leading the nation into socialism.

I went to Smith College at Northampton, Massachusetts. I learned all the arguments against things. I studied political theories and criticisms of political theories. I read Marx and Veblen, Steinbeck and Dos Passos. I read accounts of the Spanish Civil war and analyses of capital and its by-products. Theories and facts and figures are interesting things to think and talk about, but thinking and talking do not lead to much action.

While I felt I was ready to accept the case against capitalism and its culture, I still knew nothing of the labor movement in the United States. I knew that something called C. I. O. existed, but I didn't even know what the initials stood for. I studied the history of these last ten years in France, Germany, Spain, Japan, China, Russia. I learned how Fascism came and what it meant. So, without knowing much about it, I knew I was for the labor movement in America. I knew I was counting on it to prevent Fascism."

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[REDACTED] mimeographed press release dated Monteagle, Tennessee, September 29, 1941 and signed by Dalice Probert, HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. Both of these mimeographed press releases will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division, and the pertinent part of this press release is set out as follows :

"Sixteen union members returned to locals throughout the South as the six-weeks residence term at the Highlander Folk School ended Sept. 26th. Among the students was John Garcia from Columbia, South America, second student sent by the Pan-American Union to help develop good will in the Americas. The students received practical training in union leadership. Five week-end conferences were attended by a total of 156 representatives of the AF of L and CIO Unions. Conference leaders were: Richard Deverall, educational director, International United Automobile Workers; Yelverton Cowherd, regional CIO director, Birmingham; Homer Wilson, Tennessee Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers representative; and Alton Lawrence Southern Labor's Non-Partisan League representative.

A daily schedule of classes and discussions were led by the staff, visiting officials, and the students themselves. . . .

Discussion groups were led by: Dr. Fleming James, Dean Theological Seminary, University of the South, Sewanee; George Stoney, Farm Security Administration; William Gaves, regional Wage and Hour director; Paul Christopher, Sec-Treas. Tennessee Industrial Union Council; and Frank Coffey, Social Security Board. Among the students were hosiery workers, boatmen, a secretary, a sugar refinery worker, construction workers, a newspaper employee, and auto worker, and a postal employee. Living at the school for a week was Kong Li, rural YWCA secretary from China. . . .

Fred Pieper, regional CIO director, New Orleans, and Allen McNeil, southern representative of IULM&SW, conducted a week-end conference on workers' education. For the five New Orleans students the term was an extension of the educational program started there four months earlier by Highlander. Mary Lawrence, of the Highlander Staff, has returned to New Orleans to continue the program with the assistance of the students selected to study at Highlander. Similar workers' education programs are being mapped out for Memphis and Bessemer, Ala.

Other speakers were: Mike Smith, Tennessee director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; M. G. Anderson, IUMM&SW representative; Joe Dobbs, Chairman Organizing Committee Chattanooga Central Labor Union; Hugh Rankin, United Mine Workers of American district representative; Bethel Judd, UAW representative, Memphis; O. A. Baxter, sub-regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Chattanooga; Matt Lynch, American Federation of Hosiery Workers representative; Fred Schmidt, Textile Workers Union representative; Rosanna Walker, Retail and Wholesale Clerks representative, Philadelphia; John Souche, CIO representative, New Orleans; Frank Allen, IUMM&SW representative; and Edward Woods, International American Newspaper Guild representative, Birmingham.

It is to be noted that the HOMER WILSON mentioned in the above Press Release was one of the CIO organizers who was flogged at Harriman, Tennessee. (Knoxville File # 44-9).

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mimeographed letter addressed to the Alumnus of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL dated July 22, 1941 at Monteagle, Tennessee. WILLIAM BUTTRICK signed the letter, which was sent out for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the activities of all former students of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL in anticipation of the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the School. This letter will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Division. All the Alumnus of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL were requested to fill out and return an enclosed blank, which requested that the Alumnus furnish information concerning labor activities, community organizations, government work, and any other kind of work, studies, or significant activities conducted by the Alumnus of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL.

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[REDACTED] HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL is presently in the process of mimeographing a directory of the students of that school, in which a short biography will be given of each student. This directory has not been completed as yet. [REDACTED] will endeavor to obtain one of these directories for this office when it is finished.

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[REDACTED] HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL sent out a letter dated September 25, 1941 to all its Alumnus concerning the third yearly reunion to be held at that school from November 28, through November 30, 1941. All former students were to be guests of the School. More details were to be announced in three weeks. This letter was signed by MILDRED STENZEL, Alumni Secretary.

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[REDACTED] It is to be noted that WILLIAM EAVES spoke at the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL on September 16, 1941 on "Check up" in Saw Mill and other industries. Reporting Agent was in Tracy City, Tennessee on September 16, 1941 and through C. H. KILBY obtained a circular put out by the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL concerning the talk by WILLIAM EAVES. Accompanying this circular was another circular announcing that the regular six weeks term would come to an end but a special two weeks term, September 14, to September 27 would be held so that those unable to attend the full six weeks course could attend the last two weeks. The courses were: Public Speaking, Dramatics, Parliamentary Law, Union Problems, Union Publicity and Labor Legislation. Total cost for the full two weeks was \$15.00, however, a limited number of scholarships were available. The latter circular also announced a week-end institute to be held at the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL on September 13 and 14. F. ~~JEFFER~~, CIO Regional Director, Louisiana and ALLEN McWHIR, International Representative Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers were to appear for this week-end institute. All local unions in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky were urged to send delegations to spend the week-end. Both of the above circulars will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Field Office.

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[REDACTED] as he knew not any of the students who have attended HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL in the past have come from Grundy County, Tennessee. The graduates of HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL obtain jobs as labor organizers and [REDACTED] that every student whom he knows who went to HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL has a job. MYLES HORTON is in a position to get a man with ability as a labor organizer a job. In fact HORTON can place more men than are graduates of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and when all of the graduates of the summer term at the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL had been taken up, HORTON still had an order for eight labor organizers for District 50 of the CIO. GEORGE ~~TITLER~~, a member of the Executive Committee of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL is President of District 50 of the CIO. At the end of the summer term, HORTON was looking around for men with ability for labor organizers to take these jobs and was considering people who had never even attended the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. The last general term that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL will hold at the school building at Monteagle, Tennessee, this year ended September 27, 1941. The next term will be held sometime after the first of next year, maybe in March, however, it might be May or June of next year before another session will be held at Monteagle, Tennessee.

On September 24, 1941, the Birmingham Field Office telephoned this office and advised that in connection with the strike then being held against the Birmingham Post at Birmingham, Alabama, he had obtained from a confidential source of information that YELVERTON ~~COWHERD~~, an attorney at Birmingham, Alabama, and a union organizer, T. C. McVEA, an attorney and union organizer, JEAN ~~MOYER~~, ED ~~WELFER~~ and HAROLD ~~WELFER~~, the latter being a writer for the Birmingham Post and a leader of the strike, would

depart from Birmingham on September 24, 1941 enroute to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL in order to present the strike to the students of that school, at a meeting to be held on the evening of September 24, 1941. It was the understanding of the Birmingham Office that COWHERD and MOYER would probably make an address relative to the Labor Laws of the United States. The Birmingham Office advised that ED HELPER and HAROLD HELPER are suspected of being communist. Confidential Informant [redacted] was contacted [redacted]

[redacted]

information obtained by Confidential Informant [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised [redacted]

[redacted]

Confidential Informant [redacted] was contacted [redacted]

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Surveillance of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL was conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer on October 5, 1941 from 1:15 P. M., to 4:05 P. M., and during this time a 1941 Buick sedan bearing New York license plates number 7W-7463, which is MYLES HORTON's car, was parked in front of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. At approximately 3:00 P. M., a blue Plymouth sedan bearing 1941 Tennessee license plates 4-24615, arrived and was parked in front of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL. A man dressed in khaki shirt and pants went into HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL where he remained for the rest of this time. No other cars appeared up to 4:05 P. M. and inasmuch as it appeared that no meeting was being held the surveillance was discontinued at 4:05 P. M., however, at 6:00 P. M., and again at 8:00 P. M., the writer was in the vicinity of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and observed that although the two cars previously mentioned were still there, no other cars had arrived, nor were there any further indications that a meeting was to be had at the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL.

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KILBY, as Councillor of the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics, Tracy City Council No. 277, Tracy City, Tennessee, was instrumental in organizing a group consisting of representatives of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and other organizations for the purpose of paying an "en masse visitation" by the citizens of Grundy County to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL on November 12, 1940. According to KILBY no violence was intended by this visitation, however, the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL learned of the intended visitation and warned the National Headquarters of the Junior Order of American Mechanics that they would be held responsible for any damage, incurred either to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL or any of the members of its staff by this visitation. The National Headquarters of the Junior Order of American Mechanics advised KILBY that he could not act in the name of their organization. KILBY then formed the Grundy County Crusaders. The

visitation was finally called off and instead seven representatives of the Grundy County Crusaders and seven representatives of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL had a conference at St. Luke's at the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. A representative in relating what took place at this conference said that the "Mentors met the intelligentsia of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and were out talked".

67D [REDACTED] pamphlet prepared by the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and entitled "An attack of the Grundy County Crusaders on the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL" which is a summary completed December 18, 1940, was examined. This pamphlet described the proposed march by the Grundy County Crusaders as follows:

On November 7, 1940, Alvin L. Henderson sent a letter addressed to JAMES DOLEBROSKI to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL saying that he would like to visit the school to find out what it was doing and attempting to do. He suggested Tuesday, November 12, 1940 at 7:30 P. M., as a time for him and several of his friends to drop in at the school. On November 8, 1940 JAMES DOLEBROSKI answered saying that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL would be glad to have HENDERSON and one or two friends for dinner on November 12, 1940 at 6:00 P. M. The night of November 8, 1940, JOHN McDUGAL BURNS of the Nashville Tennessean, Nashville, Tennessee, telephoned the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and asked "Is it true you have been notified of the mass march that is to be staged against you on Tuesday night?". At this time the school did not know anything about the proposed march. BURNS then read a letter that he had received on the second, from C. H. KILBY as Secretary to the Vice-President of the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company and Councillor Chairman of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Tracy City Council No. 277. This letter was a description of the proposed "Mass march of Grundy County Citizenry" and a solicitation for the Tennessean to send a man to cover it. The school later learned that copies of these letters were also sent to the Nashville Banner and the Chattanooga Times. On November 9, 1940, a member of the staff of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL interviewed C. H. KILBY and KILBY admitted that Henderson really was notified of the intended march. KILBY at that time denied having communicated with the Tennessean. This pamphlet goes on and in a factual way manages to put the Grundy County Crusaders and KILBY in a bad light concerning the proposed march and presented a rather convincing fact that the Grundy County Crusaders is backed by the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company. This pamphlet ties up W. H. Cox, President of the Palmer Workers of the United Mine Workers of America with the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company. It also refers to what are described as Smears of HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, which are Smears of the Nashville Tennessean in which JOHN McDUGAL BURNS, a reporter of the Nashville Tennessean, describes himself as an amiable Texas school teacher attending some of the courses of the

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at HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and wrote a series of articles in October 1939 describing the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL as a center for spreading of Communistic Doctrine for thirteen southeastern states. This pamphlet denied that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL has ever been affiliated with the Communist Party or any other party. It stated that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL does not draw financial support from the Communist Party or any other political group. The Smear of the Nashville Banner in which Richard Batte, Banner reporter, in September 1940 came to Monteagle, Tennessee, and declared that Eleanor Roosevelt had earned the contempt of Grundy County by contributing to the school is also referred to in this pamphlet. Eleanor Roosevelt gave a scholarship of \$100.00 to the school. The HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL remarked that James Stahlman, Editor of the Nashville Banner, championed the Republican cause last campaign and that Stahlman was seeking a way to discredit Franklin D. Roosevelt. Large numbers of these pamphlets were distributed gratis to students of the unions of the south and to members of No. 5881 of the United Mine Workers of America (Palmer Workers). This pamphlet also contained an excerpt from the December 9, 1940 issue of the New Republic, entitled "A Good School Under Fire". [REDACTED] has furnished this office with a re-print of this article in the New Republic, which will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Office. This article describes the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL as a labor school with the chief purpose of taking promising trade union members and equipping them better to help their organizations fight for improved conditions for the working man. In addition to this primary purpose, the school attempts to aid the people of the little community where it is located and conducts a nursery school for people nearby and has sponsored several cooperative undertakings for them. It also has an extension division which does field work of several kinds in cities near and far. This article states that there has been a long and vicious campaign in Tennessee to destroy the SCHOOL and that most of the newspapers of the entire surrounding territory have repeatedly lied about the school, on such a scale that the falsifications cannot be attributed to an innocent misunderstanding. The charges have been that the school was "communistic," and that it was misleading the young people. According to this article Dr. JAMES DOMBROWSKI, director of the school, has denied all these charges and has indicated his willingness, if it could be proved that the school is un-American or is detrimental to the community and to the people it serves, to put an end to its work, but nobody has ever brought forward even a fragment of evidence that the charges are true. This article states that behind the attempt to destroy the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL were the reactionary employers throughout the entire south; the men who object to the school because it trains people to become successful leaders of strong trade unions. Locally, there is reason to believe that the Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company has had a great deal to do with the attack. According to this article, the

Tennessee Consolidated Coal Company has for years dominated Grundy County, but in 1938, for the first time, a group of county officials were elected who were not subservient to the coal company, and the school faculty was active during the campaign in support of these candidates.

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

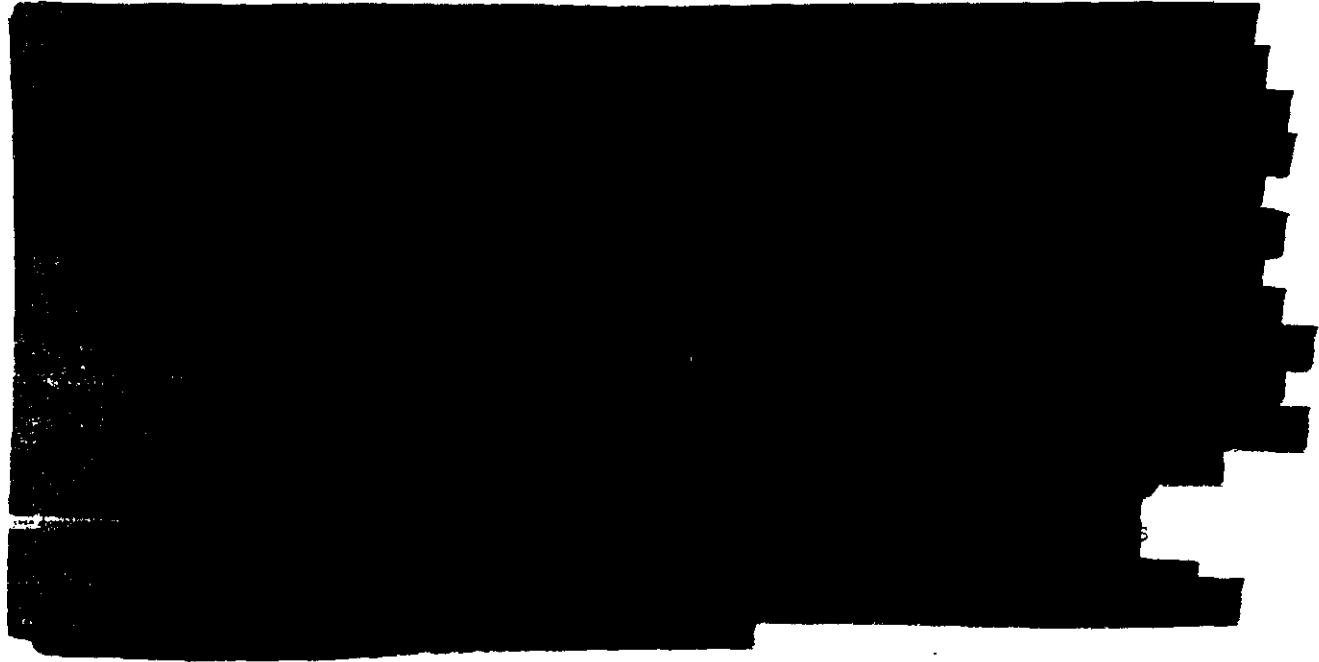
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KILBY advised that he has heard that the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL has purchased a new plot of land and that they intend to build another building and stated that if the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL does this, the Grundy County Crusaders will not wait for the Federal Bureau of Investigation or any one else to do anything about the matter. KILBY says that the foundations of these new buildings will never be laid and that he will not restrain the Grundy County Crusaders but indicated that he would probably be with them. It is not believed that KILBY meant what he said concerning the new buildings of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL but the incident is reported to indicate the type of mind that KILBY has.

KILBY was contacted at Tracy City, Tennessee and he advised that LYLES HORTON drives a 1941 black Chevrolet, four-door sedan with 1941 New York license plates. It was later ascertained that the number of these plates is 7W-7463. KILBY further advised that the Young Communist League membership book that he had obtained in the course of investigation came from the home of Priest Meeks, Monteagle, Tennessee. KILBY had not contacted Priest Meeks because Meeks is very old and lives in the vicinity of the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL and KILBY felt that he would be afraid to talk. This Young Communist League membership book was obtained for KILBY from the home of Priest Meeks by a man by

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the name of Schriver, who formerly lived at Monteagle, Tennessee, but has since moved. This Young Communist League membership book is presently in the possession of the Knoxville Field Office and will be retained in the Knoxville File entitled, Young Communist League, Voorhis Act, (Knoxville File No. 102-5). This membership book is No. R-305 and was issued on August 1, 1935 to [REDACTED] Monteagle, Tennessee, whose occupation is listed as a farmer. There is a notation on the membership book that the person to whom this book was issued joined the YCL in 1935. The membership book was signed by Frank Gurry as District Organizer for the Young Communist League, and there was an admission stamp for 5¢ attached to the membership book however, there were no stamps indicating memberships were paid.

KILBY has taken thirty-two affidavits from various people concerning the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, thirty of which have been signed and sworn to before a notary public. KILBY had three copies of each affidavit made and has promised to furnish this office with one copy of each affidavit. If this is done, they will be retained in the files of the Knoxville Office. The pertinent parts of these affidavits, applicable to the HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL, are set out as follows:

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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