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Chinese boys can go to their factories and get practical training and experience and be in a position to be able to set up machinery. These same men were those who went to Russia and trained the Russian technicians. They wanted the Russian technicians to come to America but the Russian government would not allow their men out of the country. The manufacturers say that meant a great destruction of the first machines through their being used by people who had no idea of how to use them. So their idea is to have the Chinese come here. Pearl Buck says that she and they are building on a long-time plan. She is anxious to have some of the C.I.C. Boys (Chinese Industrial Cooperatives) come to America and would like the C.I.C. to pick some and send them."

[REDACTED] b2
The Negro Communist newspaper, "Peoples Voice," issue of May 8, 1943, contains an article captioned, "Pearl Buck Heads Nation Wide Committee to Fight Race Bias." This article states that on May 7, 1943, "a nation-wide movement to do away with race discrimination in the war effort was announced by Pearl S. Buck, Chairman of the Committee Against Race Discrimination of the American Civil Liberties Union, which has been studying the problem during the past year."

[REDACTED] b2
The Daily Worker, issue of June 24, 1943, page four, contains an article captioned, "Suppress 5th Column, Appeals to F.D.R. Ask," which is as follows:

"Expressing the deep indignation of the American people at the outrageous mob violence against the Negro people in Detroit, labor and progressives were today flooding the capital of the country with demands for a thorough investigation by the Federal Government of those instigators of Hitler's game in the heart of industrial America.

"Pearl S. Buck, Chairman of the 'Committee Against Race Discrimination in the War Effort' in a telegram to President Roosevelt called for an FBI investigation of the 'wave of mob violence against Negroes and other minority groups spreading across the country.'"

[REDACTED] b2
The Daily Worker, issue of June 25, 1943, page one, contains an article captioned, "Powell Asks City Act on Nats." The article stated that the then New York City Councilman, A. Clayton Powell, called on the New York City Council and local government executive branches to take immediate steps to ferret out instigators of racial and religious prejudice and prevent any spread of disorder. This article states that later Powell met with a group of citizens to form a Citizens Committee to take action to forestall the spread of disorder and religious prejudices. Among the persons who sent messages to this Committee that they would work with the Committee but were unable to attend were Wendell Willkie, Pearl Buck, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

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The Washington Daily News, issue of July 7, 1943, carries an article captioned, "U. S. Jap Solicited Mee. Chiang's Help." This article states:

"Mike Masacka, U. S. Army private of Japanese ancestry, told a Dies Sub-Committee today that he asked novelist Pearl Buck to solicit assistance for Japanese-Americans from Mee. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's generalissimo.

"He refused to amplify the matter in public hearing, but said he would 'be glad to discuss' it in executive session. Prior to his induction, Masacka was secretary of the Japanese American Citizens League."

[REDACTED] b2
The Daily Worker, issue of September 17, 1943, page three, carries a news article captioned, "Willkie Backs Unity Conference." This article states that Pearl Buck was among the sponsors of the "Citizens Emergency Conference for Inter-Racial Unity," which Conference was to take place September 25, 1943, at Hunter College Assembly Hall, 69th Street and Park Avenue, New York City. Among the members of the Executive Committee for the Conference were listed such persons as Saul Hillis, CIO; A. Clayton Powell; Mrs. Eleanor Gimbel; Dr. Max Yergan, a known Communist and leader of the Council on African Affairs, and others.

[REDACTED] b2
The Daily Worker, issue of October 3, 1943, page five, section two, carries a feature article entitled, "This is an Abe Lincoln' War - An interview with Robert Minor on three basic problems of the Negro people and the war," by Elizabeth Lawson, Director of Full-Time Schools, New York Workers School. This article is a discussion of the Negro problem by Robert Minor, who was then a top functionary in the Communist Party. Concerning the question, "What are the other points of view among the American Negro people?", Minor stated:

"Another point of view is that represented by Mrs. Pearl Buck and other persons of general benevolent disposition, who have unquestionably contributed much to the struggle for freedom of the oppressed peoples, but who are far removed from the large questions of policy in which the decisions made determine the course of the struggle. These people undertake in a generally kindly manner to deal with questions of national oppression, on an ostensibly international scale, but with a narrow blindness toward the enormous decisive events of the war -- decisive on exactly the question of the liberation of the oppressed peoples. The narrowness of this point of view has harmfully influenced also some of the Asiatic leaders. Not seeing the world struggle as a whole, they are therefore not always able to save themselves from being exploited by the imperialism of Japan and Germany. These are the people who have not yet seen that if this war is lost by the United Nations the cause of national liberation throughout the world, including the cause of the freedom of the Negro people of this and all countries, will receive a decisive defeat for a large part of a century to come."

[REDACTED] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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The Daily Worker, issue of April 24, 1944, page five, carries an article captioned, "8,000 Honor Robeson's 46th Birthday." This article states:

"America's leaders and common people joined in tribute to Paul Robeson Sunday evening, April 17, 1944, on the occasion of his 46th birthday."

This article states this party was held at the 17th Armory Regiment, New York City, and further states:

"The party which was turned into a peoples festival was greeted by Vice President Wallace, Thomas Lamont, Newbold Morris, Rabbi Steven S. Wise, E. J. Thomas, Walter Durosich, Harry Bridges, Dean Dixon, Stanley E. Isaacs, Sidney Hillman, Pearl S. Buck, Ferdinand Smith, and others." [REDACTED] b2

The New York Times, issue of January 27, 1945, on page twenty-four, carries an article captioned, "Free India is called Key to the Pacific." This article states that a dinner was held in honor of Mrs. Vijaya Takshmi Pandit, sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian nationalist leader and president of the All-India Women's Conference. This dinner was sponsored by the India League of America in the Hotel Commodore in New York City January 26, 1945. The news item listed among the principal speakers Pearl S. Buck. [REDACTED] b2

b7D [REDACTED]

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MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS SUBJECTED TO COMMUNIST
INFILTRATION AND/OR INFLUENCE

The Japanese-American Committee for Democracy

The Japanese-American Committee for Democracy, formerly known as the Committee for Democratic Treatment for Japanese Residents in the Eastern States, was formally organized in the fall of 1940. Its greatest activity occurred, however, after December 7, 1941. This organization had its headquarters in New York City.

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[REDACTED]

Miss Buck has been a member of the Advisory Board of the organization since its inception. In an article in the New York World Telegram dated February 11, 1943, Frederick Woltman charged that the Communists had taken complete control of the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy, and mentioned the fact that Pearl Buck was a member of the Advisory Board.

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This organization held a mass victory rally at the Hotel Diplomat in New York City at 8:00 P.M. on April 15, 1942. Speakers at the meeting, in addition to Miss Buck, were: Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union; Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, then New York City Councilman and editor of the "People's Voice," a Negro publication in New York City, and presently Congressman from New York City. [redacted] Also on the platform at this meeting was Liu Liang-shan, chairman and leader of the Chinese Defense Chorus. [redacted]

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On the evening of December 6, 1944, the SMO held a Rally for Victory in the Far East at the Casper Casino, New York City. The rally was dedicated to the gallantry of the Japanese-American soldiers. The theme of the meeting was "The Liberation of the Japanese People," and the purpose of the rally was to lend impetus to the democratic development of the people in the Far East and to rededicate the Japanese-Americans to the side of the Allies. The speakers at this rally were listed as: Pearl S. Buck; William S. Galtmore, radio commentator; and Michael J. Obermier, secretary of the New York Local Joint Executive Board of the Hotel and Restaurant Union, A.F.A. [redacted]

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[redacted]

The East and West Association

The East and West Association is a nation-wide membership organization established to promote better understanding between the peoples of the East and the West by means of literature, radio programs, lectures, and motion pictures. Its official organ is "Asia" magazine, published by Miss Buck's husband, Richard J. Walsh. Under the sponsorship of this organization Miss Buck has held lecture classes and forums at which well-known members of Communist front organizations have spoken. [redacted]

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[redacted] She has through the East and West Association distributed Russian literature, but it should be noted she has also distributed literature propagandizing India, China, and other Eastern countries.

Miss Buck has been President of this organization since its inception on June 30, 1941, and she and her husband were among the original incorporators. [redacted]

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On September 8, 1945, it was ascertained by the New York Field Division through a technical surveillance of [redacted] New York City [redacted], a source in the Chinatown apparatus case, that Chang Kung, Chinese editor and assistant to the Chinese Communist delegate to the San Francisco Conference, was contacted by Agnes Buckley, at which time Buckley stated that she had been asked to speak at the Springfield College in Springfield, Massachusetts, but that she was too busy and said she had written to the College asking that Chang be substituted for her. She said that the speech was to be at a meeting sponsored by Pearl Buck's East-West Group. Chang said he would be glad to make the speech; however, this source of information could not state if such a speech were made. [redacted]

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On September 17, 1944, it was ascertained through a technical surveillance on the residence of [redacted] a subject in the Silvermaster case, [redacted] that [redacted] Fairlington, Virginia, contacted [redacted] and was informed that her husband was not available. A discussion then took place concerning the East-West Association and an affair which was to be held in the auditorium of the Department of Commerce. [redacted] explained that this was the "outfit" which he wanted the [redacted] to hear. He further explained that it was an up-end-swing organization with Pearl Buck as president. [redacted] alleged that Buck was partial to the people of the Soviet Union and India. [redacted] then stated that [redacted] as Secretary Wallace was billed to speak, only certain recognized people, who would all have to be leftists, would be able to attend. [redacted] stated that if [redacted] would sponsor him, he would practically be in to hear Wallace. [redacted] then remarked, "A Wallace Communist." b7c

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The "New York Times" issue of December 17, 1944, contained an article captioned: "Berle Does Not Fear Rift With Argentina." This article stated that Adolf A. Berle, former United States Ambassador to Brazil, was one of the speakers at the final "Peoples Congress" at Town Hall, New York City, December 14, 1944, sponsored by the East and West Association. The article states: "Pearl S. Buck, writer and president of the East and West Association, said our present forms of world food distribution were 'obsolete,' since we proposed to 'deal with nations one by one.' She added that there would be no stability and peace 'until we get people fed.'" [redacted] b2

The American Civil Liberties Union

Pearl S. Buck was a member of the National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union from 1939 through December, 1944. It is very probable that she still holds this office. Although the American Civil Liberties Union was not Communist controlled, the Communists used, whenever possible, members of this organization in various parts of the country to further their own interests. No active investigation has been conducted by the Bureau regarding the American Civil Liberties Union since November 20, 1944. [redacted] b2

In May of 1944, a committee of the American Civil Liberties Union under the chairmanship of Pearl S. Buck solicited support to enable that organization to carry to the United States Supreme Court an appeal which had been made by various members of the Socialist Workers Party who had been convicted at that time in Minneapolis, Minnesota, for their activity in connection with the Socialist Workers Party. This committee also advocated the abolition of what it termed "racial discrimination" in the armed forces, and pledged itself to assist various committees and individuals on the Pacific Coast in attempting to obtain a more reasonable administration of the censorship order which affected German aliens and American citizens of Japanese descent. [redacted] b2

The May 11, 1944, issue of the "People's World" carried a news story to the effect that Pearl S. Buck, Chairman of the Committee Against Race Discrimination of the American Civil Liberties Union on May 11, 1944, at New York City, had announced a nation-wide movement to wipe out all race discrimination in the war effort. [redacted] b2

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The June 24, 1943, issue of the "Daily Worker" mentioned Pearl S. Buck as Chairman of the Committee Against Race Discrimination in the War Effort of the ACLU. The news story indicated that in a telegram to President Roosevelt, Miss Buck had called for an FBI investigation of the "wave of mob violence against Negroes and other minority groups spreading across the country." ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Indian League of America 62

b7c [redacted] of the Indian League of America, was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Bureau under suitable pretext in August, 1944, at which time he stated that Pearl S. Buck was Honorary President of the League. [redacted] said that this organization was endeavoring to have the immigration laws of the United States changed in order that citizens of India might enter this country and become citizens of the United States. [redacted] said that the Indian League of America confines its activity solely to spreading propaganda concerning Great Britain's harsh, imperialistic treatment of the peoples of India. [redacted] 62

Amy [redacted] Information received from the War Department concerning the Indian League of America on August 14, 1944, indicated that conversation with Miss Buck gave the impression that the Indian League was anti-British, anti-Ally, and un-American in sentiment. The Soviet Union was praised for its offer to help establish a free India after the war. The tactics of Miss Buck and her organization gave every appearance of Third International technique, ignoring completely the real Indian question, namely Moslem. According to the information received from the War Department, Miss Buck also stated that the Indian League would play an important part in postwar activities by giving support to Soviet Union ideology. [redacted] 62

Association with Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico

In connection with the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, Miss Buck, on October 10, 1944, along with a group of Continental Americans who favored independence for Puerto Rico, organized the National Committee for the Independence of Puerto Rico in New York City. The objectives of the committee were to awaken public interest in the United States regarding independence for Puerto Rico and to influence and encourage legislation to that effect. Although the Communist Party attempted to use this organization, no information is available which would indicate it was Communist dominated or controlled. [redacted] 62

Miss Buck's interest in the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico was brought about through her sympathy with its leader, Pedro Albizu Campos. In order that the background of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico may be better understood, there is set out as follows a brief history concerning two of its most active members:

Pedro Albizu Campos and Luis F. Valagunas were convicted in the United States District Court at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on July 21, 1935, for "conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government by force," "conspiracy to incite rebellion against the United States," and "conspiracy to recruit soldiers to fight against the United States." Both were sentenced to serve

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six years in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. On November 4, 1941, both were offered conditional releases which they refused. Both men were released from Atlanta Penitentiary on June 3, 1943, and on June 9, 1943, Campos entered Columbia Hospital in New York City. He refused to accept the conditional release which had been offered, stating he considered it humiliating and dishonorable to submit to further supervision by the United States Government. On September 17, 1943, Earl Browder, then head of the Communist Party in the United States, wrote Campos at the Columbia Hospital and assured him the Communist Party would cooperate fully in his cause.

b7D [REDACTED] Miss Buck later interested Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in Campos' case.

Council on African Affairs

The headquarters of the Council on African Affairs is located in New York City and has been in existence since 1941. It is a successor to the International Committee on African Affairs, and was organized ostensibly for the purpose of studying conditions of life and work in Africa and to prepare publications acquainting the public with such conditions. This organization was dominated by the Communist Party almost from its inception.

The Executive Director of this organization is Dr. Max Yergan, a Negro, and the Chairman is Paul Robeson, also a Negro, both of whom, according to information received from the Military Intelligence Division in New York City, are Communists.

b7C On April 8, 1942, Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the New York Field Division attended a meeting at Manhattan Center, New York City, which had been called by the Council on African Affairs. In addition to Miss Buck, the speakers at this meeting were: Max Yergan; Lillian Hellman, well-known playwright; Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, CIO; Herbert Agar, Editor of the Louisville Courier Journal; Paul Robeson; and Channing Tobias, a close associate of Max Yergan. It is said an audience of approximately 3,000 middle-class Communists attended this meeting. In addition to the above-mentioned speakers, Ferdinand Smith, Secretary of the National Maritime Union, CIO, [REDACTED] was also on the speakers platform. In their addresses, Robeson, Yergan and Curran all urged the immediate opening of a second front in order to aid Soviet Russia in its great struggle.

Institute on Minorities

On April 30, 1943, Pearl S. Buck spoke to the Institute on Minorities which was held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Youth Committee for Democracy. The latter group was a well-known Communist-front organization.

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In speaking of leadership in the postwar period, Miss Buck stated: "The United States is not in a position to lead the rest of the world in social problems because it has an unsolved problem in several minority groups here at home." [REDACTED] b2

Common Council for American Unity

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In 1942, Pearl Buck was a member of the Advisory Editorial Board of the quarterly publication "Common Ground." This publication was the organ of the Common Council for American Unity which, until late 1939, was the Foreign Language Information Service in New York City. This organization was financed by a Carnegie Foundation grant. [REDACTED] b2

During this same year Miss Buck headed a panel of speakers at the Nobel Anniversary Dinner in honor of twenty-eight Nobel prize winners then living in the United States, "to commemorate Alfred Nobel's awards for the benefit of humanity, symbolizing the ideals of freedom and creative achievement which are at stake in the war." The dinner, held on the anniversary of Nobel's death in 1896, was under the auspices of the Common Council for American Unity, and the sponsoring committee of the dinner included Presidents of 235 American colleges. The theme of the dinner was: "The world we fight for and American unity." Other Nobel prize winners who spoke were: Sir Norman Angell, Sigrid Undset, Arthur H. Compton, Harold C. Urey, Otto Loewi, and Thomas Mann. The gathering was held at the Waldorf-Astoria on December 10, 1942, and Miss Buck, in her speech, stated in part that the war "has ceased to be a fight for freedom," and is now "not even a war to save civilization but only a war to save a European civilization...The people of Asia are farther from us today than they have ever been. They are realizing soberly that they must find their salvation in themselves, and not with us. Allies we are, to a certain guarded degree for a moment, for a while, but they cannot trust us. They see that while this first stage of the war must be won against the Axis, there will be another war, following hard upon this one, a greater war, a real war for freedom, in which none yet sees clearly either friend or foe. It is not now so certain what this war will gain us. Perhaps it will not even save civilization for us. For it is in wars that civilizations are lost, if they go on too long."

Freedom Rally at San Francisco

The San Francisco Office advised in September, 1943, that the Communist Party in that city was considering the advisability of staging a "Freedom Rally" similar to the mass Negro rallies that were then being held in New York City. [REDACTED] b2

Through the medium of a technical surveillance on the Festus Coleman Defense Committee, a Negro Communist group in San Francisco, it was reported that the name of Pearl Buck was mentioned by the comrades as a possible speaker at such a rally. It was stated, however, that she did not rate too highly with the Communist Party because she had not approved of the movie "Mission to Moscow."

The Writers' War Board

The Writers' War Board was formed in December, 1941, by a group of members of the Authors League of America, Incorporated, to serve as a means

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by which members of the Authors League of America could aid in the war effort.

[REDACTED]

Such members as Pearl S. Buck, Clifton Fadiman, Quentin Reynolds, Louis Bromfield, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Carl Van Doren, and Clifford Odets are familiar in this regard. It is significant to note that the name of Langston Hughes appears with the Advisory Council.

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On August 10, 1943, the Writers' War Board arranged a radio forum broadcast on the subject, "Can America Get Along with Russia Now and After the War?" Arthur Upham Pope and Walter Duranty were the speakers. Those two men are well known for their pro-Russian sympathies. Pope

has written articles for the "Daily Worker."

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The March on Washington Movement

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In June of 1943, [REDACTED] unit of the March on Washington Movement, reportedly conferred with [REDACTED] of the Civil Liberties League in New York City. [REDACTED] had previously been in St. Louis and had encouraged the March on Washington Movement to continue to fight against discrimination in downtown department stores. According to [REDACTED] promised him that she would get some of the outstanding white people of St. Louis to go along with Pearl Buck to help in the effort. The Civil Liberties League then sent an investigator from New York to Missouri to measure the racial tension in St. Louis, and, according to [REDACTED] an "open door" organization was to be set up in St. Louis by [REDACTED] and Miss Buck at a future date. The "open door" plan effected by Pearl Buck in New York City was reportedly doing fine work according to McNeal.

It should be noted that Miss Buck was asked to join in a parade held by the March on Washington Movement and that she refused the invitation because of the fact that white people generally had not been invited to take part in the demonstration.

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OTHER ACTIVITIES:

An article which appeared in the "Daily Worker" on January 8, 1937, advised that Anna Louise Strong, a Communist, was on her way to this country after having visited the Spanish battle fronts. Upon her arrival in the United States she was to attend a banquet partly in her honor and partly for the support of Democracy in Spain. This banquet was to be held at the Opera House in New York City. According to the article, Pearl S. Buck was to be among the speakers and honored guests at the banquet. Another article concerning the return of Anna Louise Strong which appeared in the January 12, 1937, issue of the "Daily Worker" reads as follows: "The occasion will bring together many of the early travelers to the Soviet Government of two decades ago."

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In January of 1937, Pearl S. Buck was said to be either an executive of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom or was one of the signers of its manifesto. This manifesto was entitled, "The People's Manifesto to Governments to end Wars." It was stated at that time that the general aims of the Women's International League were to promote neutrality legislation, to limit charges on credit munitions to warring nations, to limit armaments, and concern itself in general with the peaceful solution of international problems.

b2 [REDACTED] An article appeared in the "Washington Post" under date of April 9, 1941, to the effect that William Allen White and Pearl Buck, as well as a large group of other prominent writers, had offered to organize a group to urge that the deportation proceedings against Jan Wolkstein, author of "Out of the Night," be dropped.

b2 In the publication "Soviet Russia Today" for March 20, 1942, there appeared a brief article concerning messages from American women to Soviet women. This brief item was signed by a group of American women, including Pearl S. Buck.

Pearl Buck was one of 150 guests invited to celebrate the October Revolution at the Russian Consulate, New York City, on November 7, 1943. [REDACTED] u

b2 On May 26 and July 4, 1944, the Office of Censorship advised the Bureau that Pearl S. Buck had received copies of the publication "Voice" through the mail from Soviet Russia. [REDACTED]

b2 The newspaper "The Chicago Sun" issue of September 9, 1946, carried a news article captioned "Pacifists Plan Draft Protest" by James O. Supple which states that Dr. A. J. Muste, Executive Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, inter-youth religious-pacifist organization, told a press conference that Pacifists would defy the Selective Service Act by returning draft registration cards to Selective Service officials on October 16, 1946, as a protest against continuance of peacetime conscription. Sponsors of the Amnesty Committee included Pearl S. Buck; Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, Chancellor of the University of Chicago; and Henry R. Truss, magazine publisher.

b2 The East and West Association of which Pearl Buck is President cooperates in the preparation of a comic strip entitled "The Sun Shall Meet." This copyrighted feature has for its purpose the featuring of understanding between peoples of the world. While no information has been received that this comic strip is Communist propaganda, it is definitely the type of material the Communist Party would capitalize on and use if possible.

b2 BOOKS AND ARTICLES WRITTEN BY PEARL S. BUCK

Pearl S. Buck has been a prolific writer. There are set out below the titles of some of her better known works and the years in which they were published:

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- "East Wind - West Wind" published in 1930
- "The Young Revolutionary" published in 1931
- "The Good Earth" (awarded the Pulitzer prize) published in 1931
- "All Men Are Brothers" (translation of the Chinese classic Shui Hu Chuan) published in 1933
- "The Mother" published in 1934
- "The Exile" published in 1934
- "Fighting Angel" published in 1938
- "The Patriot" published in 1939
- "The Chinese Novel" published in 1939
- "Dragon Seed" published in 1942
- "American Duty in Asia" published in 1942
- "That America Means To Me" published in 1943
- "Talk About Russia with Nisha Scott" published in 1945

"Fighting Angel" in 1942 was on the approved reading list of an organization known as The Southern School for Workers. This school was reportedly organized and operated by the Communist Party. [REDACTED] b2

In addition to the above-named books, Pearl Buck has written numerous pamphlets which have dealt mainly with the question of racial equality. Two of these pamphlets, "Freedom for All" and "Mass Education in China," were criticized as possible Communist propaganda. A review of these two pamphlets, however, did not reveal any definite Communist views or tendencies. It should be noted, however, that the Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, Illinois, the policy of which is controlled by the Communist Party, maintains in its library a copy of the pamphlet "Mass Education in China."

b7C The Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, School of Social Science and Art, a Communist dominated institution, offered at its fall 1944 term, instruction in literature, music and the arts. A course in Current Books, given by [REDACTED] emphasized, according to the School's catalog, the novels of authors who reflected and helped shape the world's struggle for democracy and peace. The authors used included Howard Fast, Richard Wright, Anna Seghers, Ruth McKenney and Pearl Buck. (1)

The headquarters of the magazine "Common Sense" at 10 East 40th Street, New York City, issued a form letter put out during the fall of 1944 which stated that real statesmanship would be required and an application of genuine democracy in order to rebuild Tokyo, Berlin, Geneva, Naples, Cologne and Essen. This form letter then states: "Common Sense is the only magazine that has constantly warned of the fearful gap between the war we are fighting and the democracy we profess." Among the writers contributing to this magazine are listed: Stuart Chase, Thomas Mann, Quincy Howe, Lin Yutang, Pearl Buck and John Haynes Holmes.

b7D [REDACTED] b2 [REDACTED] has described the book, "Talk About Russia with Nisha Scott," as Russian propaganda.

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The publication "The New Leader" issue of February 9, 1944, page 10, "Masha Review" contains a review of the book "Talk About Russia With Masha Scott" by Pearl S. Buck, John Day Publisher, reviewed by Norman S. Wolfe.

This article states that Pearl Buck is working on a series of books in which she tries to "tell the people" about various countries by interviewing at length some strategically chosen persons from each country. This reviewer stated that "Pearl Buck's questions are rarely calculated to unsettle the certitudes of Masha Scott but rather aimed to get her to talk. As Masha's mind is filled with a readiness to believe everything the state propaganda machines have told her to believe, Mrs. Buck inevitably gets out of it little more than the slogans, stereotypes, explanations and apologies that have been dinned into it for a quarter of a century."

The reviewer stated that Mrs. Buck could have been more select in the type of person she interviewed and would have had the opportunity to check the opinions of the persons interviewed against facts, documents, and rival versions. "She might have gotten less 'absolutism' (it is Masha's favorite word and occurs more often even than the word 'collective'). She might have been spared the job of giving wide-eyed Masha accused her that Stalin was once 'elected' by the Russian people to all his high posts because Masha once heard of a man who had voted in a party discussion. (Actually, of course, as the Russian records could have told her, Stalin was chosen by the Central Committee which was chosen by a party convention made up of party officials previously appointed by Stalin, and even that shadow of legality ended when he purged a decisive majority of the members of the Central Committee he was supposed to serve as secretary.)"

This reviewer continues that "if Mrs. Buck had brought such sensitivity to Russia's part to bear upon the interview on Russia's present, she would have made clear in her book at least this one significant point: that the craving for an authoritative leadership, for an absolute and inflexible personal ruler who decides both what to do and what to believe, is among the things which are least new in the New Russia. Then the Talk About Russia with Masha Scott would have served at least to illuminate somewhat the central problem of our time: the fundamentally different 'definitions' of democracy."

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On March 21, 1944, through a technical surveillance at the East-
quarters of the American Russian Institute in New York City, ^{b2}
was ascertained that Charles H. [redacted] ^{b2}
Sheldon Mayer, an important Soviet contact and member of the
publication "Soviet Russia Today," that he had a copy of the review of
Pearl Buck's new book "Talk About Russia With Masha Scott" and would report its contents to [redacted] u

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the type of review that should be given to it. Beyer stated he had not read the book but understood it was very good as far as the facts were concerned, but said that neither Buck nor Masha were the type he could publicize as they were not sympathetic or friendly to Russia, particularly since Masha was Scott's wife. Beyer thought the review might be confined to quotations from a few paragraphs and that there was no need to write a favorable full length review. Humboldt thought this was a good solution. (u) [redacted] b2

The June, 1946, issue of the publication "Soviet Russia Today" page 26, contains a review by Ella Winter (Mrs. Donald Ogden Stewart) of the book "Talk About Russia With Masha Scott" written by Pearl S. Buck. (Masha Scott is the Russian wife of John Scott "Time" magazine correspondent.)

This reviewer states "Pearl Buck chose for her medium a running interview - conversation with Masha Scott, Russian wife of John Scott, the 'Time' correspondent, a young collective farm girl who came to America some years ago. Mrs. Buck asked questions, all kinds of sociological queries, and Masha answered them; all in all they 'cover the ground,'.... You are supposed to realize what were the attitudes of the Soviet citizens toward life and living."

Ella Winter states that descriptive material is available in the book "But nevertheless, one is left somewhat unsatisfied. Why, one wonders, does Pearl Buck, the superb novelist, content herself with the sociological bones of a novel?"

"Mrs. Buck is not a politician and admits she has 'never been interested in politics because I do not consider politics basic.' Here she makes a basic error. Politics in its widest sense is what has made the Soviet person; politics in its basic, all-inclusive essence, is what one must know and understand, as the novelist knows and understands 'people' to grasp what makes the Soviet girl-or boy-'tick,' the system work, and the people take the loss and grief, the sacrifice and struggle they have taken for so long. Without 'politics' one cannot understand how or why they won over the hostility of nature and man." [redacted] b2

Through the efforts of technical surveillance on the residence of Jessica Smith Abt, New York City [redacted] it was ascertained that Jessica Smith, Editor of the Pro-Soviet publication, "Soviet Russia Today" on April 2, 1946, communicated to Struthers Dart, Carl Sandberg, Ericine Caldwell, Pearl Buck, Van Wyck Brooks, Martin Flavin, Ernest Hemingway, Clifford Kets, Archibald MacLeish, Professor Ralph Barton Perry, Quentin Reynolds and Vincent Sheean the following request: (u) [redacted] b2

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WE VIEW TERRIBLE BARRER POLICIES SURROUNDING NEW WORLD WAR. WE ARE CURRENTLY ASKING A FEW LEADING AMERICAN WRITERS FOR ONE THOUSAND WORD ARTICLES APPEALING FOR RETURN TO COURAGE BRIMMING INSTEAD OF TONGUES IN DEALING WITH SOVIET UNION AND FOR MAKING OF UNITED NATIONS REAL INSTRUMENT IN WORLD PEACE. WILL YOU WRITE SUCH ARTICLE TO BE IN OUR HANDS BY APRIL EIGHTEEN. PLEASE WITH COLLECT WHETHER WE CAN COUNT ON THIS. ADDRESS ONE ONE FOUR E. THIRTY SECOND STREET, NEW YORK CITY. 99 u

No information is available which would indicate whether or not Dusk prepared an article to conform to this request. [REDACTED]

The New York Times issue of February 5, 1947, page 2, contained an article captioned "New U. N. Magazine is Published Today." The article stated that a new monthly magazine, "United Nations World" would be published on February 6, 1947, with Robert White as publisher and general manager; Roland G. Cook, managing editor; Richard J. Walsh, chairman of the editorial board which includes Pearl S. Dusk, Louis Salivet, William L. Shiver and Fred Smith. [REDACTED]

The weekly magazine "Look" issue of September 2, 1947, carried an article on page 14, entitled, "How to Understand the Russians" by Pearl S. Dusk. In this article, Pearl Dusk states:

"The cause of the present trend toward war, so far as Americans are concerned, is to be found in our failure to see why other peoples behave as they do. Today 'other peoples' narrow down primarily to the people of Russia. But that is only for today. The same causes that have made Russians act as they now do exist also in China and India. They exist elsewhere, too—in the Balkans, for example, and in Greece. But Russia, China and India are important because they are so large.

"We certainly cannot like what Russians are doing today. But we ought for our own sakes, as well as for the sake of world peace, to try to know why they act so. Then we can really cope with them.

"What happened in Russia? A group of intellectuals could no longer tolerate the life about them. They plotted a revolution. They were not seeking only for themselves. They wanted to remove the oppression of the government.....

"Why, then, is the Communist government today one of the most oppressive that Russia has ever had? It is obvious that the people

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"of Russia are not free in the American sense. They submit to the new oppression of the Communists for two reasons: in case of war, to build up Russia against aggression; in case of peace, to build up Russia industrially. Perhaps the Communist officials themselves believe that what they are doing is for the good of the people.

"The chief reason why Communist intellectuals in Russia hate the United States is that they can't get their people fixed up fast enough to compare favorably with ours.....

"If we can understand the psychology back of revolution, the isolation of Russia today is easily explained. The Communists, who are emotionally very young, don't want the neighbors to see how dirty the old home is, how out-of-date the furniture, how ignorant the family. If the intellectuals in Russia had been able to force all these poor old peasants and common folk into a modern mold; if today the average Russian citizen were as well-educated and as well-off as the average American citizen; if Russian railroads and hotels were as good as ours—I am sure that all the doors would be open and that we would have the most cordial relationships between our two countries. But the ashamed love of the Russian intellectual, who is the Communist, makes him want to hide his people from us, unless and until he can be proud of them, proud in his way, and for his reasons.

"What, then, can we do for peace? The present predicament of the people of Russia may also be the predicament of the peoples of China and India in another few years. Merely to waste our substance in preparation for war is not only not enough, but is a stupid technique.....

"What shall we do? Common sense answers very simply, 'Anything except to threaten war.' We should do all we can to work against Communists, first of all by not talking about fighting Russia. Every time an American talks about fighting Russia, he hands a gun to the Communists. They run shouting with it to their people, 'See! I told you the Americans want to fight us!'

"Second, we can behave with common sense to the Russians who live here. The recent furore in a public school auditorium in Washington,

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"D. C., when a Russian lecturer was booted, reached a height of folly which makes every decent American ashamed. Be assured that every word of it reached the Communists and gave them plenty of help.

"We can and should maintain an absolutely firm stand as Americans. I do not believe in appeasement. But I certainly do not believe in helping the Communists by doing what they want us to do, and by saying what they hope we will say.

"..... We do not need a world government for what should only be administrations of basic commodities. These administrations should work in co-operation, but should be separate in responsibility.

"Don't get co-operation mixed up with communism. Co-operation is what we Americans have to a remarkable degree between our own states. But we cannot have peace in this world until we can grasp the fact that the world is too small to run in any way except co-operatively--co-operatively as far as the basic needs of human beings are concerned."

(Publications File)

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ACTIVITIES REVEALING ATTITUDE TOWARD THE U.S.S.R.

On May 6, 1946, through a technical surveillance on the headquarters of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship [redacted] in New York City, it was ascertained that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was planning to give a reception at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on May 5, 1946, in honor of the three visiting Soviet literary figures, namely, Ilya Ehrenburg of the newspaper "Izvestia"; Konstantin Simonov of "Red Star," and Major General Mikhail R. Galaktionov of "Pravda," who were visiting in the United States as guests of the American Society of Newspaper Editors (X) u b2

In preparation of this reception, this informant stated that Sam Golden, Assistant to the Executive Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, contacted Howard Fast, well known author who is believed to be a member of the Cultural Section of the Communist Party in New York City, for his approval of a list of distinguished writers, publishers, artists, and other personalities to be invited to the reception. Fast declared that naturally "anti-Sovieters" and "Trotskyites" should not be invited as they would make things "very uncomfortable." Fast then classified Pearl Buck and Rex Stout as "anti-Sovieters" and "Trotskyites" and hence, by no means should be invited. (X) u b2 b2



Through the assistance of a technical surveillance on the residence of [redacted] in Washington, D. C., [redacted] it was ascertained that on July 27, 1946, [redacted] was in contact with [redacted], who is a Russian national who is now assigned to a former State Department employee, at which time [redacted] delivered a speech (X) u b7c b2

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b7c which she had made at Columbia University before the East-West Association. [redacted] stated she had been introduced to the audience by Pearl Buck and also was paid a great compliment by Pearl Buck who called [redacted] "a beautiful young Russian woman." [redacted] stated that after the main speech which was given by Pearl Buck, the assembly was supposed to break up into seminars with each guest speaker conducting a seminar on his or her particular country. She then added that so many people jammed into her room that she, [redacted] was given the main auditorium and that she was so popular that the other seminars did not take place and that the entire audience returned to listen to her. (S) u

b2
b7c [redacted]

b2
b7c According to a technical surveillance [redacted] on the residence of [redacted], on July 16, 1947, [redacted] told Mr. E. P. Morgan of the House District Committee that she had been giving speeches after the ones which she had made at the Western Public High School, Washington, D. C., not because of her own desire, but because her speeches were sponsored by the East and West Association, further, she stated that she did not really know whether she was guilty of any wrong doing, but that she had presented this situation to Mrs. Pearl Buck. (S) u

b7c [redacted]

b7c [redacted] arrangements for all her appearances were made by or through the East and West Association of New York City, of which Pearl S. Buck, the well known authress, is president. [redacted]

[redacted] (100-333625-151)

b7c On August 20, 1946, through the assistance of a technical surveillance on [redacted] residence in Washington, D. C., which technical is a source of information in the Gregory Case in Washington, D. C. [redacted] it was ascertained that [redacted] told (S) u b2

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b7c [redacted] that she had a letter from Pearl Buck who had approved [redacted] speech at Teachers College as long as she restricted her discussion to education, morals, customs, etc., but objected strenuously to remarks made on political subjects in reply to questions from [redacted] and [redacted] (phonetic). Pearl Buck inquired if [redacted] was aware that [redacted] would ask such questions, and [redacted] then told [redacted] she did not know that he would be in attendance at the meeting. [redacted] b2

b7c [redacted] b2

b7c Through the assistance of a technical surveillance on the residence of [redacted] in San Francisco, California [redacted] it was ascertained that on September 5, 1946, [redacted] formerly employed as Executive Director for the American-Russian Institute, but who now is a member of the Board of Directors and acts as Educational Director, was contacted by Dorothy Spaulding of the "Win the Peace Committee" and stated that the "Win the Peace Committee" was to have a conference in San Francisco on October 19 and 20, 1946. Spaulding stated that Pearl Buck, Agnes Headley, Evans Carlson and Paul Robeson were to be guests of this conference. Further, that Lili Taxook (phonetic) leader of the Philippine Underground, Eleanor Roosevelt and Joe Curran, of the National Maritime Union, had been invited to attend this conference. [redacted] b2

b1 [redacted] (S)

b1 [redacted] (S)

b7c On March 11, 1947, through the assistance of a technical surveillance on the residence of [redacted] in New York City [redacted] it was determined that [redacted] a contact of suspected espionage agents. [redacted] b2

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and a subject in the Gregory Espionage Case, contacted another suspected espionage agent at which time an appointment was made to meet on March 13, 1947, at 5:15 P.M. at the Russian Tea Room, 57th Street, New York City. [redacted] informed [redacted] that she would tell him about her meeting in Pearl Buck's house. [redacted] b7c

On March 24, 1947, through a technical surveillance on the residence of [redacted] in Washington, D. C. [redacted] it was determined that [redacted] had a discussion with an individual named [redacted] concerning a recent speech given by [redacted] stated that she discussed Social Security and pensions in the Soviet Union and other related subjects. The discussion then evolved concerning a recent article written by Dravchenko in the Saturday Evening Post. [redacted] then, according to this informant, requested to know if [redacted] had seen an article where Pearl Buck had come out for Henry Wallace, saying that the only two men who could rule the world were he, Henry Wallace, and Trygve Lie, and that Lie was very progressive. [redacted] b7c

During March, 1947, Congressman W. A. D'Ewart telephonically communicated with the Bureau concerning the speaking engagements of [redacted] and Mrs. Pearl Buck at Louisiana, Montana. The Congressman complained about the Communist activity of [redacted] On March 21, 1947, United States Senator Helen H. Norton was furnished with the information to the effect that [redacted] b7c

[redacted] b7c

Regarding the Samuel Adams School, the Daily Worker on January 14, 1945, discussed the school favorably in an article entitled "Boston's New Adventure in Education and Democracy." Articles appearing in the Daily Worker pertaining to "Peoples Schools" have linked the Adams School in theory with the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City, the California Labor School in San Francisco, and the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago, Illinois. The above-mentioned schools are all Communist dominated and controlled. [redacted] b7c

[redacted] (Ibid -)

Although as has been previously stated in this memorandum, no information is available which would indicate that Pearl A. Buck is a Communist, her activity in connection with her fight for social justice led her to cooperate with many organizations and to participate in many at many functions which appeared without such fight to have been actually influenced, if not actually controlled, by Communists.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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

26 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
This serial is a copy of Serial 12.

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
13

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

Op-321E/kob
#016523P32

Received from ONI through Liaison Channels

Date 10/5/50

OCT 1950

MEMORANDUM for Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Attn: Liaison Section

Subj: Pearl S. BUCK, activities of

Encl: (1) Microfilm copy of ltr on Civil Rights Program by Pearl
BUCK to Mrs. Adria Beaver LYNHAM, Director, Washington School
for Secretaries, Inc. Wash, D. C. dtd 2 Aug 1950.

1. Enclosure (1), which was furnished the Office of Naval Intelligence by
the Intelligence Officer, Potomac River Naval Command, is forwarded for
information.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.
Attn: Liaison Section

[REDACTED]

NCIS
b7c

[REDACTED]

B
ENCL
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62-10193-14

OCT 9 1950

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[REDACTED]

cc to Phila.
11/3/50

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4

R. D. J
PERKASE, PENNSYLVANIA

August 2, 1950

Mrs. Adria Beaver Lynham
Vice President and Director
Washington School for Secretaries, Inc.
1346 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Lynham:

This is a personal letter which I am writing to a few leading persons and groups in our Capital, asking for honest advice.

I have lived most of my life in Asia and I know those peoples well. I know that with them acts rather than words are believed. Somehow or other they must now, and soon, be persuaded to believe that democracy, our way of life, has reality for them as well as for us. They will not be persuaded by the Voice of America alone, however much money we spend upon it. They are themselves past masters in words and talk, far better at it than we are.

If the Voice of America is to be of sufficient value to us, it must be accompanied by some visible and determined act of human equality. I know, from years of experience, that what the peoples of Asia distrust most in our democracy is our racial prejudice. They know all about it, and very recently, because their representatives in Washington tell them about it. Some of these representatives are dark-skinned and have themselves had unpleasant experiences.

I know that it is not possible to change quickly the racial situation in the South. This is improving slowly and will doubtless continue to do so. But in Washington, the Capital of our nation, I would like to ask if in your opinion it would be possible for leading persons, and groups, to break the racial segregation pattern by declaring that they will follow it no more, and acting upon the declaration forthwith. This act, performed by American citizens, would have great significance abroad in the very areas where our men are fighting and in other areas where they may have to fight. It would be the sort of propaganda that really counts.

In India something of the sort was done, when the

ENCLOSURE 62-101935-14
94-4-2591-12

Governor-General of India wished to have a law against discrimination in the case of the Untouchables. The sentiment against the law was strong, not only politically and socially but also religiously. A group of leading Brahmins, members of the highest caste, came forward and themselves broke the segregation pattern by appearing in public places with Untouchables. The number and importance of these persons were sufficient to make retaliation impossible, and the law was passed.

If something like this were done in Washington, now, it would make the best possible propaganda. It would lend added reality to The Voice of America, and to the President's Civil Rights program.

Please let me know whether you think the step advisable in Washington?

If advisable, then do you think it possible?

If you think it possible, would you be willing to take part personally?

Yours sincerely,

Pearl S. Buck

MRS. RICHARD J. WALSH
R. D. 3
PERKASIE, PENNSYLVANIA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 17 1950

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/10/84 BY 9202/ep

WUHO05 LONG NL PD

G. I. R. - 1

PERKASIE PENN 16

EDGAR HOOVER

This I do not recall.

FED BUREAU INVESTIGATION

DEAR MR HOOVER YOU MAY RECALL OUR PERSONAL CONTACT SOME
YEARS AGO WHEN AT YOUR REQUEST I WROTE FOR A LARGE
NATIONAL MAGAZINE A STORY SUBJECT OF KIDNAPPING, NOW I
NEED YOUR PERSONAL ADVICE ON MATTER OF IMMEDIATE AND
POSSIBLE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE IN
CONNECTION WITH CHINA WHERE AS ██████████ YOU KNOW I LIVED

FOR FORTY YEARS. HAVE TRIED IN VAIN TO REACH YOU BY TELEPHONE.
WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF YOU WOULD CALL ME AT ANY TIME DUBLIN

PENNA 4538.

PEARL S BUCK.

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94-4-237-13
DEC 1950
37

cc: Mr Nichols

Have someone else talk to her. My impression is that she is way to the left to

not the head.

*Memo Mr J
11-17-50 LBN*

354A
35 DEC 13 1950

209
FEB 17 1955
(PM)

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Jones _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Date Nov. 16, 1950 Time 11:40am

Miss Pearl Buck, tele thru opr.
4, Doylestown, Pa.

Phone No. _____

REMARKS

When informed of Mr. Hoover's absence, Miss Buck declined to speak with an assistant, and asked that Mr. Hoover return the call if possible through operator 4, Doylestown, Pa.

12:17 pm Mr. McGuire attempted to complete the call but Miss Buck was out.

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mha

FEB 17 1955

55 DEC 13 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/10/84 BY sp2 tpy/ly

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON
FROM : L. B. NICHOLS
SUBJECT: PEARL S. BUCK

DATE: Nov. 17, 1950

Wilson	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Nease	
Gandy	

Mrs. Pearl S. Buck was called by Mr. McGuire this morning at which time she was informed of the Director's absence from the office today and in view of her call to the Director's office yesterday and her wire today, Mr. McGuire wished to be of any assistance to her.

She stated that she did not feel she should speak to anyone but the Director but would like to think it over. She then observed that she has a very delicate decision to make and has about a week's time to make her decision.

She inquired as to whether the Director could possibly call her in the next few days and she was informed it was doubtful in view of the Director's absence.

She then stated she would want to talk the matter over with her husband and think it over and in the event she makes up her mind to talk to someone else, she will call and let us know.

Mrs. Buck sounded most vague and indecisive.

FML

CC - Mr. Nease

She will have to talk to Mr. McGuire.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/11/74 BY sp/tpw/pw

62-101935-17

94-4-2391-15

DEC 7 1950

37

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Handwritten signatures and initials

FEB 17 1951 (1/11)
6 DEC 13 1950

EX-11

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Laughlin _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

DATE: 12/20/51

Ed
 TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York
Jan
 SUBJECT: PEARL S. BUCK
 SECURITY MATTER - C

b7c

This will advise that [redacted], made available to this office a copy of [redacted] article, "Crusading Guerilla" in which she attempts to expose PEARL BUCK as following the Communist line in her speeches. She said that national magazines decline to print the article unless she can furnish a recording of the speeches in question. [redacted], who writes under the name of [redacted] asked if the F.B.I. had made recordings or had copies of PEARL BUCK'S speeches. She said she realized that F.B.I. files are confidential, but she only desired to know if such recordings or copies are present in the F.B.I. files. If they are in the files she said she would arrange to obtain them through [redacted]

[redacted] was advised that the F.B.I. files are confidential and that such information could not be made available.

The Bureau is being advised in the event a contact is made at the Bureau by [redacted]

For Information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/10/79 BY spz top/yc

G.D. Davis
3/1/52

[redacted] : MOH
 [redacted]

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 INDEXED - 110
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~~194-4-23-11-16~~
 DEC 1951

FEB 17 1955
~~59 JAN 8 1952~~

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **PHILADELPHIA**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE (MBQ)

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA	DATE WHEN MADE 2/27/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/29, 31; 2/18, 19, 20/52	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
---------------------------------------	----------------------------------	---	-------------------------------------

TITLE PEARL SIDENSTRICKER BUCK aka Mrs. Richard J. Walsh	CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - 6 b7C
--	---

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: **PEARL S. BUCK**, author, Pulitzer and Nobel Prize winner, born 6/26/92 at Hillsboro, West Va., resides Perkasio, Pa. Informants allege BUCK's political sympathies at times parallel those of the CP. No evidence of CP membership or statements advocating overthrow of the Government by force and violence. Subject is President of East-West Association, headquarters New York City, which arranges lectures and promotes books designed to bring the Eastern and Western Nations together by fostering a knowledge and understanding of their respective peoples. The name PEARL S. BUCK appeared in a notebook belonging to JULIO PINTO GANDIA, President of the New York Branch, Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. Subject in writings and speeches has been against universal military training, militarism, racial segregation, [REDACTED]

10/10/84
 Classified by [REDACTED]
 Declassify on: OADR

pc - White House
 BAW-AE
 2/28/55
 HPH-PT
 3/17/53

rec - OSI
 CES - [REDACTED]
 3/19/53

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
 ADD. DISSEMINATION
 91-1150
 11-9
 10-77-84
 10-15-56
 10-26-56

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: A. Cornelius Jr.	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - New York (100-102296) (Info.) 3 - Philadelphia (100-36045)		44-4-2291-17 162-101935-19	RECORDED - 82 INDEXED MAR 5 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated on information obtained from an informant of unknown reliability who has attended social gatherings with PEARL BUCK and who considers her to be a definite Communist sympathizer.

All informants used throughout this report are considered to be of known reliability unless otherwise specified.

BACKGROUND

The 1950-1951 edition of "Who's Who in America" contains the following background information relating to the subject:

Birth Data

Born June 26, 1892 as PEARL SYDENSTRICKER at Hillsboro, West Va., to ~~ABSOLOM SYDENSTRICKER and CAROLINE STULTING SYDENSTRICKER~~

Citizenship Status

U. S. citizen by virtue of birth

Education

Randolph-Macon Women's College, Lynchburg, Va., A. B. Degree, 1914;
Cornell University, M. A. Degree, 1926;
Yale University, M. A. Degree, 1933;
West Virginia University, Lit. D. Degree, 1939;
Harvard University, L.L.D. Degree, 1942;
St. Lawrence University, L. L. D. Degree, 1944

Marital Status

Married JOHN LOSSING BUCK May 13, 1917; children - CAROL and JANICE
Married RICHARD J. WALSH June 11, 1935; adopted children - RICHARD STULTING, JOHN STULTING, EDGAR SYDENSTRICKER and JEAN COMFORT.

Employment

Following employment as teacher was listed in "Who's Who in America" University of Nanking, China, 1921-1931; Southeastern University, Nanking, China, 1925-1927; Chung Yang University, Nanking, China, 1928-1938.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

0 uck
1975 JOHN LOSSING

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Self-employed as author of the following books:

- "East Wind - West Wind," 1930
- "The Young Revolutionist," 1931
- "The Good Earth" (awarded Pulitzer Prize), 1931
- "Sons," 1932
- "The First Wife and Other Stories," 1933
- "All Men Are Brothers" (translation of Chinese classic, "Shui Hu Chuan"), 1933
- "The Mother," 1934
- "A House Divided," 1935
- "House of Earth," 1935
- "The Exile," 1936
- "Fighting Angel," 1936
- "This Proud Heart," 1938
- "The Retreat," 1939
- "The Chinese Novel," 1939
- "Stories for Little Children," 1940
- "Other Gods," 1940
- "Today and Forever," 1941
- "Of Man and Woman," 1941
- "Dragon Seed," 1942
- "American Unity and Asia," "The Chinese Children Next Door," 1942
- "What America Means to Me," 1943
- "The Water Buffalo Children," 1943
- "The Promise," 1943
- "The Dragon Fish," 1944
- "Tell the People" (with JAMES YEN), 1945
- "Yu-Lan, Flying Boy of China," 1945
- "Contract of a Marriage," 1945
- "Talk About Russia," (with MASHA SCOTT), 1945
- "Pavilion of Women," 1946
- "How It Happens" (with ERNA VON PUSTAU), 1946
- "Far and Near," 1947
- "The Big Wave," 1948
- "Peony," 1948

Residences

"Who's Who in America," 1950-1951, and "Authors Today and Yesterday," 1933, indicate that the subject resided in China from early childhood until she was 17 years of age (1909); that she returned to China following graduation from college (1914), where she remained until 1932, when she again returned to America. In the summer of 1933 she reportedly went again to China. Her present address is listed in "Who's Who in America" as John Day Company, 62 West 45th Street,

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New York City. Subject also maintains a home at Perkasio, Bucks County, Pa.

Miscellaneous Background Information

"Who's Who in America" reflects the subject received the Pulitzer Prize in 1932; the William Dean Howell Medal in 1935; the Nobel Prize for literature in 1938 and that she has been President of the East-West Association since 1941. It was also noted that she is a member of the American Institute of Arts and Letters, Phi Beta Kappa; Kappa Delta and the Cosmopolitan Club of New York.

CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY
OR OTHER REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS

No information was developed during the course of this investigation to indicate that the subject has any actual connection with the COMMUNIST PARTY or any other revolutionary groups.

REVOLUTIONARY STATEMENTS MADE BY THE SUBJECT
INDICATING ADVOCACY OF THE OVERTHROW OF THE
GOVERNMENT BY FORCE OR VIOLENCE

No information was developed during the course of this investigation to indicate that the subject has advocated overthrow of this Government by force or violence.

OTHER ACTIVITIES ON THE PART OF THE SUBJECT
INDICATING FURTHERANCE OF THE PROGRAM OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

b2, b7D
[REDACTED]

On [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED], advised that PEARL BUCK has been present at social gatherings attended by the informant. [REDACTED] considers her to be a definite Communist sympathizer. [REDACTED] also noted that PEARL BUCK has lectured on the Communist Regime in China in a favorable manner. [REDACTED] had no information that the subject was ever an actual member of the COMMUNIST PARTY or other such organizations.

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ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH THE SUBJECT
HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A MEMBER OR SPEAKER

A letterhead of the Inter-Racial Discussion Group, made available by an unknown source, listed PEARL BUCK as an invited speaker at an Inter-Racial Unity public meeting held October 20, 1943 at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Pa. It was not known whether Miss BUCK actually spoke at this meeting.

At various times during [REDACTED] advised that the Inter-Racial Discussion Group was founded in March 1943 [REDACTED]

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b7C/D

The group at first met as a loosely joined organization which devoted most of its time to philosophical discussion of social problems and various races were represented. Most of the original members, about 20 or 30 persons, were people of means and social standing in their respective communities. These members dropped out following the infiltration of the group by persons who were primarily interested in agitation. The informant indicated that [REDACTED] told him that he had at one time been a Communist and later a member of the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY. [REDACTED]

The SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY was cited by the Attorney General of the United States on September 21, 1948 as a Communist subversive organization which sought to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means and was therefore within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The October 6, 1945 issue of the Philadelphia "Afro-American," a daily newspaper, reflects that PEARL BUCK was listed as one of the speakers in a series of lectures to be held under the auspices of the Lansdowne, Pa., Public School System. It was indicated that this series was to be given by outstanding liberals to combat prejudice and bring about a better community attitude on racial and religious matters.

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On [REDACTED] advised that PEARL BUCK was scheduled to speak on the topic "Listen to the People United Nations," at the Girls High School Auditorium, 17th and Spring Garden Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., on March 11, 1948. This lecture was under the auspices of the Philadelphia East-West Committee.

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The Philadelphia East-West Committee, according to a pamphlet issued by that committee, entitled "Approaches to International Understanding," which was obtained from [redacted] was a group of individuals who, with the assistance of the East-West Association, of which PEARL S. BUCK is President, had scheduled a series of eight meetings beginning October 23, 1947.

[redacted]

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During the course of another investigation conducted by the FBI, PEARL S. BUCK, on June 27, 1951, advised SA [redacted] that the East-West Association had as its purpose the fostering of better mutual understanding between the peoples of the Eastern Countries, such as China and Japan, with those of the Western Countries, such as America and Europe. She stated that arrangements were made for various lecturers from the so-called Eastern Countries to appear to discuss customs, ideals and principles of the Eastern Countries.

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The January 12, 1948 issue of the "Daily Worker" reflects that PEARL S. BUCK was one of the signers of a letter sent to the Federal Employees Loyalty Review Board by the American Civil Liberties Union, asking the Review Board to prevent injustices to individuals in the Government as a result of the loyalty check.

The American Civil Liberties Union was cited as "heavily infiltrated with Communists and fellow-travelers and frequently following the Communist line and defending the Communists, particularly in its Los Angeles Unit" by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, report of 1948, pages 108-112.

"The Philadelphia Inquirer," a daily newspaper, on December 19, 1949 reflected that PEARL BUCK signed a letter sent by the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors to President TRUMAN, urging Christmas amnesty for several thousand conscientious objectors.

The Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, when filing for a certificate of registration under the Solicitation Act, Department of Welfare, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, stated its purpose was to support those men who in principle oppose war and preparation for war and whose principles led them into difficulty with the Selective Service or the Department of Justice.

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On February 1, 1951, during the course of an investigation conducted by the FBI, [redacted] Central Committee for Conscientious

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Objectors, 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that the Committee was supported by personal donations and in part by assistance of the Society of Friends (Quakers); that it operates as an independent group seeking to be of advisory assistance to persons who have declared themselves to be conscientious objectors and that it does not counsel, persuade or otherwise attempt to sway opinions of anyone as regards their Selective Service status.

On November 2, 1950, Confidential Informant T-5, another Government law enforcement agency, advised that the name PEARL BUCK (Mrs. RICHARD J. WALSH) 40 East 49th Street and Perkasio, Pa., appeared in a notebook belonging to JULIO PINTO GANDIA on November 1, 1950. T-5 advised that JULIO PINTO GANDIA is the President of the New York Branch of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. T-5 did not know the significance of the subject's name in the notebook.

The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico was declared by the Attorney General of the United States on April 21, 1949 to be an organization which sought to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means and to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The December 8, 1950 edition of the "Doylestown Daily Intelligencer," a daily newspaper, indicates that PEARL BUCK presided at a meeting of the East-West Council at which the South Korean Government of Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE was severely criticized and likened to the Fascist governments of HITLER and MUSSOLINI.

In December 1951, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] made available a personal letter which he had received from PEARL S. BUCK dated November 29, 1951, which urged him to contribute generously to the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in its fight against universal military training, which the letter described as "the greatest internal threat which our Democracy has ever faced." The letter set forth that our beloved freedom in this country "is now threatened at its very source by permanent military conscription in peace time as well as in war. It is dangerously possible that every American citizen will be put under the authority of a group of military men whose entire training and experience are limited to the purposes of war." Accompanying the letter was a pamphlet entitled "Men and Women It's Universal Military Training Again and You've A Job To Do."

A pamphlet entitled "Women's International League for Peace and Freedom," published by that organization's National Literature Office, 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., lists PEARL S. BUCK as one of the national sponsors. This pamphlet states that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is an international, inter-racial organization whose aim is to establish by democratic methods those political, economic and psychological conditions which will insure the inherent rights of man and bring peace among nations.

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Secret Service

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In the United States the League strongly advocates a domestic program based on fundamental freedoms and civil rights of individuals. It feels Democracy can only be strengthened by raising the general living, education and health conditions for everyone. It puts weight on universal total disarmament and the elimination of all means of mass destruction. It advocates universality of membership in the United Nations.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF THE SUBJECT
WHICH ARE INDICATIVE OF HER BELIEFS

[REDACTED]

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The Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art was cited by the Attorney General of the United States on September 21, 1948 as a Communist organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] made available the following letter from PEARL BUCK and her husband, RICHARD J. WALSH:

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"We are indignant and dismayed at completely false charges against OWEN LATTIMORE. We have known him for nearly 25 years both in China and the United States, and have read his books and kept informed of all his activities. We have often and recently discussed with him his views on Asia, on which he is a leading expert today. We know that he is opposed to Communism. The false charges are all the more unfortunate for the United States because this country needs the services of a man of his experience and wisdom. We urge immediate investigation of what persons and interests are behind this destructive attack."

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ok per Navy

In the fall of 1950, [redacted] a Government Agency which conducts security and intelligence investigations, informed that on August 2, 1950, PEARL S. BUCK, Mrs. RICHARD WALSH, R. D. #3, Parkside, Pa., had addressed a personal letter to leading persons and groups in Washington, D. C., urging them to break the racial segregation pattern in Washington, D. C., by declaring that they will not follow it. If this were done, BUCK conjectured that it would make the best possible propaganda and add reality to the Voice of America and the President's civil rights program. She argued that with the people of Asia particularly, words without action are meaningless and that such an act would persuade them that "Democracy, our way of life, has reality for them as well as for us."

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, a daily newspaper, on February 16, 1951, set forth a news item that PEARL BUCK, speaking on February 15, 1951 before the Kiwanis Club at Atlantic City, N. J., had voiced the opinion that universal military training can turn the United States into a welfare state, stating: "and the welfare state can come more quickly under militarism than from any other system except Communism." She expressed the fear that we might get something in universal military training which will "keep us all paying and pensioning and pensioning. Communism is our first danger, but militarism is the next." The item continued with the expression of opinion by Miss BUCK that the Korean War was the cause of a great split between MAO TSE TUNG and LI LISAN, the two leaders of the Chinese Communist Government, "MAO is a Communist but also a Chinese, while LISAN, although a Chinese and a Communist, is dominated by the Kremlin." She said, "MAO never wanted to send Chinese Red forces into Korea, but LISAN did and because of his tie-up with STALIN is stronger at the moment."

The Temple University News, Philadelphia, issue of February 12, 1951, Page 1, Column 1, indicated that PEARL BUCK, speaking at the annual Reading Institute Banquet in Mitten Hall Auditorium on the campus on February 1, 1951, said that the current trend in militarism has given the younger generation a sense of futility. She stated that it does something to a young man's mentality when he begins to wonder if he will ever grow up. The article then quoted Miss BUCK as follows: "If militarism gets hold of our society in our transitional stage, we're caught. Our society is too exploratory, too much in a state of flux to accept military domination. The Chinese have had 4,000 years of history. We haven't. They can take a dictatorship. We can't. If we accept militarism, we must expect bewildering changes in our way of life." The item continued that Miss BUCK then launched an attack on "proud and brave gold-star mothers" with the declaration that the willingness of mothers to send their sons to war "is one of the most destructive forces in society."

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Miss BUCK continued:

"I never saw a Chinese woman willing to send her son to war. They would weep and yell, for their sons are their most valuable possessions. Without them the family line dies out. . . . Don't think I'll be glad to be a gold-star mother. I'm not going to be brave. They'll take my sons over my dead body, not willingly or proudly.

"I don't believe in war. I don't think it is inevitable. War is a confession of weakness, a disease that can be prevented if precautions are taken. War comes because certain steps have not been taken. Perhaps it's too late to stop a war now."

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of May 4, 1951 reflected that PEARL BUCK, speaking before the Book Sellers Association of Philadelphia in Kugler's Restaurant, stated that the removal of General DOUGLAS MacARTHUR from his command was a lesson in Democracy for the Asians. In Japan and China, she reminded her audience, military men are not removed by civilians. "Nothing could have shown them better that ours is truly a civilian government."

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On July 5, 1951, [REDACTED] informed that PEARL BUCK had addressed a meeting on April 18, 1951 at the Abington Friends Meeting, Abington, Pa., where she spoke about the role of the United States and the present war conditions existing in Asia. According to the informant, BUCK pointed up mutual lack of understanding of Americans and Orientals, failure on the part of Americans to study Asian history, appreciate Eastern culture and to understand Asian realism and individualism. She also cited the failure of Asians to understand American idealism, which is usually not backed by deeds. She stated that the Asians do not understand abstract ideals of liberty, never having been free; that they will fight for bread, never for ideals. Miss BUCK deplored the United States' dependence on militarism in the East and the belief that we can conquer anything by force alone. This idea, she said, is disastrous and that if we were to bomb China it would not hurt Asia too much, but it would finish us. The Orientals are convinced that we resorted to the atom bomb in Japan because the Japanese are Orientals, not white; whereas, we would not have used the bomb in Europe against other white people. Discussing Communism, Miss BUCK said it filled a vacuum in Asia after World War II, when the United States failed to exhibit moral leadership. The people there were confused. They had never revolted against exploitation because they did not know how until Communism, which has become the standard pattern for all revolutions, promised so much. The Asians like the Russians, who are mostly Oriental people, have throughout their

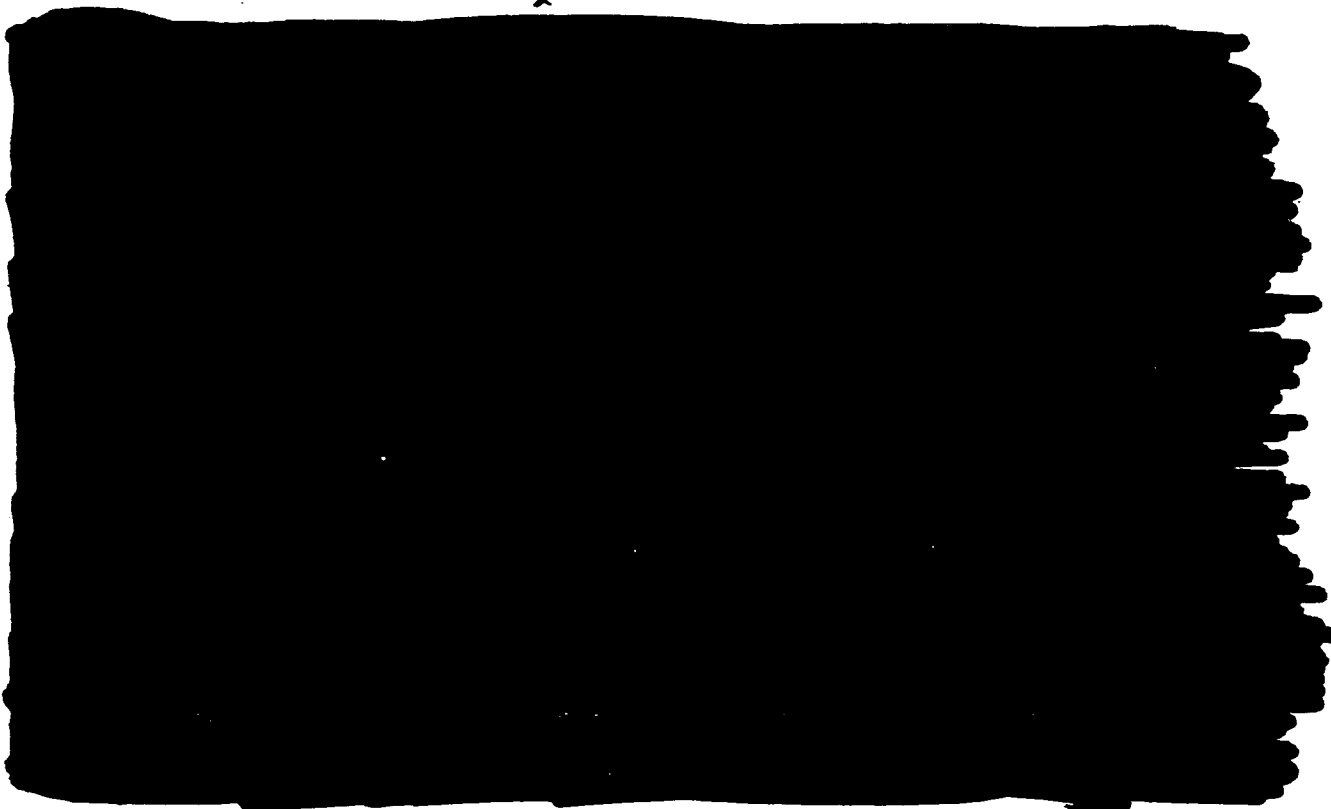
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respective histories known hunger, tyranny and oppression, while Americans have never experienced these things. The Russians and the Asians are used to being controlled and to having most power in the hands of a few leaders so they do not recognize how Communism also exploits them. *of u*

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In a question period after the lecture, [redacted] said Miss BUCK answered the question of why the Chinese are unafraid of Communism by stating that they are not afraid of ideologies of any kind; that they have a tradition of revolutions; that reportedly the Communists have accomplished some good in China, but that slowly the people there will discover the evils in Communism. *of u*



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INSTANCE WHERE SUBJECT WAS REFUSED
PERMISSION TO SPEAK BECAUSE OF HER VIEWS

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of January 19, 1951 reflected that a graduation address by PEARL BUCK, scheduled at the Cardoza High School, Washington, D. C., had been cancelled by the District of Columbia school

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officials because, they said, "her records prove not to be clear." No explanation of what was lacking in her record was made by the school authorities.

The New York Times, a daily newspaper, on January 28, 1951, reflected that PEARL S. BUCK, in a telephone interview from her home near Doylestown, Pa., commented on the cancellation of her appearance at a Washington, D. C., school as follows: "I believe it is outrageous that a school superintendent in Washington, D. C., the capitol, should be required to clear speakers with the Un-American Activities Committee, whose files are filled with unverified charges against a great many people." The novelist asserted that information attributing subversive activities to her originated in 1947 with an investigative committee of the California Legislature and had already been refuted there by her attorneys.

- C L O S E D -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

This case was opened for the purpose of consolidating numerous file references on PEARL BUCK and upon information that she was considered to be a Communist sympathizer by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] referred to an article entitled "Wu of China, More General Than Diplomat," written by WALTER SULLIVAN in December 1950 issue of the New York Times, Sunday Magazine Section. This article, according to [REDACTED] concerned General WU HSIU-CHUAN, Chinese Communist Envoy to the United States and mentioned that one of his aides was the daughter of a prominent Chinese Christian family who had once been a Y.W.C.A. leader and had also once worked in the United States as a translator for PEARL BUCK.

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C

[REDACTED]

A copy of this report has been designated for the New York Office for information only inasmuch as the subject's publisher is located there and also because New York City is the headquarters of the East-West Association, of which the subject is President.

Informants

[REDACTED]

b2,
b7D

[REDACTED], whose identity is concealed at his request.

[REDACTED] whose identity is concealed because of the nature of the information furnished.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
Informants
(Cont'd.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ASAC THOMAS J. KELLY, U. S. Secret Service,
New York City, to SA [redacted] on
11/2/50. Information was obtained from
New York letter to Bureau dated 12/9/50,
captioned [redacted]

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[redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

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b7D

As identified in Philadelphia file 65-1078-512,
the report of SA [redacted] dated 6/8/45
at Philadelphia. No information is available
concerning the identity of the person receiv-
ing the information or the exact date it
was received.

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[redacted]

ONI, Washington, D. C., by undated letter to
Director, FBI, thence to Philadelphia, where
it was received 11/4/50. The subject's
letter is now maintained in Philadelphia file
100-36045-19.

u pr. Navy ltr dtd. 4/20/47
SPB/hj/ny 12/17/84

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PH 100-36045

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
Informants
(Cont'd.)

[REDACTED]

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To SA [REDACTED] on 7/5/51.
Informant's notes are contained in Philadelphia file 100-36045-la-1.

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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6

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (,00-36045)
SUBJECT: PEARL SYDENSTRICKER BUCK
aka Mrs. Richard J. Walsh
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: 2/27/52

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Quail

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Handwritten notes and signatures in the top right corner.

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Transmitted herewith as an enclosure with this letter is the report of SA [redacted] dated 2/27/52 at Philadelphia, Pa.

Inasmuch as there is no evidence of membership in the COMMUNIST PARTY or other subversive organizations or of evidence that the subject has advocated forceful overthrow of the Government of the United States, she is not being placed on the Security Index.

No interview is contemplated at this time since it is felt that such an interview of a person of Miss BUCK's prominence might result in repercussions and adverse publicity for the Bureau. It should be noted that Miss BUCK has in the past been outspoken in her beliefs and has not hesitated to lend her support to controversial issues.

UACB, this case is being considered closed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/88 BY [redacted]

b7c

ambq
Encls.

62-101935-19
94-4-3241-17

RECORDED - 82
MAR 5 1952

EX-25
MAR 12 5 12 64
RECEIVED

FEB 17 1955
65 APR 7 1952

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XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
20

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

G2-SPS

6 June 1952

received from G2
Date 6-11-52
JAS

N

my

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: Pearl S. BUCK

1. Concerning the above subject:

() reference is made to _____ dated _____, subject as above.

(x) the inclosed information is forwarded for your information and action deemed appropriate.

2. Files of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army reveal:

() no record

(x) no ~~additional~~ pertinent information not already in the files of the FBI.

() nothing identifiable

() nothing derogatory

() that the requested information must be secured from other agencies of the Army Establishment. You will be advised on receipt.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2:

Jr

2
EX-99

ENCL. ATTACHED

2 Incls

- Ltr to Mr. Bouton fr Pearl S. BUCK dtd 19 Feb 52
- Ltr to Gen Bolling fr Gen Schow dtd 8 May 52

W. A. PERRY
Colonel, GS
Chief, Security Division

62-101935-21
~~62-101935-21~~

RECORDED - 82

JUN 11 1952

EX-99

Handwritten notes and stamps:
65 JUN 25 1952
FEB 17 1955
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7
7

Handwritten signatures and initials:
7
-21

PEARL S. BUCK

February 19, 1952

Dear Mr. Roubens:

I send this message to you while we are still free in our beloved country. Freedom is alive here, as yet, and so millions of people in other countries know that it can exist. They work and hope for it to come to them, too.

But our freedom, which is such a beacon of hope to others, is now threatened at its very source by universal military conscription. In peace time as well as in war. It is an increasingly possible that every American citizen will be put under the authority of a group of military men, whose entire training and experience are limited to the purposes of war. They are experts only in making war.

We are in grave danger. When Congress reconvened on January 6, 1952, Universal Military Training was brought up for consideration. To have very little time in which to work, indeed only a few weeks.

How can you work? Help the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom! The number of organizations working against U. M. T. grows smaller and smaller, but the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is still a match. Its effectiveness is shown by the questions from the Congressmen in the enclosed folder.

Please join with us now in this struggle against the greatest international threat which our democracy has ever faced. Please send us a generous contribution in order that we may intensify our efforts.

And thank you with all my heart for help in this urgent hour.

Yours sincerely,

EY - [unclear]
C4D

**SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED POWERS EUROPE**

APO No 87
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

6 May 1952

Major General A. H. Bolling, US
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The attached letter is forwarded for your information
and possibly for that of the [unclear].

The letter was turned over to me on this date by a
[unclear] Air Force general officer who in turn received it
from a French lady, the wife of a U.S. Air Force officer
now serving in Korea.

The address of Mr. Leung, is a Frenchman living in
Paris and is uncertain that he feels that it is rather
strange that he should be asked to make a contribution for
looming purposes in the United States.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

[Signature]
ROBERT W. BROWN
Major General, USA
Assistant Chief of Staff
Intelligence

Enclosure
1 - [unclear]
1 - [unclear]
1 - [unclear]

83923

[Redacted]

b7c

January 29, 1955

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/4/82 BY SP-10/BJK/STP

Dear Sir:

As a teacher of American literature in one of our high schools, I have been deeply concerned over some reports and rumors concerning some of the authors I have been teaching in my classes. I feel that it is my duty to know as much as possible concerning the loyalty of those about whom I teach. Naturally I realize you are an extremely busy man; however, if you cannot give my questions your individual attention, I shall appreciate a report from some one to whom you may delegate the matter.

First of all, may I say that these statements have been brought before the members of a well-known organization; therefore they are really more than rumors. Concerning Pearl S. Buck, this organization states the following:

1. Affiliated with Washington Committee to Life Spanish Embargo
2. Member of Advisory Board of the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy
3. Contributed to Associated Magazine Contributors Inc.
4. Listed as a "notorious critic" by California Committee on Un-American Activities in 1949
5. Listed as a "fellow traveler" by some committee
6. Contributor to "Far Eastern Survey" in 1943 (an official organ of the Institute of Pacific Relations)
(This organization was considered by American Communist Party and Soviet officials as an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda, and military intelligence.)
7. Member of Board of Trustees of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations and contributed financially to the organization in 1944.

Concerning Louis Adamic, the organization makes the following statements:

1. MY NATIVE LAND was the monthly choice of the Book Find Club, a communist front
2. Affiliated with American-Slav Congress
3. Affiliated with Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions
4. Affiliated with Progressive Citizens of America
5. Affiliated with American Communists for Yugoslav Relief

FEB 1 1955

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etc. 5/2/53
2-4-53

62-101935-22

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[Redacted]

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"Adamic accepted discipline of the Communist Party until 1949, when he favored Yugoslavia's break with the Soviet Union. On September 4, 1951, he allegedly shot himself, and it was considered suicide. Louis F. Budenz, former Communist leader and "Daily Worker" editor said he believed it was not unlikely that Louis Adamic may have been murdered by Soviet underground agents."

Having read various newspaper and magazine accounts of Mr. Adamic's "suicide," I am not so much shocked at the allegations made against him, but the charges against Mrs. Euck are a different matter.

I hope you will understand that all I want is the truth concerning these individuals. I believe our young people have a right to that.

I shall appreciate any attention you may be able to give me regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,



b7c

83931

February 4, 1955

INDEXED
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62-11935-22

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/82 BY SP-1 ASK/PAK

b7C

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter dated January 29, 1955, has been received, and the motives which prompted your communication are indeed appreciated.

While I would like to be of assistance in connection with your inquiry, I must advise that in accordance with a Departmental regulation data contained in the files of the Bureau is maintained as confidential and available for official use only. I am sure you will understand the necessity for this regulation and no inference will be drawn because of my inability to be of assistance that we do or do not have in our files the information you have requested.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Pittsburgh

Correspondent's letter states that in her position as a high school teacher she is deeply concerned about some of the authors who are subjects of study in her classes, particularly such authors as Louis Adamic and [REDACTED]

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

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[REDACTED]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Pearl S. Buck. Her letter sets forth information of a subversive nature she has obtained from public sources concerning Adamic and Buck. She requests that she be advised concerning the loyalties of those individuals.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with correspondent. Adamic up to the time of his death in September, 1951, was a Security Index subject. Buck has been the subject of a security investigation; however, the investigation did not disclose that she was a member of the Communist Party or that she advocated forceful overthrow of the Government of the United States. She was described as an outspoken person whose political sympathies at times paralleled those of the Communist Party. (100-63670)(94-4-2391) AP.

62-101935-22

[Redacted]

b7c

July 7, 1955

Dear Mr. Hoover: - Pearl S. Buck

Some friends received the enclosed and asked our opinion of it. It looks dreadful to us & we advised them to ignore it, but thought you should see it & list the organization as a Communist front if it is not already so listed. Too many decent people are still being taken in by this sort of thing.

Sincerely,

[Redacted Signature]

D

ENCLOSURE
70
7-14-55
[Redacted]

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

b7c

RECORDED - 70

62-101935-23

27 JUL 8 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/94 BY sp/tp/ep

4 CRIME REC.

EXP. PROC.
JUL 8 1955

Pearl S. Buck
2006 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Dear Pearl Buck:

I am glad to enclose my contribution
of \$..... for the work of the
Women's International League in opposing
militarism and in supporting constructive
efforts for world peace.

NAME

ADDRESS

Please write on the back of this slip the names of friends whom you
believe would be interested. Check () if your name may be used.

62-111935-23

- *****
- Join the W.I.L.
- () National dues \$3.00. Members are
entitled to participate in the formation
of national policy and program, to elect
local and national Board Members and
to receive FOUR LIGHTS monthly.
- () International Associate dues
\$5.00 additional
- These members entitled to receive in
addition the International News Letter.
- Check above if you want your contri-
bution to be credited as dues.
- *****

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POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

Pearl S. Buck
Jane Addams House
2006 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Pearl S. Buck

Spring, 1955

Dear Friend:

I am writing you because I am deeply concerned for the people of China, as well as for the citizens of our own beloved country. I lived in China for more than forty years, and I am sure that the foundations of love and friendly liking between the Chinese people and ourselves still remain. The few years of Communistic propoganda cannot or have not destroyed what was so faithfully built.

The threat of nuclear war, however, hangs over all mankind. It must not be allowed to break out between our country and China. Only by persistent, patient and skillful negotiations can unspeakable tragedy be averted for innocent persons, young and old, in both lands.

There is great need for women throughout the world, both East and West, to know one another and to work together that the misery and devastation of war may be averted.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has four decades of invaluable experience in this field. With care, patience and courage, it has worked, here and abroad, to find the facts, to build the necessary institutions through which world law can function and to create the human ties between people which will make world peace possible.

Now more than ever its work is needed. I believe that women have a peculiar responsibility for world peace. Individually we are helpless, but working together through this reliable and intelligent organization we can achieve any goal.

Please send us a generous contribution in order that we may intensify our efforts. And thank you with all my heart for help in this urgent hour.

Yours sincerely,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/12/84 BY SP2 TAP/pe

Pearl S. Buck
Pearl S. Buck

P. S. If you have been approached before and have given recently, please pardon this appeal. In any case, won't you send me the names of others who would be interested in this work?

62-101935-23