U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

May 24, 2024

FOIPA Request No.: 1145733-000
Subject: FILE NUMBER 39-HQ-915

Dear :

The Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of Information Policy (OIP) advised you by letter dated April 9, 2015, that your appeal was referred to the DOJ's Department Review Committee (DRC). The classified information withheld by the FBI from your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request was reviewed prior to presentation to the DRC to determine whether the information should remain properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 13526.

As a result of our review of the appealed classified information:

- [x] All the previously withheld classified FBI information has been declassified.
- [ ] All the previously withheld classified FBI information may be disclosed.
- [x] All the previously withheld classified FBI information is exempt from disclosure pursuant to subsection(s) of Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a.
- [ ] Portions of the declassified information are exempt from disclosure pursuant to subsection(s) of Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemptions boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

Section 552		Section 552a
[ ] (b)(1)	[ ] (b)(7)(A)	[ ] (d)(5)
[ ] (b)(2)	[ ] (b)(7)(B)	[ ] (j)(2)
[x] (b)(3)	[x] (b)(7)(C)	[ ] (k)(1)
50 U.S.C. §3024(i)(1)	[x] (b)(7)(D)	[ ] (k)(2)
	[x] (b)(7)(E)	[ ] (k)(3)
	[ ] (b)(7)(F)	[ ] (k)(4)
[ ] (b)(4)	[ ] (b)(8)	[ ] (k)(5)
[ ] (b)(5)	[ ] (b)(9)	[ ] (k)(6)
[x] (b)(6)		[ ] (k)(7)

☐ Other information was withheld by _____. You may appeal to that agency at:

260 pages were reviewed and 194 pages are being released.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at www.fbi.gov/foia. Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact foipaquestions@fbi.gov. Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

Sincerely,

Michael G. Seidel
Section Chief
Record/Information Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1145733-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 8
Page 133 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
Page 134 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 135 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
Page 136 ~ b3; b7E;
Page 202 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
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Page 287 ~ b3; b6; b7C; b7E;
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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 03-16-2011

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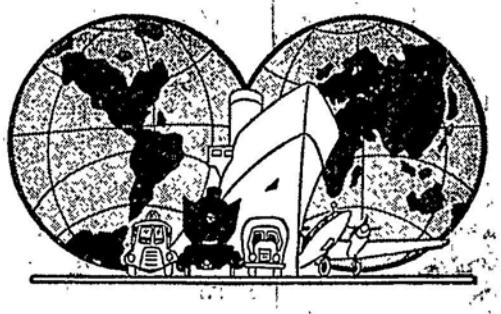

Information Bulletin

of

the Transport, Port and Fishery Workers'

Trade Unions International (Trade Department of W.F.T.U.)

JANSKA 100, PRAGUE 1, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

No. 7 OCTOBER, 1958

Contents

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEK OF ACTION AND SOLIDARITY FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

Between October 15 and 22 there took place throughout the world a Week of Action and Solidarity for Disarmament and Peace which was called for by the Berlin Conference of European Workers and Trade Unions. From Japan to Finland, from Chile to Indonesia, workers, and amongst them workers employed in our industries, increased their activities to make known their opposition to the mad arms race, the continuance of atom tests and the policy of force.

Extending their activity for peace still more, workers and unions at the same time developed solidarity and unity of action by exchanging messages, by meetings at frontiers and by exchanging delegations. Examples of these activities were the invitation extended to a number of Belgian railwaymen by German railwaymen and the meetings between dockers and fishermen organised at Gdynia and Gdansk in Poland.

Workers and unions also improved their co-operation with other forces outside the trade union movement which are struggling for peace by linking their activities with those of the national peace movements. This was done, for instance, in Japan, Indonesia, Finland and Chile.

In the next number of our bulletin we will describe in greater detail the different measures taken by the workers of our industries and their unions during the Week of Action and Solidarity.

UNITY AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

A Pacific Dockers' Conference in Being Prepared

According to the *Dispatcher,* journal of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union of the Pacific (U.S.A. and Canada) this organisation has put forward the idea of a Pacific Area Dockers' Conference of all maritime unions in order to study common problems arising for the workers of this industry in this region of the world, to exchange experiences on these problems and to promote co-operation for common demands.

The All-Japan Dock Workers' Union (Zenkowan), which was asked to give its opinion on the advisibility of calling a conference of this kind has, according to the *Dispatcher,* welcomed the idea.

Recalling briefly the most urgent needs of the Japanese dockers the President of the Japanese union concludes:

> "It is needless to say that in order to break down these conditions we must fight by ourselves with joint union of the whole working class.
>
> "We are affiliated to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) for this purpose, and also think international co-operation is necessary."

Eighth Congress of Chilean Railway Union Declares For Unity

Between September 24 and 28 the eighth congress of the Railwaymen's Union of Chile took place in Santiago. One hundred and ninety-seven delegates representing 20,000 workers came from every corner of the country to take part. In order to help the united struggle of the railwaymen the congress adopted a programme, the most urgent demands in which are as follows:

—an annual bonus of between 50,000 and 80,000 pesos;
—a minimum wage equal to 65 per cent of the minimum wage paid to workers in private industry in Santiago (the capital of the country);
—parity of family allowances with those paid to workers in industry;
—twenty-five days paid holiday;
—strict application of the 8-hour day.

Expressing the concern felt by the workers in regard to the future of the state railways the congress demanded the formation of a Management Board in which the workers would be represented, the fusion of certain services and a system of co-ordination between the different transport systems run by the state (railways, airline companies and town transport services).

The congress adopted a number of important resolutions on the defence of democratic liberties, agrarian reform and the maintenance of world peace.

On the question of national trade union unity the congress adopted a resolution which is a severe blow to all those who are attempting to divide the united trade union centre of Chile. The resolution affirmed the union's "unshakeable decision to remain inside the United Trade Union Centre." On the question of international trade union unity this congress of the largest organisation of railwaymen in Chile stated: "The Congress recommends to the Industrial Railway Union that it should cancel its affiliation to the International Transport Workers' Federation and maintain relations with all international organisations of workers in order to work for the formation of a single international trade union organisation."

SOLIDARITY AND THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE

International Trade Union Committee For Solidarity With Algerian Workers and People Formed

The constituent conference of the International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Workers and People of Algeria, whose formation was decided on by the Fourth World Trade Union Congress, was held in Cairo from September 12 to 19, 1958.

also demanding that the Menzies Government's foreign trade policy be changed. The crisis in America has reduced the export of Australian lead and zinc by 49.7 per cent. Ports which specialise in the export of these metals such as Port Pirie and Risdon near Hobart, as well as others, have been severely affected.

In his report to the Congress of the Waterside Workers' Federation (September 1958) the General Secretary, Jim Healy, dealing with the need to change the trading policy of the government said:

> "Apart from any other consideration, it is a question of jobs, and we will have to be ready to lend our support to every section of the community which is interested in strengthening trade, irrespective of the country concerned."

In the United States, the I.L.W.U. has carried out an enquiry into the extent of unemployment from which it emerges that official figures are very optimistic. Examining the attitude which the unions should adopt the *Dispatcher,* the journal of the I.L.W.U., wrote on August 29, 1958:

"The first question of our thermo-nuclear era is the question of war or peace. There are certain reactionary forces in this country that seem willing to "solve" this problem by launching us into a new war, the end of which may be the destruction of mankind. What happened in Lebanon indicates this is a real danger.

"This may be a 'solution' of our problem of unemployment, just as death is the solution of all problems. The solution of the grave, however, is not the answer for people like us who intend to stay alive. We simply have to find a peaceful answer to this problem. There is no alternative.

"The second big question is the question of shorter hours of work. For decades the labour movement in this country fought for shorter hours of work—but once we achieved the 8-hour day we put this demand on the shelf. The time has come for labour to take the next big step forward in American civilisation, the achievement of the universal 6-hour day. The facts justify and demand it. It is labour's obvious answer to the present critical problem of chronic, mass unemployment."

In Great Britain the Congress of the National Union of Seamen decided in April last not to make an immediate wage claim in view of the crisis in maritime transport, even although all the delegates were in agreement that the wages of British seamen were far too low. However, the union later put forward a wage claim and negotiated an increase of £1.15/- per month for A.B.'s and amounts varying from £2 to £5.10/- per month for officers.

STRUGGLES AND SUCCESSES

ARGENTINA

Railwaymen United Against Cost of Living

Two hundred and fifty thousand railwaymen struck for 24 hours on August 24 last. The various railway unions agreed upon this strike in order to force the railway management to pay the 6 per cent cost of living bonus decreed by the government.

BOLIVIA

Railwaymen Win Wage Increase From Foreign Company

On August 11 Bolivian railway workers went on strike for their wage demands. The railway company (a British-controlled firm) was offering 50,000 pesos or half the increase demanded by the workers, claiming that it was in financial difficulties.

But the railwaymen stood firm and support for the strikers developed. The miners of San Jose even went on strike in support of the railwaymen. After the strike had lasted almost two weeks with serious economic repercussions, the President of the Republic proposed the formation of a committee of enquiry to study the company's finances and see whether the wage increase could be afforded.

GUATEMALA

Threatened Strike on United Fruit Railways

Six thousand workers employed by the International Railroad of Central America, a railway controlled by the United Fruit Company, have been claiming a 50 per cent wage increase to compensate for the increased cost of living. Since 1955 the minimum wage of a railwayman has been $1.80 per day and the union is now demanding that it be raised to $3. Conciliation procedure is coming to an end and our Trade Unions International has sent a message of support to the railwaymen of Guatemala and has asked the President of the Republic, Ydigoras Fuentes, to intervene in support of the railwaymen's just claims.

CANADA

West Coast Dockers Win Victory

After a strike lasting six weeks dockers in British Colombia (affiliated to the I.L.W.U.) have won the important claims for which they went on strike on August 22. The employers had been refusing to negotiate and had wanted to refer the demands to arbitration which would be binding on the workers.

Main claims were for an adequate jointly-controlled pension plan to be paid for by the employers and a straight 8-hour shift. The dockers had also put forward a demand for an increase of 16 cents in the hourly wage, while 10 cents had been offered after arbitration. This, however, was not the cause of the conflict. The agreement, nevertheless, lays down an immediate increase of 7 cents per hour to which a further increase of 14 cents will be added as from November 1959.

The strike was 100 per cent solid and was supported by other trade union organisations, in particular by the Teamsters and Boilermakers.

UNITED STATES

Merchant Marine Officers Strike For Extended Paid Holidays

One thousand two hundred officers employed by the principal shipping companies of the Atlantic and

Delegates from 17 countries took part. Several national centres were unable to be present and, like the C.U.T.Ch. of Chile and the French C.G.T., sent messages of support to the conference.

The Provisional Committee is made up of a representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions, a representative of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (autonomous) and a representative of the Moroccan Labour Union (I.C.F.T.U.).

The conference drew up a programme of action and, in particular, called upon the workers of the world and their unions to carry on united action:

—to demand peace in Algeria on the basis of the Algerian people's right to independence;
—to denounce to public opinion the colonial terror in Algeria;
—to approach the United Nations so that they might intervene in order to bring the war to an end;
—to ask the I.L.O. to carry out an enquiry into trade union rights and freedoms in Algeria and to ask the International Red Cross to intervene in order that victims of the war should be treated according to international regulations;
—to make gifts and collections of money and medicines for the Algerian people.

T.U.I. Sends Message to Railwaymen of Guinea

On the occasion of the proclamation of the independence of Guinea the Transport, Port and Fishery Workers' Trade Unions International sent a message of congratulations to African railwaymen in that country. The message says:

"In greeting this great victory of the people of Guinea in their struggle for independence we are convinced that it is also an important step towards the liberation of the African continent and an encouragement to all workers and unions who, throughout the world, are struggling against colonialism and for peace. We wish you every success in building a free and happy life for the railwaymen and all the people of Guinea."

EXCHANGES OF DELEGATIONS AND EXPERIENCES

Force Ouvriere Transport Union Delegation Returns From U.S.S.R.

Returning the visit made by a delegation from the Civil Air Transport Union of the U.S.S.R. in March last, a delegation from the Transport Union of Force Ouvriere (affiliated to the I.C.F.T.U.) has just returned from the Soviet Union. Roger Lapeyre, General Secretary of the Public Service and Transport Workers (F.O.) and Jean Dô, Secretary of the Civil Aviation Union, who were members of the delegation, gave an interview to the Paris newspaper *Combat* in which they said:

"Briefly, our trip allowed us to see the traditional hospitality of the Russian people and if, on several questions, our discussions were extremely lively, they were extremely frank and allowed both groups to understand the irreconcilable differences and where agreement is possible."

"The journey was positive, since we agreed to carry out an exchange of manual and intellectual workers employed in our industries in order, now that it is possible, to strengthen the bonds of friendship among the workers of the world."

UNIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE TRANSPORT INDUSTRIES

The July number of this Information Bulletin contained some disturbing facts on the rising unemployment in our industries and gave some of the solutions being put forward by workers' organisations.

Since then, the repercussions of the American crisis have extended, particularly in Western Europe, in most Asian countries and in Australia.

In West Germany the crisis is severely affecting the Weser ports and particularly those which deal with loose, unpacked materials. The port of Nordenham, which deals particularly with coal, minerals and unrefined oil, and which is the fourth biggest German port, has seen its activity diminish by 20 per cent in the first six months of 1958 in comparison with the same period in the previous year.

At Brake, which deals above all in cereals, the situation is just as serious.

In Britain, according to Chamber of Shipping statistics, 270 ships totalling 1,539,127 tons were laid up in United Kingdom ports at September 1 for reasons other than repairs.

According to statistics issued by the Ministry of Transport of the Netherlands, 335,000 tons of shipping were laid up in Dutch ports at the same date; in Finland, 33 ships representing 78,000 tons, or about 11 per cent of the total Finnish tonnage, were laid up.

Even taking into account that the figures include a not inconsiderable number of old ships the increase in tonnage laid up during the last few months is remarkable.

One of the measures often put forward by the unions to help solve the problem is the development of trade without discrimination and the lifting of the embargo on maritime transport going to China which exists in some countries. Thus, the embargo on ships going to China and North Korea is soon to be abolished for Greek shipping. According to information published in Athens it is calculated that this measure will permit about 300,000 tons of shipping at present laid up to be put back into service. Czechoslovakia is considering chartering Greek ships for trade between Polish ports and the Far East.

The Australian Waterside Workers' Federation is

the Gulf of Mexico went on strike on October 1 after negotiations between the shipping companies and the union had broken down. The stoppage was not over wages but on the question of longer paid holidays. To end the conflict, which immobilised 400 ships for 6 days, the American Merchant Marine Institute, which is made up of 24 of the biggest American shipping companies, proposed to the Masters, Mates and Pilots Union that the dispute should be arbitrated by George Meany, President of the A.F.L.-C.I.O.

NEW ZEALAND

Dockers Oppose Mechanical Loading of Bulk Sugar

Auckland dockers went on strike for 36 hours in protest against the plans of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company and of the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal which was depriving them of work through the installation of a system for the automatic loading of bulk sugar. Under this system work which needed 120 men can be done by 9 warehouse employees of the company, who are paid less than the dockers.

This is the first important strike in New Zealand ports since the militant Waterside Workers' Federation was crushed in 1951. Important too is the fact that this action of the Auckland Cargo Workers' Union was supported by the New Zealand Federation of Labour and by the Seamen's Union.

INDIA

United Strike of Calcutta Tramway Workers

Ten thousand employees of the British-owned Calcutta Tramways went on strike on August 11 on a call from the four unions organising the workers and which are affiliated to the All-India T.U.C., the Indian National T.U.C., the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the United T.U.C. The workers were demanding the application of previous arbitration decisions, an adjustment of service regulations and an improvement of wage scales.

A joint strike committee was set up by the different unions to carry on the struggle, which lasted for 42 days.

The Chairman of the company came from London to settle the situation. During the fifth week of the strike he offered a wage increase of 5 per cent, payment of a cost of living allowance and a bonus equal to two weeks wages for workers retiring after 20 years service. These offers, however, were dependent upon increased fares being granted.

The workers and people of Calcutta opposed the condition attached to the offer which was rejected. Finally, after the Government of West Bengal had intervened, it was agreed that an enquiry tribunal should be set up to decide whether or not increased fares would be called for by the increase in wages proposed.

In this connection it should be noted that the receipts of the company have increased each year although the number of trams in service has remained the same. In 1957 the receipts showed an increase of 800,000 rupees over the preceding year.

According to an agreement between the company and the West Bengal Government the former have control over the management of the Calcutta tramways until 1972.

Civil Aviation Workers Demand Nationalisation of Industry

On August 14, 1958 a mass meeting of civil air staff was held at the Calcutta airport. The Air Employees Union, the Central Public Work Department Workers' Union and the Jamair Employees Union all took part in the meeting.

The resolution unanimously adopted after the meeting demanded that the Government of India should completely nationalise air transport and should not continue to permit private companies to operate non-regular lines which had resulted in their grabbing the most profitable business, while leaving the nationalised companies the expense of all the investment costs and maintenance. At the same time the private companies apply arbitrary conditions to their staff.

The resolution also called on all civil aviation workers, whether they worked for nationalised companies or private ones, to unite to win their demands.

It should be noted that this demand is, in effect, one being put forward by the workers in civil aviation as a whole and that the Conference of the All-India Aero Employees Union had already adopted an important resolution on this subject in 1953.

GREAT BRITAIN

Dockers Win Wage Increase

The 100,000 dockers in British ports have been granted a wage increase of 7/6d. per week, or about 4.5 per cent on their basic wage.

This decision of the court of enquiry was not to the liking of the employers. On August 23, the *Economist* said that the report was a direct blow to the efforts of the country to make economic progress without inflation. It regretted that, at least, the increase had not been linked to formulas on the need to economise, to reduce the cost of production and to increase productivity. However, the opinion of the court of enquiry had been that the damage which a national strike in the ports would have caused the national economy could not be measured or foreseen.

Taking into account the present "wage-freeze" policy of the British Government the docker's victory appears clearly as one due to their militancy.

FRANCE

Seamen Act in All Ports

On September 12 last, seamen in all French ports took part in work stoppages and held meetings at which their demands were put forward.

The C.G.T. Seamen's Union had called on the men to stop work at 4 p.m., but in several ports such as Le Havre, Dieppe, Rouen and Dunkirk stoppages took place as from midday. In most cases the men stopped work 100 per cent.

In Rouen the stoppage was complete as from midday and affected 15 vessels and tugs. Officers of the merchant marine also stopped work. At Le Havre a thousand seamen took part in the meeting which was

held and the port was at a complete standstill. As in the case of Rouen officers all stopped work as well.

In a statement saluting this action the C.G.T. union recalled that it had taken place because of the shipowners' refusal to discuss demands and because of attacks on the seamen's retirement pensions system. The main wage demand was for a 12 per cent increase in basic wages and allowances.

ITALY

Transport Workers Hold Warning Strike

On September 23, road, river and urban transport workers struck work for 24-hours for a wage increase.

The strike was almost complete and in all the big towns such as Milan, Naples, Genoa, Bologna and Florence between 90 per cent and 100 per cent of the workers concerned took part.

REPLY FROM MR. ANDREI GROMYKO, FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE U.S.S.R., TO THE OPEN LETTER ADOPTED BY THE BERLIN TRADE UNION CONFERENCE, JUNE 20-22, 1958

Dear Sirs,

Thank you for the letter sent on behalf of the presidium of the European Trade Union and Workers' Conference Against the Threat of War and For Peace. The Conference rightly draws attention to the fact that large sections of world opinion, are alarmed by the serious danger to human safety and health if nuclear weapon tests are continued, and are making an increasingly firm demand that such tests be ended.

The Soviet Government shares the deep anxiety felt by the peoples regarding these dangerous experiments with nuclear arms. Hoping to preserve humanity from the threat of a devastating atomic war, the Soviet Union is seeking to obtain the prohibition of atomic and nuclear weapons. We believe that the first major step in this direction can and should be the ending of nuclear weapon tests by all States. Wishing to make a practical beginning in this, the U.S.S.R. has unilaterally suspended her tests.

We are glad to see that the step taken by the Soviet Union found the support and approval of the European Trade Union and Workers' Conference. The Soviet Government hoped that the Western Powers would follow the example of the Soviet Union and end their own nuclear tests, and that as a result this burning question which holds the attention of all humanity, would be conclusively settled. Unfortunately, there is no indication at the moment that the United States and Britain are ready to meet the wishes of the people and proclaim an end to atomic and nuclear weapon tests. Ignoring the protests of millions upon millions of people in all countries, the governments of these countries are continuing to experiment with atom and hydrogen bombs.

It would be impossible not to agree with the views you express regarding the possibility of an immediate end to these dangerous tests. There is not and never can be any argument to justify refusal to end the tests immediately.

The Western Powers state that the question of control must be examined before a general end to nuclear tests is possible. The Government of the United States has proposed a meeting of experts to study ways of detecting violations of any agreement ending nuclear tests.

As you will undoubtedly be aware, more than a year ago the Soviet Union made a firm proposal on the banning of nuclear tests which provided for international control. At the time, the Western representatives showed no inclination to examine the proposal, with the result that agreement was not reached. The issue is not, in fact, one of control.

However, in order to hasten the ending of atomic and nuclear weapon tests, the Soviet Government once more acceded to the wishes of the Western Powers and pronounced its readiness to take part in a meeting of experts. I think you will agree that the results of this meeting will be measured by the extent in which it is possible to bring about the ending of nuclear tests by all States possessing such weapons.

If the meeting of experts does not achieve this purpose, it would be a heavy blow to the hopes of all mankind who expect that the United States and Britain will follow the Soviet Union in ending their nuclear weapon tests.

I can assure you that for its part the Soviet Union will make every effort to accomplish this task. I am sure that the workers of all countries will unite their efforts in the struggle for an end to nuclear weapon tests and for a ban on these weapons of mass extermination.

The urgent need to end atomic and nuclear weapon tests and to take other urgent measures in relation to disarmament is fully confirmed by recent events. The arms race and the cold war policy practised by the Western Powers have made the world a powder keg that may explode at any minute.

I consider it my duty to draw your attention to the fact that the armed intervention by the United States and Britain in the internal affairs of the Arab States is aggravating the danger of atomic war.

The imperialist circles of these countries want to stifle the national liberation movement in the Near and Middle East, and bring to their knees the peoples of the Arab countries who are putting up such a stubborn resistance to the colonialists' orders which they hate. That is why it is very important at the present time to anticipate any dangerous development of events, to obtain practical results in the field of disarmament and to take the first urgently needed step—the ending of nuclear tests.

Particular responsibility rests at the present time with the working class, the trade unions and all workers who by their purposeful efforts can and must ensure the preservation of peace; they can frustrate the criminal plans of the imperialists.

I wish you success in this noble cause.

A. Gromyko.

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and Printed by The Narod Press (T.U. all depts.), 129/131 Cavell Street, London, E.1

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The American Embassy
Rome, Italy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: January 26, 1959

To: Director, FBI (39-915)
(100-349530)

From: Legat, Rome (100-172)

Subject: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER
SECURITY MATTER - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Rebulet to Department of State dated 12-30-58.

Information set forth in the attached memorandum was made available by Mr. JOHN C. FUESS, Labor Attache, U. S. Embassy, Rome, Italy, on January 23, 1959. FUESS advised that the information set forth in the attached memorandum was being forwarded by him to the Department of State. FUESS classified the information ~~Confidential~~. (U)

Any further information concerning itinerary of the subjects which may come to the attention of this office, will be forwarded direct to Legats, Paris, Bonn and London.

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Enclosures (5)

cc: Legat, Paris (sent direct) Enclosure (1)
Legat, Bonn (sent direct) Enclosure (1)
Legat, London (sent direct) Enclosure (1)

REC- 15 39-915-3448

AAC:oc
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

24 JAN 29 1959

AGENCY w San Francisco
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By

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~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 9/21/86

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

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FOI/PA # 267,431
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT.
C.O. # 12356
DATE 9/21/88 INITIAL

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 26, 1959

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER

Information set forth below was made available through the office of the Labor Attache, U. S. Embassy, Rome, Italy, on January 23, 1959. ~~3X~~ (U)

Harry Renton Bridges and William Henry Glazier arrived in Rome, Italy, via air, on January 22, 1959. They were met at the Rome airport by Agostino Novella, an Italian Communist Party member of Parliament and a member of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions, who was accompanied by Fernando Santi, an Italian Socialist Party member of Parliament and member of the World Federation of Trade Unions. ~~3X~~ (U)

Italy

Bridges accompanied these two individuals to the headquarters of the CGIL (General Confederation of Italian Workers), the most powerful Communist-controlled labor union in Italy. Bridges spent the morning there. The impression was given that Santi, who recently supported Pietro Nenni at the PSI Congress held during January, 1959, in Naples, was working closely with Novella, a strong labor leader of the Communist Party of Italy. ~~3X~~ (U)

Bridges and Glazier visited the American Embassy on January 23, 1959, to pay courtesy calls on officials in the office of the Labor Attache and the U. S. Ambassador, James D. Zellerbach, who is from San Francisco, California. They left Rome on the same date for Genoa, Italy. They returned to Rome on January 24, 1959, and departed Rome on January 25, 1959, for Athens, Greece. ~~3X~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 06-27-2022 BY: [redacted]

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Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1) DATE 03-17-2011

Classification per OGA letter dated 2/15/2011

TO : Mr. R. R. Roach

FROM : Mr. S. J. Papich

January 28, 1959

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bureau file 39-915

WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau file 100-349530

WILLIAM HICKS CHESTER
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau file 100-366862

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~Classified by [redacted]~~
~~Declassify on:~~ 9/21/88

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We have disseminated information to interested agencies, [redacted] concerning the travel of the captioned subjects to various countries throughout the world. [redacted]

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted]

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

ACTION:

The above information is being directed to the attention of the Subversive Control Section.

EX-135

SJP:bjt:mld (8)
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. J. A. Jackson
1 - Bureau file 39-915
1 - Bureau file 100-349530
1 - Bureau file 100-366862
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich

REC-30 39-915-3451

25 FEB 3 1959

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INT-SEC.
S-SUBVERSIVE CONTROL

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LIAISON SECTION
FBI
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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REC'D BELMONT
FBI - JUSTICE

JAN 29 7 24 PM '59

FOI/PA # 267431
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 9/21/88 INITIALS [redacted] b6 b7C

~~St~~ Appropriate Gov't Agency

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LIAISON SECTION
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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The American Embassy ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Rome, Italy

Date: January 30, 1959

To: Director, FBI

From: Legat, Rome (100-172)

Subject: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER
SECURITY MATTER - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

b6
b7C

Re Rome letter dated January 26, 1959.

Information set forth in the attached memorandum was made available by Mr. JOHN C. FUESS, Labor Attache, American Embassy, Rome, Italy, and was submitted to the Department of State as a memorandum of conversation with HARRY BRIDGES. The memorandum was classified ~~Confidential~~. Present during the interview with HARRY BRIDGES and WILLIAM GLAZIER, in addition to FUESS, were MARIO CALVANI, Assistant Labor Attache; HAROLD SHAPIRO, ICA Labor Advisor; and ANDREW P. CROCE, Attache, all of the U. S. Embassy staff in Rome, Italy. (U)

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The memorandum of conversation indicated that direct and inferred remarks on BRIDGES' part revealed his alleged doctrinaire Marxist leanings. Mr. SHAPIRO, who in the past was a bitter enemy of BRIDGES in West Coast labor politics, remarked after the conversation that BRIDGES appears to have lost much of his fire and seems physically spent. (U)

Enclosures (7)

REC- 15 39-915-3453

EX-135

FEB 1 1 59

cc: Legat, Bonn (sent direct)
Legat, London (sent direct)
Legat, Paris (sent direct)

FEB 5 1959

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7 ENCLOSURES
1 encl with copy

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FBI

POUCH MAIL
FEB 4 1 09 PM '59

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOI/PA # 267,431
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 9/21/88 INITIAL [redacted]
~~S.L~~ Labor Desk

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SUBVERSIVE CONTROL
FEB 11 2 09 PM '59

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

January 30, 1959

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER

Information set forth below was made available through the Office of the Labor Attache, U. S. Embassy, Rome, Italy, on January 29, 1959. The information reflects remarks made by Bridges during a conversation at the American Embassy, Rome, Italy, on January 22, 1959. ~~S-1(S)~~ (U)

Bridges departed Rome on January 23, 1959, for a one-day trip to Genoa, Italy. On returning to Rome on January 24, 1959, Bridges met with representatives of the Italian Federation of Labor Unions (CGIL) and is believed to have had a lengthy interview with Gianluigi Bragantin, new Editor of the CGIL official weekly "Il Lavoro". There is no evidence that Bridges met with any trade union representatives other than the Communist-dominated CGIL. ~~S-1(S)~~ (U)

A commentary of the conversation by Bridges follows: ~~S-1(S)~~ (U)

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Bridges said that the purpose of his trip was to obtain an over-all view of dock conditions in the various countries he will visit. Among dock workers, he said, it is relatively simple to make comparisons between countries because of the similarity of work involved. Dock workers in various countries load and unload the same goods from the same ships. So far on his trip, he visited the docks in London, Liverpool and LeHavre, and Rome. On January 23 he expected to visit Genoa, to examine dock workers' conditions, return to Rome for sightseeing (on Saturday, January 24, Bridges and Glazier spent the day with CGIL representatives), then on to Greece. ~~S-1(S)~~ (U)

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BY J. J. Gnam

39-915-3453

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY Tec
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 2-13-59
HOW FORW. Rls (Cont)
BY J. J. Gnam

[redacted] b3
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FOI/PA # 267,431
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 9/21/88 INITIAL

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Labor Desk

b6
b7C

The Middle East, and thereafter continue a round-the-world trip to California. (U)

In England Bridges met with Frank Cousins of the Transport and General Workers' Union and he said that in his opinion dock working conditions in England are among the worst in Europe. He cited the absence of an adequate retirement system for aged longshoremen; for example, an eighty-three year old man was still on the active payroll on the London docks. Under the incentive system used, the young workers discriminated against the slower, less productive, older workers. At the shape-up (assignment of jobs) if a man turned down an assignment he then had to register at the union hiring hall in order to collect unemployment compensation. There he could be compelled to accept the assignment he had earlier refused or risk not collecting any unemployment compensation. This Bridges considers an abuse of the hiring hall system compared to practices in the United States. While there, he suggested that British dock workers tax ship owners per ton unloaded cargo as is done by his union for the workers' pension and welfare fund. He offered financial assistance if British dock workers wanted help in fighting the ship owners. (U)

Commenting on British mines, he said that extraction of coal is very unproductive; because of post-war expansion of mining labor force, considerable unemployment and unrest has developed. The coal mines are not economic because: 1) antiquated seams are running out; 2) the absence of machinery; and 3) over-abundance of manpower, much of which is merely putting in their time. He heard considerable criticism against the American coal industry, which is partly blamed for the coal miners' plight because of the lower cost of American coal on the British market. (U)

In France, Bridges said he met with representatives of the CGT, CGT-FO and CFTC. His impression was that De Gaullism is driving all of the unions together. Government economic measures have fallen most heavily on the working classes, and while many union members were willing to make sacrifices to help the country out of a difficult economic and political situation, there is considerable feeling that the onus should fall equally on all sections of society. Bridges said that the CFTC has been most active, while the CGT-FO least active, and the CGT is being cautious. He also expressed willingness to give financial assistance to French unions, regardless of political affiliation, since he feels when workers are in need their political orientation is not important. Bridges said he was impressed with the group incentive system used in the docks in LeHavre. Under the group system, the workers shared in the earnings of the entire group, regardless of the workers' age, and the group tended to discipline the members themselves to contribute their share. There's been little resistance to the introduction of mechanization because the dock workers were able to maintain the same ratio of workers on a job irrespective of the use of machines. ~~S-C~~ (U)

Upon his arrival in Rome, Bridges said he was met at the airport by Agostino Novella (PCI), Secretary General of the Communist-controlled CGIL, and Fernando Santi (PSI), Assistant Secretary of CGIL. He was able to spend about one hour with Novella and Santi together (Santi had to leave Rome for Florence), and two hours in all with Novella. Bridges was careful not to give any indication of what his conversation was with Novella and Santi. He did say that the two appeared to be friendly. (If true, this is interesting since Santi voted with the Nenni autonomisti at the PSI Congress and was elected to the PSI Directive Council. This of course, places him opposite to the fellow-travelling Left Wing PSI current and the PCI.) ~~S-C~~ (U)

Italy

Bridges stated that he would visit Genoa on January 23 to view the situation at the docks and would return to Rome January 24. He expressed a desire to talk to free trade union officials upon his return to Rome. (U)

During the conversation, Bridges made two observations, not reported above, but which are of interest. The first was his questioning the purpose served in European countries by the so-called Christian unions, inferring that Christian unions are not in the interests of the workers. The second observation was the consciousness on the part of European workers of the economic welfare of their country which tended to limit trade-union demands. Bridges felt that economic considerations were not the business of trade unionists, but that they should concern themselves exclusively with higher wages for workers. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mrs. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Hollomon
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

Date: February 3, 1959

To: Director, FBI (39-915; 100-349530)

From: Legat, Paris (100-721; 100-817)

Subject: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
IS - C; ISA OF 1950

WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER
SM - C; ISA OF 1950

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~Unclassified by~~ Multiple Sources
~~Declassify on:~~ OADR 9/21/88

Re Paris letter 1/27/59.

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[redacted] of the [redacted] advised on 2/2/59 that BRIDGES and GLAZIER had visited Paris and had departed Paris en route to Rome. He advised that he will furnish a report in the near future containing more specific details regarding their visit in Paris. (U)

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b7D

[redacted] Office of the U. S. Naval Attache, Paris, advised on 2/2/59 that he had received information from the Naval Attache in Athens, Greece, indicating that BRIDGES and GLAZIER had arrived in Athens from Rome on 1/26/59 via Alitalia Airlines and had departed Athens 1/28/59 for Cairo via KLM Airlines. [redacted] indicated that BRIDGES and GLAZIER had met with various Greeks of dubious affiliation and had toured the Piraeus waterfront. (U)

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When further information is received from the [redacted] memoranda suitable for dissemination will be submitted. (U)

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P.

REC-24 3454

FEB 9

6 - Bureau
2 - Rome (100-1[illegible]2) (sent direct)
1 - Paris file 100-721 (BRIDGES)
1 - Paris file 100-817 (GLAZIER)
NWP:CM
(10)

1 auto copy 3-10-59

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc Rome

66 FEB 12 1959

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~UNITED STATES OF AMERICA~~
~~OF THE~~
~~FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CLASSIFICATION ACTION

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The American Embassy
Rome, Italy

Date: January 30, 1959

To: Director, FBI

From: Legat, Rome (100-172)

Subject: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER
SECURITY MATTER - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Re Rome letter dated January 30, 1959, setting forth activities of the subjects during their stay in Rome, Italy. b6 b7C

~~Classified by [redacted] Declassify on: OADR 9/21/88~~

On January 30, 1959, information was received from Commander [redacted] Assistant Naval Attache, U. S. Embassy, Rome, Italy, to the effect that BRIDGES and GLAZIER arrived at Athens, Greece, from Rome, Italy, via Alitalia Airlines and departed Athens for Cairo, Egypt. While in Athens, BRIDGES and GLAZIER allegedly "met with various Greeks of dubious affiliation" and toured the Piraeus waterfront. ~~S~~ (U) b6 b7C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

The above information was reeeived by the Naval Attache Office on January 29, 1959. Date of departure from Athens, Greece, for Cairo, Egypt, by BRIDGES was not indicated. ~~S~~ (U)

REC. 101 39-915-3466

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24 FEB 9 1959

66 FEB 12 1959

cc: Roach

AGENCY Lab & SF
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 2-5-59
HOW FORW. Lab (6-1 info)
BY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. De Loach
1 - Mr. Jackson

~~SECRET~~

February 5, 1959

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CLASSIFICATION ACTION

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER

On January 3, 1959, Harry Renton Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), accompanied by William Henry Glazier, his administrative assistant, left New York City by air for an extended trip to Europe and the Near East. They stated that the purpose of the trip was for the study of longshore methods and collective bargaining. They indicated the travel would include visits to London, Amsterdam, Paris, Rome, Athens, Cairo, Tel Aviv, Istanbul, Vienna, Prague, Copenhagen, and Hamburg.

It is noted that in earlier newspaper reports Bridges reportedly desired to go to Moscow. However, this was not included on his itinerary.

Bridges and Glazier, upon their arrival in Rome, Italy, during the latter part of January, 1959, were met and accompanied by two prominent members of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) in Italy, one of whom is also an Italian Communist Party member of parliament. ~~S~~ (U)

The WFTU is a communist dominated federation considered by many observers to be a mouthpiece for international communism. (Arnold L. Steinbach, U.S. Department of Labor and International Labor Directory and Bridges and Glazier departed Italy for Greece and the Near East on or about January 25, 1959. ~~S~~ (U)
Hand-book)

Concerning a proposed Pacific-wide conference of water front unions, "The Daily Telegraph," a London newspaper, in its January 16, 1959, edition, contained a front-page article captioned "Union Concerned at U. S. Chiefs Docks Tour." The article stated that international trade-union leaders were watching with concern the progress of the world tour of Bridges, whom the article described as one of the more notorious figures

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

~~Classified by Multiple Sources~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 9/21/82 [redacted]

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W.C. Sullivan
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NOTE: See memo Bland to Belmont dated 2-5-59 re above; JAJ:baw

J. A. Jackson/baw
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E.O. # 12356
DATE 5/21/88 INITIAL

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~~S~~ Labor Dept

~~S~~ (U)

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in the United States trade-union movement. According to the article, some trade unionists believe that the real purpose of the tour of Bridges and Glazier might be connected with an international conference of left-wing dockers now being organized. Continuing, the article stated that preparations are now underway for a Tokyo Conference to be held April 15 to May 15, 1959, under the title of "Pacific Area Conference of Water Front Workers." In conclusion, the article stated that Bridges was presently on the continent of Europe and would later visit the Far East and Australia. [There is no confirmation of the fact that Bridges may visit Australia.] (u)

The "Information Bulletin" of the Transport, Port and Fishery Workers," official organ of the WFTU, in its issue for October, 1958, stated that the ILWU in the United States had proposed a Pacific area dockers conference of all maritime unions in order to study common problems arising for the workers in that region of the world and to promote cooperation for common demands.

The December 5, 1958, issue of "The Dispatcher," official organ of the ILWU, San Francisco, California, carried an article entitled "Proposed Pacific-Asia Conference," which stated that the ILWU dispatched identical letters to the All-Japan Dock Workers Union, the Waterside Workers Federation of Australia, the Madras Harbour Workers Union of India, and the Waterside Workers and Seafarers' Union of Indonesia, proposing that they join the ILWU in sponsoring a conference of longshore unions in the Pacific area and Asia to be held in Tokyo, Japan, during the period April 15 through May 15, 1959. The article set forth the agenda of the conference which would deal with general problems of wages and working conditions. Continuing, the article quotes the ILWU letter stating that the other participating organizations "will probably wish to make additions to this agenda in the light of their own problems and

experiences, taking into account issues of more general trade-union and working-class importance including such vital matters as the end of nuclear bomb testing, disarmament,"etc."

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Per 2/19/59

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-27-2022 BY: [redacted]

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Let to [redacted]
2 - WFO 2/27/59
2 - CG JAJ/aem
2 - SF

[redacted]

39-915-3465

REC- 44

FEB 25 1959

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SUBV-CONTROL

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1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Jackson

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REC-91 [illegible] - 3465

SECRET

Date: March 9, 1959

To: [redacted]

(U) (u)

b3
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From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: [redacted]
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

[redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Reference is made to your memoranda dated February 12, 1959, and February 18, 1959, same reference [redacted]

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(U)

Based on the limited descriptive data available regarding Donald and Bessie DeBolt no information identifiable with either of them was located in Bureau files.

B - Washington Field (See note page D)
B - Chicago (See note page D)
B - San Francisco (59-30) (100-20528)

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
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ATTENTION SACs, Washington Field and Chicago:

For your information, Bridges and Glazier recently completed a tour of Europe and the Near East. [redacted] b3 b7E

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] b3 b7E

Based on limited background data available, no record identifiable with Donald or Thomas McNeil located in Bufiles. Washington Field is instructed to immediately check the records of the Passport Division for all background and identifying data regarding Donald and Thomas McNeil, the results of which should be submitted to the Bureau and Chicago Office. Chicago Office should thereafter check its indices and if any pertinent information is located furnish the results in letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. (U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1145733-000

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION

The American Embassy
Rome, Italy

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~Classified by~~ [redacted]
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
~~10/3/88~~

b6
b7C

Date: March 4, 1959

To: Director, FBI

From: Legat, Rome (100-172)

Subject: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER
SECURITY MATTER - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Information set forth in the attached memorandum was made available by [redacted] b3 per DIA

[redacted]

RUC ~~(X)~~ (U)

Enclosures (5)

cc - Legat, London (sent direct) Enclosure (1)

AAC:oc
(5)

EX-135

REC 29

39-915-3477

25 MAR 12 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5 - ENCLOSURES

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DATE FORW. 3-16-59
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BY

67 MAR 17 1959

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 b6 b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 4, 1959

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER

[redacted] ~~S-1(c)~~ (U) b3 b7E

[redacted] ~~S-1(c)~~ (U)

~~Classified by~~ [redacted]
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
~~10/3/88~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~ b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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39-915-3477 10/3/88 1-325 Bmd

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~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Jackson
SEE CLASSIFICATION ACTION

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The Attorney General

March 13, 1959

Director, FBI

[redacted]

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HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

~~Classified by Mull Gelleson~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
10/3/88

WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER
SECURITY MATTER - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

In view of the prominence of Harry Bridges, president of International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), I thought you would be interested in a summary of his activities during his recent trip abroad. Bridges, accompanied by Glazier, administrative assistant to the ILWU, left New York January 8, 1959, for a tour of Europe, the Near East, and Russia ostensibly to study longshore methods and collective bargaining. They returned to San Francisco, California, on February 26, 1959.

Bridges met with leaders of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) in London and in Rome and with union officials in several satellite countries. WFTU is described as a communist-dominated federation considered by many observers to be a mouthpiece for international communism.

While in Prague, Czechoslovakia, Bridges was quoted as saying the American working people were under the influence of a press and radio hostile to Czechoslovakia; however, he would endeavor to counteract this influence when he returned to the United States.

In Moscow he reportedly praised socialism, pointed to the lack of unemployment in Russia, and the great benefits derived by the workers as a result of socialism. Bridges was critical of European workers because they were too conscious of the economic welfare of their countries, which in his opinion limited trade-union demands.

REC-91 39-915-3479

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NOTE ON YELLOW, SEE PAGE 2

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The Attorney General

Following a tour of the docks in Haifa, Israel, Bridges asked what the Israeli dock workers union would do if he advised them that a ship bound for Haifa had been loaded by strikebreakers and requested that they refuse to unload her. The reply that the Israeli authorities would decide each case on its own merits before any action by the dockers obviously irritated Bridges. The above case pointed up an issue that Bridges was obviously interested in; namely, the willingness of local dockers to execute ILWU directives on an occasional or permanent basis. (U)

Bridges while in Israel attacked Israel's alignment with the United States, its struggle against the communist movement, and its voting with the United States in the United Nations. (S)

Bridges during his visit to LeHavre, France, contacted leaders of a local dock workers union, an affiliate of the General Confederation of Labor, French communist-dominated union. Bridges on this occasion assured these leaders that in the event of war the ILWU would give full support to their union. (U)

In conversations he consistently criticized anything pertaining to United States affairs, institutions, way of life, and referred to United States corruption, unbridled capitalism and aggressiveness. (S)

1 - Mr. Lawrence E. Walsh
Deputy Attorney General

1 - Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

NOTE ON YELLOW: Bridges and Glazier are Security Index subjects of the San Francisco Office. [redacted] b3 b7E

See memo Bland to Belmont, captioned as above, dated 3-12-59, JAJ:bam.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.
March 17, 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

On March 11, 1959, Confidential Source T-1 advised that in connection with the trip of HARRY RENTON BRIDGES and WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER to Europe, they visited Le Havre, France, on January 20, 1959. Their purpose in visiting Le Havre was to make a study of the social organizations, labor unions and the port of Le Havre. During their visit to Le Havre, they contacted leaders of the local Dock Workers Union of the Confederation Generale du Travail - CGT (General Confederation of Labor), French Communist-dominated union. According to the source, BRIDGES and GLAZIER gave these leaders their assurance that the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in the United States, in the event of an international conflict, would give full support to the CGT dock workers. (U)

During their trip to Le Havre, they were accompanied by interpreter [redacted] who, according to the source, [redacted] in connection with her work. (U) France

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Classified by
Declassify on: OADR
10/3/88

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

AGENCY Sec'S SF, Sec State
FROM Sec CIA
DATE FOR 9-24-59
NO. SPOR Clr (b-7) (b7d)
BY J. J. Swan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

San Francisco
[redacted]on

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, San Francisco (39-30; 100-29536) March 19, 1959

Director, FBI (~~31-915~~; 100-349530)

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER
SECURITY MATTER - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Enclosed for your information and attention is one copy of a memorandum dated 3-10-59 [redacted] containing information concerning the captioned subjects [redacted] S-1

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You will note that this memorandum is classified "Secret" and is not to be put in any communication which may be disseminated abroad. In the event you utilize any of the information contained in this memorandum, you should paraphrase same [redacted] ~~S-1~~

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Enclosure

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Subject (BRIDGES) key figure San Francisco Office.

~~Classified by [redacted]~~
~~Declassify on: [redacted] 013188~~

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EX-101

REC-4

MAILED 30
MAR 19 1959
COMM-FBI

39-915-3481

MAR 23 1959

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED 100-349530

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SECRET

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ACTION

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 12, 1959

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Jackson

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McGuire
J.C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER
SECURITY MATTER - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Bridges, president, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), and Glazier, administrative assistant to the president, ILWU, both Security Index subjects of San Francisco Office, departed January 3, 1959, for a tour by air of Europe, the Near East and Russia, ostensibly to study longshoremen methods and collective bargaining. Subjects returned to San Francisco February 26, 1959.

The subjects met with leaders of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) in London and Rome and with union officials in satellite countries. The WFTU, according to the United States Department of Labor and International Labor Directory, is a communist-dominated federation considered by many observers to be a mouthpiece for international communism. While in Prague, Czechoslovakia, Bridges was quoted as saying that the American working people were under the influence of press and radio hostile to Czechoslovakia, adding that he would give the correct impression when he returned to the United States. In Moscow he reportedly praised socialism, pointing to the lack of unemployment in Russia and the great benefits derived by the workers as a result of socialism. (U)

Bridges was critical of European workers because they were too conscious of the economic welfare of their countries, which, in his opinion, limited trade-union demands. He applied this same criticism to unions in Israel where he visited from February 18 to February 22, 1959.

Following a tour of the docks in Haifa, Israel, Bridges asked what the Israeli dockworkers' union would do if he advised them that a ship bound for Haifa had been loaded by strikebreakers with the request that they refuse to unload her. The reply, that the Israeli authorities would decide each case on its own merits before any action by the dockers, obviously irritated Bridges. The above question pointed up an issue that Bridges was obviously interested in; namely, the willingness of local

Enclosure
39-915
100-349530

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39-915-3480

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dockers to execute ILWU directives on an occasional or permanent basis. Bridges, while in Israel, attacked Israel's alignment with the United States, its struggle against the communist movement and its voting with the United States in the United Nations. ~~S~~ (S)

Bridges during his visit to Le Havre, France, contacted leaders of a local dock workers union, an affiliate of the General Confederation of Labor, French communist dominated union. Bridges on this occasion assured these leaders that in the event of war the ILWU would give full support to their union. ~~S~~ (S)

In conversations he constantly criticized anything pertaining to United States affairs, institutions and way of life and referred to United States corruption, unbridled capitalism and aggressiveness. ~~S~~ (S)

In view of Bridges' prominence, it is believed that the Attorney General would be interested in a resume of his trip. Accordingly, a letter to him, with copies to the Deputy Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, is enclosed. (U)

RECOMMENDATION:

The enclosed letter be forwarded.

~~SECRET~~

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
SAN FRANCISCO	SAN FRANCISCO	MAR 17 1959	3/6/59 - 3/10/59

TITLE OF CASE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 06-27-2022 BY [redacted]

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

~~EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1) DATE 03-17-2011~~

Report made by: SA ROBERT E. THAU

Typed By: jr

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C; SECURITY ACT, 1950

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Synopsis:

REFERENCES: Report of SA ROBERT E. THAU, dated 2/11/59, at San Francisco.

Bulet to San Francisco dated 2/27/59.

[redacted] P* -

~~Classified by [redacted] Declassify on: OADR 10/3/88~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

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LEAD:

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

At San Francisco, California

Will continue to follow and report Subject's activities.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Two (2) extra copies of this report are being furnished to the Bureau for dissemination to State Department [redacted] (u)

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EX-PROC

Approved: [signature] Special Agent In Charge

Copies made:
8 - Bureau (39-915)
1 - DIO, 12th Naval District (By Hand)
1 - USCG, 12th District (Reg.)
2 - G-2, 6th Army (Reg.)
1 - INS, San Francisco (Reg.)
3 - San Francisco (39-30)

Do not write in spaces below

39-915-3483

REC-92

EX-101

8 MAR 23 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A-1

SUBV. CONTROL

60 MAR 26 1959

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

SF 39-30
RET/jr

A copy of this report was disseminated locally to INS in view of that agency's interest in Subject's citizenship.

Pretext used to verify Subject's residence was telephone call on 3/6/59, re auto insurance policy.

SOURCES:

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
SF T-1, [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-2, [redacted]	
via DIO, 12th Naval District	39-30-6420
SF T-3, [redacted] (U)	
Documentation WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER	
Documentation ARCHIE BROWN	
SF T-4, [redacted] (U)	39-30-6452
SF T-5, [redacted] (U)	39-30-6454
SF T-6, [redacted] (U)	

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FD-305 (1-29-58)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 39-30
RET/jr

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
5. [X] Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. [X] Subject is employed in a key facility and Coast Guard is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are Army & Navy GR #7490.
7. [X] This report is classified ~~Secret~~ because (state reason) it contains information received from [redacted] (T-5) (U)

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8. [X] Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) of his position as President of ILWU, plus the fact no information has ever been received indicating interview would be productive.

9. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) of Subject's long affiliation with CP and subversive movement, his continued association with CP functionaries as set forth in SF report 11/15/57, and due to fact that when interviewed on TV program 8/18/57, Subject stated he, as an individual, though it would be alright for ILWU to strike in protest in the event U. S. should decide to send arms and troops to nationalist China. Subject, during 1959 tour abroad, visited Moscow and Czechoslovakia and, therefore, must have had confidence of those iron curtain countries in order to permit entry thereto. SF feels Subject might commit acts inimical to the U. S. in the event of a national emergency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-58)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~- S E C R E T -~~

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CLASSIFICATION ACTION

Copy to:
1 - DIO, 12th Naval District (By Hand)
1 - USCG, 12th District (Reg.)
2 - G-2, 6th Army (Reg.)
1 - INS, San Francisco (Reg.)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. THAU
Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: MAR 17 1959

File Number: Bureau (39-915); San Francisco (39-30)

Title: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C;
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950

Synopsis:

Subject resides 1437 Willard Street, San Francisco, Calif. and is employed as President of ILWU, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. Through employment Subject may have access to Port of San Francisco, a key facility, but does not have access to restricted areas thereof. Subject departed New York City 1/3/59, for Europe and Middle East, returning to San Francisco 2/26/59. Purpose of tour was for recreation and study of longshore methods and collective bargaining. Statements and contacts made by Subject during tour set out. Regarding tour, some of Subject's reported comments or observations to local press are in substance that the organization and system of elections in Soviet trade unions are more democratic than many American ones; in all capitalist countries unemployment, no unemployment in socialist countries; rulers of West Germany are bound for war with the atomic bomb; no trade union leader defended free enterprise or capitalism; every trade union leader is dedicated to socialism - ownership of the means of production by the workers, or the people, or the government. ARCHIE BROWN, CP leader, San Francisco, commented that Subject said Soviet Union is going to avoid war at all costs. (U)

- P* -

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(u)

AGENCY: ~~Ltr RAS [redacted] ONI~~
~~REQ. FROM: Ltr CG, STATE~~
DATE FORW.: 3-24-59
HOW FORW.: RS (06/014)
BY: J. J. Shaw

~~Classified by Multiple Source~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
10/3/88

[redacted]

~~- S E C R E T -~~

SF 39-30
RET/jr

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

Residence

Under suitable pretext it was determined on March 6, 1959, that the Subject resides at 1437 Willard Street, San Francisco, California.

Employment

San Francisco T-1 advised on March 10, 1959, that Subject continues to be employed as President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California. Through his employment Subject may have access to the Port of San Francisco, a key facility.

As of March 10, 1959, records of the Office of the Captain of the Port, U. S. Coast Guard, Pier 45½, San Francisco, reflect no application for a Port Security Card has been received from Subject, without which he would not have access to restricted areas of the Port of San Francisco.

II. FOREIGN TRAVEL

As previously reported, [redacted] Passport Division, Department of State, San Francisco, advised on July 16, 1958, that Subject applied for a passport on that date stating purpose of travel is for recreation and study of longshore methods and collective bargaining.

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[redacted] British Overseas Airways Corporation, New York International Airport, advised on January 3, 1959, that Subject departed for Europe on January 3, 1959, and was ticketed for London, Amsterdam, Paris, Rome, Athens, Cairo, Tel Aviv, Istanbul, Vienna, Prague, Copenhagen, Hamburg, London, New York City, and San Francisco.

San Francisco T-2 advised on December 30, 1958, that Subject would be accompanied on his trip abroad by WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER, ILWU Administrative Assistant.

SF 39-30
RET/jr

San Francisco T-3 advised that GLAZIER was a Communist Party (CP) member in 1955.

The CP, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "San Francisco Chronicle," a newspaper of general circulation in San Francisco in the issue of February 27, 1959, reported that Subject returned to San Francisco on February 26, 1959.

Report on Tour by Subject as Set Forth in Column Entitled "On The Beam," which appears in "The Dispatcher"

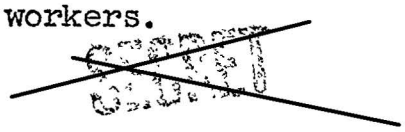
"The Dispatcher," official organ of the ILWU, carried in successive bi-weekly issues dated January 16, 1959, January 30, 1959, February 13, 1959, and February 27, 1959, respectively, a column entitled "On The Beam," by HARRY BRIDGES. This column reports on Subject's travel and contacts while abroad. A summary of BRIDGES column in the foregoing issues of "The Dispatcher" is as follows:

January 16, 1959:

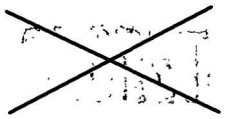
BRIDGES stated visit to Great Britain proved to be well worth-while because of excellent cooperation received from top officials of the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU). FRANK COUSINS, General Secretary of the TGWU, and TIM O'LEARY, Secretary of the Dockers Section of that union were most cooperative in making arrangements for BRIDGES.

BRIDGES stated the TGWU is the most powerful union in England with nearly two million members and that the dock workers are just one section of this unified and integrated transport union.

The remainder of BRIDGES comments in this issue deals with working conditions of British dock workers.



SF 39-30
RET/jr

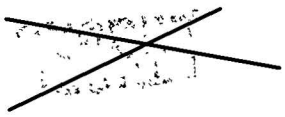


It is to be noted the "San Francisco Examiner" issue of January 17, 1959, Section II, page 5, carried an article entitled, "BRIDGES Holds Talks With British Dock Union Chiefs." This article is an Associated Press Release dated January 16, 1959, at London and states that BRIDGES completed a series of quiet conferences with dockers' unions of London and Liverpool, and that BRIDGES' contacts were almost extensively with dock leaders of "leftist" tendencies. It states that BRIDGES made no contact with the International Transport Workers' Federation, with which most non-communist dockers' organizations are affiliated.

January 30, 1959:

BRIDGES column deals with his tour of Hamburg, Germany and Antwerp, Belgium. Contacts at these ports were established with the help of the TGWU. In connection with the West German transport workers union which includes maritime workers, BRIDGES' article states "the union seemed on the ball and the leadership was more deeply concerned about the atomic rearming of their country--which they opposed--and about the strong revival of Naziism in top employer and government circles, than they were about the immediate economic problems of the union."

In regard to Belgium, BRIDGES states, "....the union leaders welcome the moves toward independence of the Belgian Congo. But at the same time, they questioned whether 'independence' might not end up in replacing Belgian control with the United States. They had no allusions. And repeatedly argued that as nations and as unionists their main need was to find a common approach of their own, completely independent of both the Americans and the Russians."



SF 39-30
RET/jr

BRIDGES column states that the Belgian unions have close ties to the British and other unions with which they are affiliated in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and have no relations with French and Italian unions whose international affiliation is with the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

February 13, 1959:

BRIDGES states that his discussion in France covered all three trade union centers, the French labor movement being split. Approximately 70 per cent of the organized workers are in the "CGT" (General Confederation of Labor) whose leadership is communist and socialist, and the other 30 per cent are either in the Force Ouvrier (FO) or in the Christian Labor Federation (CFTC).

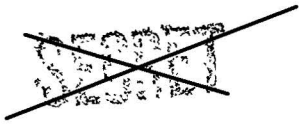
BRIDGES column states that he was able to discuss problems of the French workers and the implication of the new De Gaullist Government economic policies with BENOIT FRACHON, General Secretary of the "CGT," R. BOTHERAN of the FO, and G. LEVARD of the CFTC.

The remainder of BRIDGES column in this issue deals primarily with working conditions of French dock workers.

February 27, 1958:

In this issue BRIDGES column deals with his visit to Italy, Greece, and Egypt.

In regard to Italy, BRIDGES states he met trade union leaders who were also political leaders and members of parliament representing either the Socialist or Communist Party. BRIDGES states that upon his arrival in Rome he was met by FERNANDO SANTI, one of the general secretarys of the Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro. BRIDGES described SANTI as not only a leading union official, but also a member of the Executive Board of the Italian Socialist Party and a member of the Italian Parliament.



SF 39-30
RET/jr

In discussing conditions in Greece, BRIDGES column states that after years of American aid the situation in Greece is worse than ever before. BRIDGES states that while in Greece he discussed conditions there with FOSTIS MAKRIS, General Secretary of the Greek Federation of Labor. According to BRIDGES, when MAKRIS, in 1956, challenged the Greek Government and led a strike he was branded as a "red" by the government press after ten years of fighting communism and keeping his membership in line.

BRIDGES criticizes the Truman Doctrine in Greece and condemns the present Greek regime.

In connection with Egypt and the Nasser Regime, BRIDGES states that Egypt is developing a program for vast industrialization and that unionists there feel an obligation and responsibility as citizens to support this program before anything else.

BRIDGES column states "but if the internal developments in Egypt are mixed, if the situation of the Egyptian capitalists for the expelled British capitalists doesn't seem to be the way to establish Arab socialism, the foreign policy of this nation has no such confusion about it. Here we see a positive, unqualified neutralism and incessant demand for peace and peaceful co-existence."

Contacts and/or Statements
Made by BRIDGES

The "San Francisco Call-Bulletin," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco carried an article in its issue of February 13, 1959, entitled, "BRIDGES Finds Russ Unions 'Democratic'." This is a United Press International release dated February 13, 1959, at Moscow and quotes BRIDGES as saying "I have studied the activities of the Russian All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions and have come to the conclusion that the organization and system of elections in Soviet trade unions are democratic. In this respect Soviet trade unions are more democratic than many American ones."

"We shall do our best to persuade other American unions to send official delegations to the USSR."

JOHN C. FUESS, Labor Attache, U. S. Embassy, Rome, Italy, advised on January 23, 1959, that BRIDGES and GLAZIER arrived in Rome on January 22, 1959, and were met by AGOSTINO NOVELLA, an Italian Communist Party member of parliament and a member of the General Council of the WFTU, who was accompanied by FERNANDO SANTI, an Italian Socialist Party member of parliament and member of the WFTU. BRIDGES accompanied NOVELLA and SANTI to the headquarters of the General Confederation of Trade Unions (CGIL), the most powerful communist controlled labor union in Italy. ~~S-1 (e)~~ (U)

ITALY

San Francisco T-4, a confidential source abroad, [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U) b7D

[redacted] Office of the Naval Attache, U. S. Embassy, Paris, France, advised on January 22, 1959, that while BRIDGES was in London from January 4-11, 1959, he was in contact with FRANK COUSINS of the TGWU and with [redacted] in London. b6 b7C

ENG

[redacted] who handled labor matters at the U. S. Embassy, Paris, France, advised on February 3, 1959, that while BRIDGES was in France he contacted an anti-communist labor leader. [redacted] also advised that the fact BRIDGES chose Le Havre, France instead of Marseille, France, a larger port installation, is interesting since the longshore union at Le Havre is not strictly a communist union even though it is affiliated with the "CGT" a large communist controlled French union. b6 b7C

San Francisco T-5, [redacted] advised on February 11, 1959, that while BRIDGES was in Greece, he contacted FOTIS MAKRIS, General Secretary of the Greek Trade Union Federation and reportedly offered financial assistance to the Greek Trade Union Federation. SF T-5 stated that this offer was ~~(S) 2 (S)~~ (U) b3 b7E

declined by MAKRIS. SF T-5 pointed out that there is reason to doubt the accuracy of reports concerning the discussion between BRIDGES and MAKRIS. S-2(S)

SF T-5 also reported that an attempt was made by MAKRIS to have BRIDGES meet [redacted] however, it was learned that [redacted] was instructed by an unidentified officer of the Greek Trade Union Federation not to see BRIDGES. S-2(S)

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b7C

SF T-5 advised that while BRIDGES was in Cairo, Egypt, his first contact was reportedly [redacted] of the [redacted] BRIDGES was reportedly being treated as a guest of the Egyptian Federation of Trade Unions; however, according to SF T-5, instructions for the care of BRIDGES was allegedly issued by [redacted] S-2(S)

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EGYPT

On February 18, 1959, the U. S. Armed Forces Radio Network, Germany, reported the following information which it attributed to the ADN (East German Official News Agency).

BRIDGES made a visit to East Berlin where he spent two days during which time he met with an official of the East German Trade Federation. BRIDGES was reported as saying his union (ILWU) plans further contact with the East German union including a possible exchange of delegations.

The American Embassy, Prague, Czechoslovakia, advised the Department of State on February 6, 1959, that on February 5, 1959, BRIDGES visited the American Embassy at Prague. BRIDGES stated he had been in Prague since February 3, 1959, on an informatory trip to discuss trade union matters with the Czechoslovak Transport Union, a branch of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. BRIDGES indicated that Czechoslovak trade union officials had been evasive and discussed only the organizational structure of the Czechoslovak union. BRIDGES commented that he had refused an interview with a representative of the Czechoslovak Press Agency.

SF 39-30
RET/jr

~~SECRET~~

The following is a translation from the "British Embassy Press Review" of a news report which appeared in the Czechoslovak Trade Union daily "Prace" dated February 8, 1959. (U)

"U.S. Trade Unionists in Czechoslovakia" (U)

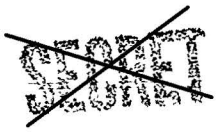
"American trade unionists Harry BRIDGES, chairman of the Pacific Union of Dock Workers, and Mr. William GLAZIER, a secretary of this Union, who came to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Union of Employees in Transport and Communications, ended their four-day visit on Saturday. (U)

"'Our trip to Czechoslovakia was extraordinarily interesting for us and gave us a number of impressions,' said HARRY BRIDGES at a meeting with journalists. 'Because the American working people are systemically under the influence of a press and radio hostile towards you, we shall have to explain many things to our members in order that they may gain a correct impression of life in Czechoslovakia. The visit to the TOS factory has convinced us, for instance, of the ridiculous propaganda on the working conditions in your factories, of the care for the working people, of the life of young people and on the function and station of the trade union organization. After visiting England, France, Belgium, Greece and Egypt we have formed the impression that you are on the best road to achieving still greater results than hitherto. We assure you that the ordinary American worker is just as opposed to war as you are. We do not want Lidice to be repeated, and that people should again die in concentration camps. For this reason we shall have to take the problem of preserving peace well in hand, because we have seen ourselves that West Germany would like to repeat the recent past.'" (U)

The "People's World," a West Coast weekly communist newspaper, dated March 7, 1959, page 5, contains an article by AL RICHMOND, Editor, concerning a press conference held by BRIDGES on March 2, 1959. The following pertinent comments attributed to BRIDGES are contained in this article:

~~SECRET~~

SF 39-30
RET/jr



"He had talked with a great variety of trade union leaders in Western and Eastern Europe--socialists (left and right), communists, social democrats, Catholics, union officials with no political affiliation--and he did not find one who defended 'free enterprise' or capitalism."

"In all the capitalist countries unemployment, the displacement of men by machines was the No. 1 problem and in none were the unions or governments successfully coping with it. In the socialist countries, on the other hand, there was no unemployment, only eagerness for more workers and more machines."

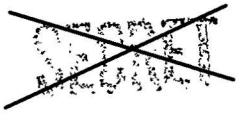
"The rulers of West Germany are 'bound for war with the atomic bomb to recapture their lost territories. The loss of a single American life for so-called German freedom would be an outrage!"

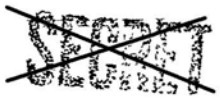
"Only the Soviet Union (and possibly the Scandanavian countries) could be compared with the United States in terms of economic conditions."

"Every trade union leader (referring to Western Europe) is dedicated to socialism--ownership of the means of production by the workers, or the people, or the government, but their program is to operate the means of production themselves for the benefit of the workers not for the profit of private capital."

"He (BRIDGES) warned the West German Government was expecting to get the atomic bomb from the United States. 'Then they'll go to town,' he added, seeking the reconquest of East Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia."

"One conclusion he did reach, he will urge his union to devote energy and money to sending workers! delegations abroad so they can learn at first hand about what is going on. He thought that would be a good idea for all unions and all workers."





The "San Francisco Examiner," dated March 3, 1959, page 8, carries an article concerning BRIDGES' press conference on March 2, 1959. This article quotes BRIDGES as stating, "Russian workers do not have the right to strike, but have no need for it. They get what they want without striking. There is no unemployment problem and fringe benefits are taken care of by law."

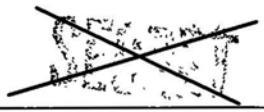
BRIDGES said the Russians planned to increase wages 40 per cent, cut working hours to 30 a week and greatly reduce living costs within five years. BRIDGES said he told officials that he thought this was a very big order and that they invited him to return in 1964 and see for himself.

In discussing the Berlin crisis, BRIDGES remarked that former Nazis hoped to obtain atomic weapons and renew their drive for world conquest.

The "San Francisco News" a San Francisco daily newspaper, in the issue dated March 2, 1959, in reporting on BRIDGES' press conference stated that he spent most of his conference dwelling on contrasts between the United States and USSR labor movements and expressed the fervant wish he could win for his union members what the Soviet Union promises its workers.

San Francisco T-6 advised on March 3, 1959, that ARCHIE BROWN told AL RICHMOND, Editor of the "People's World" that BRIDGES stated as far as relations with the Soviet Union are concerned, the Soviet Union is going to avoid war at all costs and that the Soviet Union is going to take all kinds of insults and slander and will not be provoked into war. (U)

SF T-3 advised in 1959 that ARCHIE BROWN is a current CP leader in San Francisco.



SF 39-30
RET/jr

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (WFTU)

The WFTU is cited as "part of a solar system of international communist-front organizations which have been established in recent years," according to Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953, on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 39-30

San Francisco, California
March 17, 1959

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C;
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT, 1950

The sources utilized in the report of Special Agent ROBERT E. THAU, dated and captioned as above, at San Francisco, have furnished reliable information in the past.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

(U) (S)

AGENCY lw CAI ONI
REQUEST lw CG, State
DATE RECEIVED 3-24-59
NOW FILED RLS(06)(04)
BY Jan Jman

b3
b7E

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-28-2022 BY: [redacted] b6 b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SEE REVERSE FOR CLASSIFICATION

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH

DATE: March 17, 1959

FROM : MR. S. J. PAPICH

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1) DATE 03-17-2011

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
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Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: HARRY BRIDGES
SECURITY MATTER - C

Recently [redacted] furnished the Liaison Agent voluminious information concerning the subject's travels abroad, [redacted] b3 b7D b7E

Included in the information was a reference that Bartley Crum may have been influential in arranging Bridges interviews with certain [redacted] officials. (S)

On 3-13-59, [redacted] commented to the Liaison Agent that Crum's involvement in making the arrangements for Bridges was not unusual in light of past information developed. The informant recalled that a few years ago [redacted] b3 b7D b7E

Kollek currently holds a very influential position in his Government and he continues to have a wide circle of contacts in the U.S. The informant pointed out that it was logical for Bridges to go to an individual like Crum in order to arrange [redacted] Crum undoubtedly continues to be well known to people like Kollek. (S) (U)

ACTION:

The above information is being directed to the attention of the Subversive Control Section and the Nationalities Intelligence Section.

SJP:prd (6)

~~Classified by [redacted]~~
~~Declassify on~~ b6 b7C

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Jackson
1 - Mr. Mossburg
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich

REC- 74

39-915-3488

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

MAR 23 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

67 MAR 30 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR ACTION

b6
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~SECRET~~

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 24, 1959

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Dalbey
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
LONGSHOREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION (ILWU)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Reference is made to memorandum 3-12-59 from Mr. Bland to Mr. Belmont entitled "Harry Renton Bridges, Internal Security - C, Internal Security Act of 1950; William Henry Glazier, Security Matter - C, Internal Security Act of 1950," which set forth a summary of the activities of Bridges during his recent trip abroad. Pertinent information in this memorandum was furnished the Department by Bureau letter 3-13-59.

[redacted] ~~S-1 (S)~~ (U)

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b7E

The source details numerous contacts made with labor leaders in various countries and points out that "free world trade unions were wide open to Bridges." He attributes this to union leaders either being ignorant or having an innate sympathy with Bridges' ideology and mission. [redacted] Bridges' sympathies are with communism and Soviet imperialism; further, that Bridges' drive for international port workers' solidarity is based on his hope for a partnership with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America - Independent Union (James Hoffa president), and the International Longshoremen's Association - Independent Union (William B. Bradley president). ~~S-1 (S)~~ (U)

b3
b7E

Enclosure sent 3-24-59
39-915
100-52123
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Jackson

REC- 64 39-915-3489

MAR 26 1959

EX-135

[redacted] (info.)

JAJ:baw
(6)

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62 MAR 30 1959

~~Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
10/3/86~~

~~SECRET~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE ILWU

[redacted] was quite critical of certain personnel of the State Department abroad, who he said greeted Bridges cordially and gave him assistance. ~~S-6(S)~~ (U) b3 b7E

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the Department's interest in Bridges and the ILWU, it is believed the Department should be furnished the observations [redacted] ~~S-1(S)~~ (U) b3 b7E

Source's comments regarding State Department personnel are not being furnished Department as it constitutes pure conjecture and Bureau should not be "a relay station" [redacted] in conjectural matters concerning State Department personnel. ~~S-1(S)~~ (U) b3 b7E

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached is a letter to Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, containing a summary of the observations [redacted] ~~S-1(S)~~ (U) b3 b7E

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

SEE REVERSE FOR CLASSIFICATION ACTION

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (39-915; 100-349530) DATE: 3/16/59

FROM : LEGAT, BONN (100-637; 100-638)

Classified by [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR
10/3/88

SUBJECT: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
IS-C; ISA of 1950

WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER
SM-C; ISA of 1950

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Rebulet to State Department, 12/31/58, and mylet 2/19/59.

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 3/16/59 regarding the subjects. The source agency therein is the Bundesamt fuer Verfassungsschutz (BfV - West German Office for the Protection of the Constitution), whose information was furnished under confidential classification. (U)

It is noted that the Volume VIII No. 5 issue of the "Democratic German Report" (an East Berlin English language publication) dated 2/27/59 contained an article regarding the subjects' visit to East Berlin repititious of the East German news release quoted in the enclosed memorandum. (U)

By confidential cablegram dated 2/18/59, the United States Mission in West Berlin advised the State Department, with copies for the American Embassies at London, Telaviv, Rome and Moscow, as follows: (U)

"HARRY BRIDGES AND WILLIAM GLAZIER VISITED BERLIN DGB CHAIRMAN SCHARNOWSKI FEB 17. IN PRESENCE MISSION LABOR OFFICER WHO HAD APPOINTMENT WITH SCHARNOWSKI AT SAME TIME (FOR PURPOSE WARNING SCHARNOWSKI ABOUT POSSIBLE VISIT) THEY SAID THEY FLYING TO ISRAEL FEB 18 VIA FRANKFURT AND FROM ROME BY KLM, BUT ROUTE PRIOR FRANKFURT UNCERTAIN. (U)

THEY WILL SPEND TWO DAYS IN ISRAEL, WHERE WILL BE MET BY PORT DIRECTOR IN HAIFA. WILL THEN PROCEED LONDON FOR APPOINTMENT WITH FRANK COUSINS FEB 23. (U)

BRIDGES REPORTED THEY VISITED WFTU HEADQUARTERS IN PRAGUE, THEN FLEW TO MOSCOW ON TU PLANE. IN MOSCOW SAW DEPUTY FONMIN KUZNETZOV, A FORMER SOV TRADE UNION CHIEF, KNOWN TO BRIDGES LATTER SAID FROM TIME KUZNETZOV WAS MEMBER SOV DELEGATION TO FOUNDING UNITED NATIONS SAN FRANCISCO 1945. DESPITE APPOINTMENT, SAID THEY FAILED SEE TERASOV, PRESIDENT OF SUPREME SOVIET OF RUSSIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC!! ALSO FRIEND SINCE SAN FRANCISCO 1945 AND FROM FOUNDING SESSIONS WFTU THAT YEAR. TERASOV ILL, BRIDGES SAID, APPARENTLY WITH FLU. THEY ALSO VISITED ODESSA. (U)

EX-135 REC-70

50 MAR 30 1959

20 MAR 23 1959

EXP. PROC. MAR 20 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

6 ENCLOSURES

6 - Bureau (Enc-6)
(3-San Francisco)
1 - London (Enc-1) (Sent Direct
2 - Bonn (9) GAV:tlc

SURV. CONTROL

"THEY THEN FLEW COPENHAGEN VIA BOAC, WHERE SAW ANRE BORG, TRADE UNION LEADER, AND ARRIVED IN BERLIN FEB 15. ~~S-1(S)~~ (U)

IN BERLIN, VISITED EAST GERMAN FDGB TRADE UNION HEADQUARTERS IN SOVIET SECTOR, WHERE SAW BAUMGARTNER AND OTHER UNNAMED OFFICIALS FEB 16. NEXT DAY VISITED WEST BERLIN ICFTU OFFICE, WHERE SAID THEY SAW ONLY CLERK WHO DIRECTED THEM TO SCHARNOWSKI. ~~S-1(S)~~ (U)

BRIDGES AND GLAZIER CLAIMED PURPOSE THEIR TOUR GATHER INFORMATION ON INTERNATIONAL LABOR SITUATION, PARTICULARLY DOCK WORKERS' SITUATION IN EUROPE, FOR REPORT THEY WILL MAKE TO LONGSHOREMEN UNION CONVENTION SCHEDULED FOR APRIL 1 IN SEATTLE. ~~S-1(S)~~ (U)

AFTER TWO HOURS DISCUSSION OF TRIP AND CASUAL QUESTIONS ABOUT WAGES, WORKING CONDITIONS, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC. IN WEST BERLIN, ASKED MAINLY BY GLAZIER, BRIDGES IN LAST TWO MINUTES OF VISIT ATTEMPTED PIN SCHARNOWSKI DOWN ON DGB STAND REGARDING ATOMIC ARMAMENT FOR FEDREP FORCES. SCHARNOWSKI REPLIED THAT ALTHOUGH FEDREP DGB HAD TAKEN POSITION AGAINST SUCH ARMAMENT, BERLIN DGB HAD TAKEN NO RPT NO OFFICIAL STAND ON QUESTION. BRIDGES MADE NO COMMENT, GLAZIER TOOK NOTE OF REPLY, AND THEY DEPARTED." ~~S-1(S)~~ (U)

The DGB and the FDGB, referred to in the Berlin cablegram, are identified in the enclosed memorandum. They are the West German and East German Labor Federations, respectively. ~~(S)-1(S)~~ (U)

[redacted] b3 b7E

~~S-2(S)~~ (U)

BRIDGES and GLAZIER arrived in Berlin from Copenhagen, Denmark, and Moscow about 2/15/59. In Moscow, the subjects met with Deputy Foreign Minister KUZNETSOV, whom BRIDGES had met in San Francisco in 1945. The subjects planned to leave Berlin on 2/18/59 for Haifa and subsequently to travel to London, where they reportedly had a meeting scheduled with FRANK COUSINS on 2/23/59. ~~S-2(S)~~ (U)

As the Bureau is probably aware, the State Department, on 2/19/59 in a secret airgram to all missions abroad, summarized the background of BRIDGES and suggested that United States posts abroad not receive either BRIDGES or GLAZIER socially and that official contacts be held to an absolute ~~S-1(S)~~

minimum. If official contact was unavoidable, it should be made at the lowest possible level. The airgram pointed out that experience with his present trip has shown that BRIDGES, in those instances where he has met embassy officials, has sought subsequently to exploit these meetings to convey the impression to local labor leaders of United States Government approval of his objectives. It was further suggested that local trade union leaders be alerted to BRIDGES' political orientation and to his status of isolation from the main stream of the United States labor movement. ~~S-1(S)~~ (U) b3 b7E

One copy of the enclosed memorandum has been furnished to [redacted] [redacted] the Economic Affairs Section of the American Embassy, Bonn. ~~S-2~~ (S)

RUC.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Jackson

b6
b7C

Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

March 24, 1959

Director, FBI

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION (ILWU)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Reference is made to my letter dated March 13, 1959, entitled "Harry Renton Bridges, Internal Security - C, Internal Security Act of 1950; William Henry Glazier, Security Matter - C, Internal Security Act of 1950," which set forth a summary of Bridges' activities during his recent trip abroad. ~~S-1(S)~~ (U)

[redacted] b3 b7E

[redacted] ~~S-1(S)~~ (U)

The following is a summary of his observations. ~~S-1(S)~~ (U)

From remarks and reactions of Bridges during interviews overseas, it is clear that Bridges' sympathies are with the communist movement and Soviet imperialism; further, that this attitude is undoubtedly known and approved by special agencies in Moscow. ~~S-1(S)~~ (U)

The reception afforded Bridges by the free world trade unions was due either to ignorance on the part of the free trade-union leaders or the fact that they were sympathetic, in varying degrees, with Bridges' ideology and mission. ~~S-1(S)~~ (U)

EX-135

39-915-3492
100-52123

~~Classified by [redacted]~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
10/3/88

b6
b7C

NOTE: See memo Bland to Belmont dated 3-24-59 captioned as above; JAJ:baw

JAJ:baw
(8)

MAILED 30
MAR 24 1959
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

66 APR 20 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

Bridges' drive for international port workers' solidarity is based on his hope for a full partnership with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, and the International Longshoremen's Association, both independent unions. On several occasions Bridges was critical of the leadership of the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL - CIO). It is noted that neither of the two independent unions mentioned above nor the ILWU itself is affiliated with the AFL - CIO. ~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~ (U)

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

[redacted] b6 b7C

UPI -139

(BRIDGES)

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD POSTPONED AN APPEARANCE BY LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION CHIEF HARRY BRIDGES.

A COMMITTEE SPOKESMAN SAID BRIDGES WILL APPEAR ON APRIL 21 WHEN THE COMMITTEE OPENS HEARINGS DEALING WITH PASSPORT REGULATIONS. BRIDGES WAS SCHEDULED TO APPEAR MARCH 24. HIS LAWYERS ASKED FOR A CONTINUATION.

THE COMMITTEE IS EXPECTED TO QUESTION BRIDGES ON STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM WHILE ON A RECENT EUROPEAN TRIP.

3/20--W0428P

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39-915

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b7C

39-915-A

NOT RECORDED
149 MAR 27 1959

60 MAR 30 1959

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

FOI/PA # 265,431
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. #12356
DATE 10/3/87

~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

ENCLOSURE
ENCL. ATTACHED

REC-8
REC-76

39-915-3492

b6
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10 APR 3 1959

EX-135

INT. SEC.

Int sec-chk-4-8

Int. Sec
Ch 4-17

(U)

b7D

BRIDGES SAW THE WORLD AND

The Bridges tour of Europe, the Middle East and the Far East was not a sight-seeing tour. It was a well-planned tour. From the material at hand, Bridges was operating on a very well-prepared plan and in accordance with "summit" instructions. This is confirmed by the minute and carefully prepared program laid out for him on December 30,1958 session of his office. In the memorandum "Check List of Material for Port Surveys", we find a complete blue-print for thorough-going plan of observation calling for photographs, documents, statistics, name, titles and addresses of people interviewed, evidence of government-union relations, union structure, conditions of hiring and earning, working conditions, etc. A competent and comprehensive survey by people who know the port business is of invaluable importance for military intelligence. Bridges and his travelling partner do know the port business. They conducted their survey with a preciseness and thoroughness that might well be copied by other investigators.

There are certain basic features of this trip and there are very significant lessons to be drawn therefrom.

At the outset, it is important to note the following:

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1) From the remarks and reactions of Bridges during the various interviews he had overseas, it is crystal clear that Bridges' head and heart are with the Communist movement and Soviet imperialism. This attitude is undoubtedly known and approved by special agencies in Moscow. Consequently, his mission could have no other purpose than intelligence and subversion in the service of the Kremlin.

2) The free world trade unions were wide open to Bridges and Co. This was due either to the free trade union leaders being ignorant or having inate sympathy in varying degrees with the Bridges ideology and mission.

3) The various United States embassies were in varying degrees wide open and friendly to Bridges as if he was a loyal citizen co-operating with and supporting United States government policy.

4) Bridges' projected drive for international port workers solidarity is based on a full hoped-for partnership with Hoffa and the I.L.A. which also has been expelled from the American trade union movement for corruption.

1) Bridges' Ideology and Mission:

All his reactions and remarks -- as manifested in Belgium and Hamburg especially -- show that the Bridges' attitude is a full blown Communist attitude. In Belgium, he said in a typical Khrushchev manner: "There is only one answer, eventually, Socialism."

There is also his mistrust of Germans and the opinion that they should all be exterminated reflect the current Soviet propaganda line outside of Germany. Apparently, Bridges is up todate in echoing the Moscow course.

It is interesting to note the Bridges' attitude towards the AFL-CIO, President Meany and the Mikoyan Affair. His side-sweep at Reuther to the effect that "Reuther would never make in the United States the Socialist speeches he makes in Europe" shows how carefully he has been studying the internal situation of the AFL-CIO.

In Marseilles, Bridges was unhesitant and frank. Deprecating what he thought was much "United States influence and the role of Irving Brown."

In Paris, Mr. Krasucki of the CGT staff headquarters emphasized this phase of the Marseilles situation to him.

It is most interesting and important to note that Saillant was particularly emphatic about the value of Bridges' projected trip to Cairo and Alexandria. The up-to-minute Khrushchev line was reflected by Saillant in his advising Bridges to the following effect:-- "Although the unions in Egypt are Nasser-controlled and the WFTU people are in jail, the WFTU and other European trade unions have slowly begun to establish relations with the Nasser unions. They are highly nationalist, suspicious."

Bridges reflected the typical Communist attitude in the C.G.T. headquarters in Paris. When he was told Mollet and the Socialists sold out the workers, Bridges replied: "That is their role, isn't it?"

In Czechoslovakia, Bridges again showed, in his attitude towards Cairo, that he was right up todate in reflecting the Moscow viewpoint. Apparently, they found it necessary to put on a show of expertcy in this respect, in his luncheon with George Shaw Wheder in Prague. Nor can anyone have any doubts as to the character of his mission when one considers the fact that the notes emphasized "the Velsons are still here in the Hillcrest." Velson is a Soviet espionage agent. This is supplemented by the fact that overseas, Bridges happened to meet Ella Winter and Donald Ogden Stewart.

2) World Free Trade Unions' Attitude Towards Bridges:

In every country where Bridges visited an ICFTU affiliate organization he was treated as if his organization were part of the AFL-CIO which is affiliated to the ICFTU.

That the notorious Bevanite, Michael Foote, should help him is no surprise. Bevan is a British God-send to Moscow. But that Cousins of the Transport and General Workers Union should help him and that Mr. Ted Kollek in the Israeli Foreign Office should embrace him is something else.

Bridges was treated as a "regular" by the District Secretary of the Dockers in London -- Mr. Jim O'Hare. Bridges found him so cooperative that he even raised the question of inviting him and a rank-and-file delegation to come over to the United States as his guests for three months. This, in itself, sheds considerable light on the Bridges' mission.

In the Port of Hamburg, he was greeted by good anti-Communist trade unionists. In fact, he was invited to have his union and the expelled I.L.A. join the International Transport Workers Federation. Hildebrandt of the Hamburg Dockers told Bridges he expected to be in the United States in May and June. He promised to contact Bridges at that time.

In Antwerp, the local Dock officers met him. They told him that Mr. Major was the President of their local. That he was enroute to the Congo and, therefore, could not meet him.

In Antwerp, which is an extremely vital European port, the transport workers' leaders were especially open and friendly to Bridges. For example, in commenting on the fact that Bridges had been on trial in the United States, the Belgian Baudet said:-- "We cannot understand it. We are happy to be free workers and free Belgians controlled neither by the United States nor Russia." Catering to Bridges' anti-American attitude, Baudet went on to say: "Sure, we know the Congo is over but if these people don't get their independence, they will fall into the hands of the Americans." Here, the Transport Workers' official, De Keyser, accepted the Bridges' offer for a mutual assistance pact when necessary. Baudet and De Keyser agreed to send greetings to Bridges' Local 10.

De Keyser served as Bridges' guide in Antwerp but Baudet was the ideological feeder. At one point, Baudet said to Bridges:-- "Never forget that we are Socialists and feel closer to the Communists -- despite all our differences -- than we are to the capitalists, and the Americans." And Baudet boasts that he is a protege and admirer of Becu!

Even in Paris, Bothereau of the Force Ouvriere, gave a friendly and frank reception to Comrade Bridges.

In Rome, the CGIL leader, Santi (Nenni's man on the Executive), stressed the importance of getting the dockers of the world together, especially in view of the Common Market. Secondly Bridges responded to Santi with the following remarks: "We, in the ILWU, can best use our strength and influence outside the ILWU."

In Rome, Bridges joined the CGIL officers in helping to poison two Algerians who called themselves trade unionists. They were on the way back from an African Conference they had attended in French Guinea. Here we are told that the Algerians "were thoroughly anti AFL-CIO -- and that the AFL-CIO never sent even a case of milk to the Algerians and that when the Algerians suggested sending someone to talk to the United States trade unions, they did not even get a reply."

In Athens, the General Secretary of the IICFTU affiliate -- The Greek General Confederation of Labor, Makris, went out of his way to discuss fully and frankly with Bridges the trade union situation in Greece and the Sehevenels report of the ICFTU mission on the difficulties inside the Greek Confederation of Labor.

In Copenhagen, Bridges enjoyed the company and help of Mr. Borg, the Danish member of the I.T.F. Executive Board. Mr. Borg told Bridges: "I prefer a Communist Union to a Catholic." Borg promised Bridges to support him if he applies for membership in the I.T.F. Here Borg, an anti-Communist, asked Bridges: "Are you a Communist? Communists are like lice. You must wash them off." Ignorance knows no bounds!

In Sweden, transport worker leader Koch of Stockholm met Bridges.

In West Berlin, the head of the DGB affiliate, Scharnowski met him.

In Israel, Barash, General Secretary of the Transport Workers in Tel Aviv piloted Bridges.

The way Bridges operated in the Middle East was clear proof of his being sensitive and up todate in re the latest Soviet line in the Middle East. This behavior elicited from Hermi Ibrahim (Secretary of the Egyptian Federation of Labor), the following remarks: "Look at you. You act and sound as decent Europeans. I can't believe that you are Americans. Not since I went to China have I been so uplifted by meeting you. I can't believe you are not Europeans."

Like a red thread throughout these conferences, there runs the theme that the International Transport Workers Federation is the real target of international Communism operating through Bridges and his mission. This target and this mission must be viewed in the light of the international critical situation and its military implications. Towards furthering his mission and carrying out his instructions, Bridges suggested in Moscow that some of the Czech and Soviet "unions" should apply to the I.T.F. He boasted in Moscow: "Our program is potential in regard to the dockers and teamsters and it will be opposed by the government!"

In the same spirit, Bridges told his buddies in Prague (Clain and Vohrytzek): "The problem of trade union unity is the main problem of the working class. The greatest possibility is between dockers, greater than in any other field. There is the great tradition of solidarity among these workers."

3. United States Embassies Helping Bridges:

It is shocking to note that wherever he stopped, Bridges received a helping hand in one form or another from the United States Embassies.

The most disgraceful performance was in Rome where we are told that Ambassador Zellerbach saw him and was "cordial, discussion of union movement, political situation in Italy." In Rome, he was also helped by Labor Attaché John Fuess. This character is now being considered to become the head of the European Labor Desk in the State Department. That would be an extension of evil.

In the Rome Embassy, someone by the name of Shapiro also found it patriotic and rewarding to assist Mr. Bridges.

In the United States Embassy in Athens, Mr. Bridges had a tough time because the well-informed Sam Berger had Mr. Bridges be told that he was too busy to see him. The labor attache, Dow, showed similar good sense in making himself scarce. But the Economic Section of the Embassy more than made up for the good judgment and good behavior of Berger and Dow. Some character by the name of Angelides of the Economic Section of the Embassy gave Mr. Bridges full assistance -- supplemented by coffee, a car, and trade union addresses. Buddy-to-buddy, Bridges boasted about the wonderful reception given to him by Ambassador Zellerbach in Rome.

In Beirut, Patrick O'Sheel, Second Secretary of the Embassy, went into a long discussion with Bridges and his pals.

A Mr. Smith in the United States Embassy in Prague got into a good discussion with Bridges about wage scales in Czechoslovakia.

In Moscow, Bill Turpin and George Winters, both Economic Officers of the Embassy, made themselves available to Citizen Harry.

In London, the Ambassador was away. But here Bridges had other facilities which didn't require him to bother the Embassy.

In West Berlin, Mr. Montenegro of the United States Mission, outdid himself in assisting Bridges and in promising to send him all DGB material, etc. Here is real co-existence!

4) Hoffa and the Teamsters:

In London, Cousins told Bridges that Gibbons and Hoffa impressed him. He would not expell them for what they did if they were in England, "but you can't say this about the United States." Bridges was told by Cousins that if any one protests about his having seen him then his (Cousins) reply would be: "No one can tell me whom to see."

In Hamburg, Bridges urged the continuation of the Teamsters' affiliation to the I.T.F.

In Marseilles, Bridges after attacking Irving Brown, told the audience that the Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO for proposing integration of Teamsters, Sailors and Dockers into one organization. He commented: "For running their union the way you do, the Teamsters have been investigated all over the place."

5) Conclusion

One cannot emphasize too strongly that the Bridges Mission was part of the world-wide Communist subversive operation which, in itself, is an integral part of the Soviet drive for military aggression and world conquest. The places he visited, the facilities and conditions he investigated are most important. The value of ports and harbors in the economic life and during a military conflict must not be lost sight of.

The failure of the free trade union organizations of western Europe and the various United States diplomatic missions and Embassies to be informed as to who Bridges is and what is his real mission is tragic.

Steps should be taken to prevent the recurrence of such failures.

~~CLASSIFIED~~ INFORMATION ENCLOSED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED on this enclosure
~~HEREIN~~ IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/3/85 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

39-915-3492

Mr. Simpson

REC-93

39-115-3506

May 8, 1959

[redacted]

Burbank, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/13/86 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]:

I have received your letter of April 29, 1959, with its enclosure, and the interest which prompted your communication is indeed appreciated.

As you know, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency and our activities must be conducted within the framework of existing legislation. We, of course, investigate all alleged violations of Federal statutes under our jurisdiction and present our findings to the Attorney General and/or the United States Attorneys throughout the country who determine whether the facts developed constitute violations of such statutes and warrant prosecution.

As a fact-gathering agency, we have followed a policy over the years of refraining from commenting upon matters pertaining to legislation. We, likewise, have refrained from submitting recommendations to legislative bodies concerning existing or proposed legislation. Such matters are not within the scope of my authority as Director of the FBI, but with respect to Federal legislation, are the responsibilities of the Department of Justice. I am sure you will appreciate my position in this regard.

It was indeed a pleasure to hear from you, and your kind personal remarks were most gratifying.

MAILED 25
MAY 8 - 1959
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAY 8 11 19 AM '59

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

1 - Los Angeles (enclosure)

SEE NOTE TO LOS ANGELES, PAGE TWO

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

RDS:pw (4)

MAY 18 1959

F148K

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ATTENTION: SAC, Los Angeles

Enclosed is a copy of correspondent's communication. Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning the correspondent.

Correspondent enclosed with his letter a clipping from the April 22, 1959, issue of the "Los Angeles Herald & Express" captioned "Legion in Blast At Harry Bridges." This clipping indicated that the California district of the American Legion had adopted a resolution condemning Bridges for his alleged statement before a Congressional committee that his union would support Red China in the event of hostilities and would prevent aid from reaching nations friendly to the United States.

Harry Bridges is well known to your office and is a key figure of the San Francisco Office. (Los Angeles file 39-23, Bufile 39-915)

For your information, the testimony of Bridges before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on April 21, 1959, is not yet available to the Bureau.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Correspondent, in submitting the above clipping to the Bureau, wondered if we do not have laws that will enable the FBI to lock up Bridges or have him deported, and if we do not have such laws, we certainly should have them enacted. Correspondent advised he had the pleasure of meeting the Director last season at Del Monte which he appreciated. He indicated he realizes the tremendous job the Director has and the opposition coming against the Director from so many directions. He also extended his wishes for success and hopes the Director may stay on the job for a long time. Bufiles contain no identifiable record concerning the correspondent, and the Director's Office has no record of him.

Letter on blue stationery in view of correspondent's reference to having met the Director as well as the friendly nature of his communication.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

BURBANK, CALIFORNIA

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

April 29, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-13-88 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I had the pleasure of meeting you last season at Del Monte when you were out here on your vacation and I appreciated it very much and realize the tremendous job that you have and the opposition that you have coming against you from so many directions.

I am enclosing a clipping regarding this Harry Bridges which undoubtedly you have seen a number of times but I am wondering if we do not have laws that will enable you to lock this man up or deport him out of our United States where we will never hear from him again. If we do not have these laws we certainly should have them enacted as I don't believe I ever hear a statement made by anyone that was as open and against the Constitution of the United States.

Wishing you every success and hoping that you stay on your job for a long, long time, I remain

REC-93 39-915-350

Sincerely yours,

MAY 12 1959

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Enc.

Ack.
1-LA w/enc
5-8-59
RDS:pw

ENCLOSURE

EX-102

MAY 4 1959

PERS.

'Disloyal and Treacherous,' Charge

Legion in Blast At Harry Bridges

"Totally disloyal, un-American and treacherous."

That was an American Legion resolution description today of longshoremen's leader Harry Bridges' testimony on China before the House Committee on un-American Activities in Washington, D. C., yesterday.

The Legion's California District 23 passed the resolution unanimously at a meeting last night at Post 549 headquarters, 1600 W. Century blvd.

The resolution asserted:

"Be it resolved by the delegates representing the 35 posts in District 23, American Legion, Department of California, in its regular meeting assembled April 21, 1959, that the alleged statement of Harry Bridges reported by the news services to have been made before a congressional committee today to the effect that:

"'In the event of hostilities, he, Bridges, and the longshoremen's union, which he heads, will do all within their power to assist Red China and will prevent aid from reaching nations friendly to the United States of America,'

"Be condemned as totally disloyal, un-American and treacherous to the very nation which gives him, Bridges, and the members of his union sustenance and that the Congress be urged to strengthen existing legislation or enact such legislation as may be necessary to protect the citizens of this nation against the menace such as Harry Bridges and the philosophy he bespeaks."

Joseph C. Augustine jr., resolutions committee chairman, introduced the resolution. Dean A. Belmont, district commander, presided.

Calif

Calif

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE 39-915-3506

FBI

Date: 4/24/59

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

b6
b7

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : Director, FBI (100-52123)

FROM: SAC, San Francisco (100-6258)

Communist Infiltration of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

COMINFIL, ILWU
IS-C; ISA, 1950

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950.

Remyrad 4/23/59.

District Intelligence Office, 12th Naval District

DIO, 12th ND, advised 4/24/59 that it is in receipt of confidential dispatch dated 4/24/59 from Director of Naval Intelligence, Wash., D.C., stating that the Dept. of State advised that an informal check with Japanese Embassy, Wash., D.C., disclosed that HARRY BRIDGES will not be granted visa. It is considered likely that delay in granting visas to other ILWU delegates will impede Tokyo conference. (U)

Any additional pertinent information received will be furnished promptly.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

10/3/88

3 - Bureau (AM REG)
1 - San Francisco

RET:cs
(4)

Let to aa B, 1 D
4/29/59. DWH: ijw

139-915

NOT RECORDED
117 MAY 4 1959

11 APR 27 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-52123

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - [redacted]

b6
b7C

Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

April 29, 1959

Director, FBI
39-915

ALL PACIFIC AND ASIAN DOCK WORKERS
TRADE-UNION CONFERENCE
TOKYO, JAPAN
MAY 11, 12, 13, 1959
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On April 24, 1959, the San Francisco Office of the FBI received information from local representatives of the Office of Naval Intelligence. That Office was in receipt of a dispatch from the Director of Naval Intelligence stating that the Department of State had advised that an informal check with the Japanese Embassy disclosed that Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, will not be granted a visa to attend the captioned conference. It was further reported as probable that delay in granting visas to other conference delegates of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union will impede the conference. (U)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Department has been furnished information regarding captioned conference previously. Classified "~~Confidential~~" because dispatch from Director of Naval Intelligence referred to by San Francisco as "confidential dispatch." (U)

GWH:ejp
(4)

~~Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
10/3/88~~

b6
b7C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-52193-3133

MAILED 5
APR 29 1959
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

67 MAY 7 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ACTION

b6
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: May 7, 1959

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Bishop
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: HARRY BRIDGES
SECURITY MATTER - C

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter dated 4-15-59 sent to George Meany, President, AFL/CIO, from [redacted] In his communication [redacted] refers to an article of Victor Riesel which appeared in the "New York Mirror" 4-7-59. As stated by [redacted] Riesel allegedly indicated that when Bridges was in Rome, Italy, he was given "very very VIP treatment" by the U. S. Embassy. [redacted] He expresses curiosity as to where Riesel may have received his information. ~~5-1(5)~~

DeLoach
McGuire
W.C. Sullivan

b6
b7C

For your information, the Bureau was advised by [redacted] did go out of his way to help Bridges. It is known that [redacted] has contact with [redacted]. We also know that [redacted] is well acquainted with Victor Riesel. This suggests the possibility that [redacted] may have given certain information to Riesel. 5-2(8)

b7D

ACTION:

None. For your information.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Enclosure

SJP:prd
(6)

REC-76

39-915-3507

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. J. A. Jackson
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich

ex-133

20 MAY 12 1959

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

1 ENCLOSURE

~~Classified by multiple source~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
10/3/88

SUBV CONTROL

62 MAY 19 1959

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ACTION

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont DATE: May 22, 1959

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER
SECURITY MATTER - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

The Bureau is in receipt of a "study" prepared by Office of Security, Department of State, dated 5-12-59 regarding the recent European and Middle Eastern trip of the captioned subjects. The "study" listed contacts and activities of subjects under city and country visited. The following comments appeared on page 3 under the caption "Belgium": S-1 (U)

S-1 (U)

Bridges and Glazier arrived in Brussels on January 13 and went on to Antwerp the following day. There, according to one FBI report, they were unable to see any labor leaders and toured the port area by themselves. But, according to Bridges, they saw Roger DeKeyser, president of the Belgian Transport Workers' Union, an affiliate of the ITF. The FBI also reports that according to one informant [redacted] but this is highly unlikely. (U)

b3
b7E

COMMENTS:

(1) The source of the information regarding subjects' tour of the port area in Belgium and failure to see any labor leaders was [redacted] (described by Legat, Paris, as a source who has furnished reliable information in the past). This information was furnished by Legat, Paris, in letterhead memorandum dated 2-6-59 which was disseminated to State [redacted] The source for the statement attributed by the State Department to Bridges is unknown.

b3
b6
b7D
b7E

39-915
100-349530

39-915-3511

REC-39

EX 109

25 JUN 9 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Roach
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Jackson

JAJ:baw
(6)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

67 JUN 12 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
WILLIAM HENRY GLAZIER
39-915
100-349530

(2) The "study" attributes to an FBI report information regarding Bridges seeing Omer Becu, general secretary, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. We did not furnish this information to State. A review of the main files of both Bridges and Glazier reveals that this information was not disseminated by the Bureau in any communication. [redacted] b3 b7E [redacted] Source of State's information and reason for State saying this is "unlikely" is accordingly not known. (U) ~~S-2~~ (C)

RECOMMENDATION:

Liaison discuss item 2 of the above comments with appropriate officials of State Department with particular reference to the inference that might be drawn from the information as stated in its "study." ~~S-1~~ (C) (U)

5/26/59 Discussed with [redacted] b6 b7C
Followed daily. On 6/5 handed one copy a memo 6/3 in reply to matter. It is enclosed.

CONFIDENTIAL

Tolson
b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL

6-15-59

CODE

CABLEGRAM

EX 101

TO LEGAL ATTACHE TOKYO

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (39-915) — 3514

REC 44

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES, IS DASH C. REURTEL JUNE FIFTEEN INSTANT. NORIKA SAWADA BRIDGES BORN USA. FATHER, ASAHIKO SAWADA, AND MOTHER, URA, BOTH BORN KUMAMOTO, JAPAN, AND BOTH SHOWN AS DECEASED IN MRS. BRIDGES' APPLICATION FOR PASSPORT MADE NINETEEN FIFTYSIX. IDENTITY RELATIVES IN JAPAN UNKNOWN.

BGLP:baw
(5)

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
#997838

b6
b7C

1 - 100-408709 (Noriko Sawada Bridges)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

NOTE: Subject was in Japan attending conference of dock workers. [redacted]

b3
b7E

ENC.

CY.

b6
b7C

APPROVED BY

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: [illegible]
10/3/88

RECEIVED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

62 JUN 19 1959

Sent via Cable 6-15-59 9:38 P.M. JS

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECODED COPY

Tolson
Belmont
Delloach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CLASSIFICATION ACTION

☐ **Airgram** XX **Cablegram**

DEFERRED 6-15-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, TOKYO NO. 212

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES, IS-C. [redacted]

b3
b7E

INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON NORIKO SAWADA BRIDGES REVEALS HER PARENTS ARE DECEASED. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON WIFE REVEALS WHETHER SHE HAS ANY RELATIVES RESIDING IN JAPAN. [redacted]

b3
b7E

SURAD.

~~S-4(C)~~ (U) [redacted]

b6
b7C

RECEIVED: 3:12 A.M. 6-15-59 JAL

EX 101

REC-44 39-915-3514

JUN 17 1959

b6
b7C

cc Belmont
cc Rosen

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

b6
b7C

TO : Director, FBI (39-915)

DATE: 7/7/59

FROM : Legat, Tokyo (100-71)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

SUBJECT: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
IS-C; ISA, 1950
(00 - San Francisco)

~~Classified by [redacted]~~
~~Declassify on: 10/3/88~~

b6
b7C

Enclosed are the original and four copies of a letterhead memorandum on subject reflecting a summary of his activities while in Japan from 5/10/59 to 5/16/59 attending the communist sponsored All Pacific and Asian Dock Workers Trade Union Conference in Tokyo. (u)

Mentioned in the enclosed memorandum is a confidential source [redacted] and Confidential Informant T-1, [redacted] The information furnished by [redacted] was classified ~~"Confidential."~~ (u)

RUC.

b3
b7D
b7E

4 - Bureau (Encl. 5)
2-San Francisco 39-80
RGK/mem
(5)

REC-88 39-915-3515

[redacted] (u)

EX-132

JUL 13 1959

b3
b7E

Copy to Encl. SF - 1 encl. State
by routing slip for
☑ info ☐ action
date 7-16-59
by

F163

57 JUL 17 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
July 7, 1959

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

On April 13, 1959, information classified "Secret" was received from the Office of Naval Intelligence, Yokosuka Naval Base, Japan, reflecting on December 2, 1958, HARRY BRIDGES wrote to the pro-communist All Japan Harbor Workers Union (Zen Kowan) in Japan and indicated the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) suggested that the All Pacific and Asian Dock Workers Trade Union Conference be held between April 15, 1959, and May 15, 1959. He stated the ILWU desired that invitations be sent to the headquarters of all longshoremen's unions in the Pacific area and Asia. He suggested that Japan act as sponsor and the ILWU members who have been notified (Australia, Indonesia, India, Japan and the United States) provide joint support. (S)

A confidential source abroad advised on May 11, 1959, that HARRY BRIDGES, along with WILLIAM H. CHESTER, Northern California ILWU Regional Director, and GEORGE A. PRICE, of Local 19, ILWU in Seattle, Washington, arrived in Japan on May 10, 1959, via Japan Air Lines from Honolulu, Hawaii. The source subsequently advised on May 14, 1959, the All Pacific and Asian Dock Workers Trade Union Conference was held at the City Center, Tokyo, from May 11 to May 13, 1959. This conference was attended by the above-mentioned ILWU officials, including JACK W. HALL, ILWU Regional Director from Hawaii, who arrived in Japan on May 6, 1959. Additional delegates from communist dominated and infiltrated unions from the Soviet Union, Australia, Canada, Cambodia, Indonesia and Japan attended the conference which was sponsored by seven communist infiltrated unions in Japan and supported by two other communist infiltrated unions in [redacted] (u)

b7D per DIA

On May 12, 1959, the confidential source abroad advised that HARRY BRIDGES addressed the opening day conference. The gist of his speech, which was translated into Japanese, is as follows: (u)

"It is a universally known fact that America is a wealthy country. Actually, however, the unemployed, (u)

b6
b7C

Classified by multiple sources
Declassify on: OADR
10/3/88

[redacted]

SECRET

39-915-3515

ENCLOSURE

numbering approximately five million, are unable to maintain their livelihood. They even are unable to take part-time jobs. Why is it that the laboring class people in the United States are in such a sad plight? The reasons are as follows: (u)

"Owing to the modern productivity promotion system adopted in the United States, production is expanding. Demands for manpower have rapidly decreased owing to the adoption of the automation system. America's economic interchange with the Socialist states is restricted, especially the American buyers who are unable to carry on trade with the Soviet Union and Red China, and therefore business is slack in the United States. (u)

"It is true that production has increased owing to the automation system and thereby higher profits are achieved, but the greater profits reaped by means of the mechanization system are designed to enrich the pockets of the monopolistic capitalists, as well as to use for war purposes by the American imperialists. (u)

"Most recently, I inspected the labor conditions in the twelve countries of Mideast Asia. My investigation revealed that all these countries, too, are suffering from unemployment for the same reasons as the United States. However, when I visited Czechoslovakia I was surprised to see that there were no unemployed in that socialist country. From that socialist state I learned a lesson that the problem of unemployment is solved only by means of 'complete countermeasures against unemployment.' In the Soviet Union unemployment is prohibited by law. Likewise, the people of Czechoslovakia are free from unemployment under the benevolent influence of a similar law. I met several prominent leaders of the Soviet labor unions and know that production in the Soviet Union has been greatly expanding by means of the automation system because the higher profits achieved are for the benefit of the entire population of that country, while in the United States the greater profits obtained from the mechanization system are only serving to feather the nest of the rich industrialists. (u)

"As for the unemployment countermeasures in the United States, I am of the following opinion: (u)

"To take part in the production expansion business in the United States is tantamount to participating in the State Government's armaments expansion program. So, the unemployed in the United States should not take even part-time jobs. The following are the only solution to this problem: The American Government ought to discontinue making preparations for an atomic war, but must switch all war industries over to peace industries. The State Government must encourage interchanges of laborers with various countries of the world to normalize America's trade relations with the socialist states as well as to deepen mutual understanding among all the laborers of the world. In this case, the State Government ought to include the laborers in the American colonies in Asia and Africa in its program. All profits reaped from the automation system must be divided equally between capital and labor, thereby shortening the working hours. For this purpose, all the laborers in the world must organize themselves closely and endeavor to promote the welfare of the working class people. (u)

"I regret that the Japanese Government rejected [redacted] application for a visa to enter Japan. I want to tell the Japanese Government the following facts about [redacted] In February, 1942, [redacted] protested vigorously against the State Government measure of detaining the Japanese people compulsorily. He paid a visit to the Congress of the United States and insisted that confiscating the properties of the Japanese people and detaining them compulsorily were unconstitutional. At that time, [redacted] was the only person in the United States who bravely rose up in action to protect the Japanese people in America during the war. That the Japanese Government refused a visa for [redacted] is a great insult to Americans. We can never forgive the Japanese Government for such a fault." (u)

b6 per AFOSI
b7C per AFOSI

The source advised that following BRIDGES' speech the conference passed a resolution denouncing the Japanese Government's refusal of a visa for [redacted] as a "piece of malicious discrimination and beneath the dignity of any government which has any pride in its own sovereignty." (u)

An article entitled "Bridges Attacks Japan, US," appearing in the May 14, 1959, issue of Yomiuri (newspaper) reflects:

"Harry Bridges warned Wednesday that his International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union would refuse to load ships bound for Japan unless the Japanese Government corrected within a reasonable period what he described as 'the backward and inhuman' working conditions of Japanese dockworkers, AP reported.

"'It is a public disgrace that the governments of the United States of America, Japan and Cambodia can continue to condone these conditions while pretending to accept and adhere to the minimum labor conditions provided for by ILO conventions.'

"It charged that trade union rights of workers in Cambodia and Okinawa 'are deliberately suppressed so that protection of trade union organization is denied.'

"Earlier in the day, Harry Bridges, American west coast longshoreman leader, denounced the 1951 Japanese peace treaty as a document which would make Japan 'a base for the militarists who committed the horrible crime of Pearl Harbor.'

"Bridges hailed the recent Tokyo District Court decision which declared that the presence of American forces in Japan was unconstitutional. He said he hoped an attempt to reverse it in the Supreme Court 'will fail and fail miserably.'

"Bridges and the Soviet delegate, Alexander Koetkin, president of Russia's Sea and River Union, supported a resolution calling for a ban on atomic weapons and rearmament of Japan.

"Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, said he believed at the time the Japanese peace treaty was signed that 'It not only was not in the best interests of the American people but not at all in the interests of the freedom and welfare of the people of Japan.'" b7D per AFOSI

The Office of Special Investigations (OSI), District Office 46, in a report dated June 3, 1959, classified "~~Confidential,~~" advised that [redacted] b2 (C)

b7D per AFOSI

[redacted]

[redacted] ~~3-2(c)~~ (U)

The confidential source abroad advised on May 17, 1959, that BRIDGES made a trip to Kyoto, Japan, on May 15, 1959, and returned on the same date to Tokyo. The purpose of this trip was unknown to the source. According to the source, BRIDGES departed Japan on May 16, 1959, to return to the United States. ~~(S)~~ (u)

Confidential Informant T-1 [redacted]

[redacted] ~~3-3(b)~~ (U)

b3 per FBI, DIA
b7D per FBI
b7E per FBI

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
SAN FRANCISCO	SAN FRANCISCO	8/11/59	7/16 - 7/59

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
HARRY RENTON BRIDGES	ROBERT E. THAU	lmr

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C;
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Synopsis:

REFERENCE: Report of SA ROBERT E. THAU, 3/17/59, San Francisco

- P* -

LEAD:

[redacted] b6 b7C

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Will continue to follow and report Subject's activities.

A copy of this report was furnished to INS locally in view of that agency's interest in Subject's citizenship.

SA ROBERT E. THAU observed Subject depart from his residence on 7/16/59.

b6
b7C

Approved: RDA TM

Special Agent In Charge

Do not write in spaces below

39-915-3518

REC- 36

EX. - 137

7 AUG 17 1959

Copies made:

6 Bureau (39-915) REG.
1 DIO, 12th ND, REG.
1 U.S. Coast Guard, 12th District, REG.
2 G-2, Sixth Army, REG.
1 INS, San Francisco, REG.
3 San Francisco (39-30)

53 AUG 28 1959

Copy to: RAB, CG, ONI, State [redacted] (u)

Routing slip for
Information ☐ Action
date 8-27-59
by [illegible]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBV. CONTROL

b3
b7E

14

~~SECRET~~

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

~~SECRET~~

SF 39-30
RET:LMR

SOURCES:

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-1 - [redacted]	[redacted] b7D
1st SF T-2 - [redacted] (u)	39-30-6484 b3 b7E
2nd SF T-3 - [redacted] (u)	39-30-6483 b7D
3rd SF T-4 - [redacted] (u)	39-30-6530 b7D

Confidential informants contacted re Subject with negative results are:

4th [redacted]

7/24/59	SA	[redacted] b6 b7C b7D (u)
7/21/59	SA	
7/29/59	SA	
7/24/59	SA	

A
COVER PAGE

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
5. [X] Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. [X] Subject is employed in a key facility and Coast Guard is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are Army and Navy, GR #7490
7. [X] This report is classified ~~Secret~~ because (state reason) [redacted] (T-2) (U)

b3
b7E

8. [X] Subject was not ~~re~~interviewed because (state reason) of his position as President of the ILWU, hostility to the U.S. Government and the FBI. No information ever received indicating interview would be productive.

9. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) of subject's long affiliation with the CP and subversive movement, his association with CP functionaries as set forth in SF report dated 11/15/57, and because when interviewed on TV program 8/18/57 subject stated he, as an individual, thought it would be all right for ILWU to strike in protest in the event U.S. should decide to send arms and troops to Nationalist China. Subject in contact with member of Israeli CP in 2/59. Subject received

11. [X] Subject's SI card [X] is [ ] is not tabbed Detcom.
[X] His activities [X] do [ ] do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

B
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

SF 39-30
RET:LMR

officially escorted tour of facilities in Soviet Union. Subject took Fifth Amendment when asked about his CP membership by HCUA, 4/21/59. Subject also testified that ILWU would engage in a world-wide boycott at request of foreign unions, including those behind the Iron Curtain. SF feels Subject may commit acts inimical to the United States in the event of a national emergency.

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to:
1 - DIO, 12th ND (REG)
1 - U.S. Coast Guard, 12th District (REG)
2 - G-2, Sixth Army (REG)
1 - INS, San Francisco (REG)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. THAU
Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: August 11, 1959

File Number: SF 39-30
Bureau 39-915

Title: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C;
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Synopsis: Subject resides at 1437 Willard Street, San Francisco, and continues to be employed as President of the ILWU, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. Through his employment, Subject may have access to Port of San Francisco, a Key Facility, but does not have access to restricted areas thereof. During trip abroad in early 1959, Subject stated ILWU would strike before loading arms for France to be used against Algerian rebels. While abroad in 2/59 Subject was critical of U.S. Subject met with ESTHER VILENSKA of Israeli CP. While in Tokyo, Japan, 5/59 to attend All Pacific-Asia Dockworkers Trade Union Conference, Subject criticized U.S. economic system, U.S. - Japan Peace Treaty, and presence of U.S. troops in Japan. In 4/59 Subject took Fifth Amendment when questioned by HCUA regarding his CP activities. While testifying before HCUA, Subject threatened world-wide economic boycott. Informant contacts in 7/59 negative.

ISRAEL

~~S-1(S)~~ (U) (u)

b6
b7C

- P* -

~~Classified by Multiple Source~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
~~10/3/88~~

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

Residence

On July 16, 1959, Subject was observed by a Special Agent of the FBI departing from his residence, 1437 Willard Street, San Francisco.

-1-

39-915-3518

~~SECRET~~

FOI/PA # 267,437
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 12/3/88 INITIAL [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~Sx~~ appropriate
Gov't agency.

SF 39-30
RET:LMR

Employment

SF T-1 advised on July 21, 1959 that Subject continues to be employed as President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco.

Through his employment, Subject may have access to the Port of San Francisco, a Key Facility.

Records of the Office of the Captain of the Port, U.S. Coast Guard, Pier 45½, San Francisco, as of July 24, 1959, do not indicate Subject has been issued a Port Security Card, without which he would not have access to restricted areas of the Port of San Francisco.

~~SECRET~~

II. ACTIVITIES

[redacted] b3 b7E

[redacted] ~~S-1 (S)~~ (U)

[redacted] b3 b7E

[redacted] ~~S-1 (S)~~ (U)

[redacted] b3 b7E

[redacted] ~~S-1 (S)~~ (u)

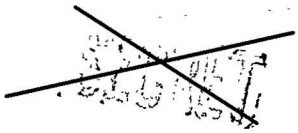
SF T-3, a confidential source abroad, advised on March 11, 1959 that in connection with Subject's trip to France, he visited leaders of the local Dockworkers Union of the General Confederation of Labor, a French communist dominated union. During this visit, BRIDGES was accompanied by interpreter [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (u) b6 b7C b7D

SF T-3 advised that [redacted] frequently visits [redacted] in connection with her work. ~~(S)~~ (u)

SF T-3 reported that Subject gave assurance that in the event of war the ILWU would give full support to dockworkers of the General Confederation of Labor. ~~(S)~~ (u)

~~SECRET~~

SF 39-30; 122-24
RET:LMR



The February 13, 1959 issue of "Trud", a Soviet Union trade union journal, published an account of an interview of Subject and quoted Subject as saying, "How good it would be for members of the American trade unions, including the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations, to visit you. They would then learn that everything heard by the workers of America about the USSR is lies and slanderous propaganda."

SF T-4, a confidential source abroad, advised on May 12, 1959 that Subject addressed the opening day session of the All Pacific-Asia Dockworkers Trade Union Conference held in Tokyo, Japan, May 11 to 13, 1959. (u)

SF T-4 furnished the following pertinent portions of Subject's address: (u)

"It is a universally known fact that America is a wealthy country. Actually, however, the unemployed, numbering approximately five million, are unable to maintain their livelihood. They even are unable to take part-time jobs. Why is it that the laboring class people in the United States are in such a sad plight? The reasons are as follows: (u)

"Owing to the modern productivity promotion system adopted in the United States, production is expanding. Demands for manpower have rapidly decreased owing to the adoption of the automation system. America's economic interchange with the Socialist states is restricted, especially the American buyers who are unable to carry on trade with the Soviet Union and Red China, and therefore business is slack in the United States. (u)

"It is true that production has increased owing to the automation system and thereby higher profits are achieved, but the greater profits reaped by means of the mechanization system are designed to enrich the pockets of the monopolistic capitalists, as well as to use for war purposes by the American imperialists. (u)

SF 39-30; 122-24
RET:LMR

"Most recently, I inspected the labor conditions in the twelve countries of Mideast Asia. My investigation revealed that all these countries, too, are suffering from unemployment for the same reasons as the United States. However, when I visited Czechoslovakia I was surprised to see that there were no unemployed in that socialist country. From that socialist state I learned a lesson that the problem of unemployment is solved only by means of 'complete countermeasures against unemployment.' In the Soviet Union unemployment is prohibited by law. Likewise, the people of Czechoslovakia are free from unemployment under the benevolent influence of a similar law. I met several prominent leaders of the Soviet labor unions and know that production in the Soviet Union has been greatly expanding by means of the automation system because the higher profits achieved are for the benefit of the entire population of that country, while in the United States the greater profits obtained from the mechanization system are only serving to feather the nest of the rich industrialists. (u)

"As for the unemployment countermeasures in the United States, I am of the following opinion: (u)

"To take part in the production expansion business in the United States is tantamount to participating in the State Government's armaments expansion program. So, the unemployed in the United States should not take even part-time jobs. The following are the only solution to this problem: The American Government ought to discontinue making preparations for an atomic war, but must switch all war industries over to peace industries. The State Government must encourage interchanges of laborers with various countries of the world to normalize America's trade relations with the socialist states as well as to deepen mutual understanding among all the laborers of the world. In this case, the State Government ought to include the laborers in the American colonies in Asia and Africa in its program. All profits reaped from the automation system must be divided equally between capital and labor, (u)

"thereby shortening the working hours. For this purpose, all the laborers in the world must organize themselves closely and endeavor to promote the welfare of the working class people." (u)

The May 14, 1959 issue of "Yomiuri", a newspaper published in Japan, carried an article entitled, "BRIDGES Attacks Japan, United States". Pertinent exerpts of this article are as follows:

"Earlier in the day, HARRY BRIDGES, American West Coast longshore leader, denounced the 1951 Japanese Peace Treaty as a document which would make Japan "a base for the militarists who committed the horrible crime of Pearl Harbor'.

"BRIDGES hailed the recent Tokyo District Court decision which declared that the presence of American forces in Japan was unconstitutional. He said he hoped an attempt to reverse it in the Supreme Court 'will fail and fail miserably'.

"BRIDGES and the Soviet delegate ALEXANDER KOETKIN, President of Russia's Sea and River Union, supported a resolution calling for a ban on atomic weapons and the rearmament of Japanese.

"BRIDGES, President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, said he believed at the time the Japanese Peace Treaty was signed that 'It not only was not in the best interests of the American people but not at all in the interests of the freedom and welfare of the people of Japan'."

"U.S. News and World Report", a weekly magazine of general circulation, dated May 4, 1959, page 6, states that when BRIDGES testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on April 21, 1959 he invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked whether he was a Communist.

BRIDGES also testified, according to this article, that members of his union would boycott cargoes at the request of foreign unions, including those behind the Iron Curtain. BRIDGES conceded that this "in a sense" could mean a world-wide economic boycott.

III. INFORMANT CONTACTS

Confidential informants who are familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the San Francisco area, including the waterfront, advised in July, 1959 that they knew of no current CP or related activity on the part of the Subject.

The CP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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b7C

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
39-30

422 Federal Office Building
Civic Center
San Francisco 2, California

August 11, 1959

RE: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C;
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Sources mentioned in the report of Special Agent ROBERT E. THAU, dated and captioned as above at San Francisco, have furnished reliable informatinn in the past.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

October 21, 1959

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

The August, 1959, "Diplomatic List," published by the United States Department of State, lists Mikhail A. Menshikov as Ambassador [redacted] of the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington, D. C. (c)

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A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned on October 20, 1959, through [redacted] that a man known to the informant as [redacted] had made arrangements for a Mr. Bridges to see [redacted] at 10:30 a.m. on October 21, 1959. ~~(c)~~ (u)

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A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed two men, one of whom closely resembled photographs of Harry Bridges, President of the International Longshoreman's and Warehouseman's Union, enter the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., at 10:30 a.m., October 21, 1959, and leave almost an hour later. ~~(c)~~ (u)

It was ascertained through the local office of the International Longshoreman's and Warehouseman's Union, 1341 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., that the President of the union, Harry Bridges, whose offices are in San Francisco, California, had been in Washington, D. C., on the afternoon of October 20, 1959, and on the morning of October 21, 1959. ~~(c)~~ (u)

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~Classified by~~ [redacted]
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
10/4/88

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

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b7C

ENCLOSURE

39-915-3521

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
201 East 69th Street
New York 21, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

October 23, 1959

Re: Vasili Vasilevitch Kuznetsov (u)

On October 23, 1959, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that an individual identifing himself as Harry Bridges, President of the Longshoremen's Union, that day was in contact with the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations, 680 Park Avenue, New York City, for the purpose of arranging an appointment with Vasili Vasilevitch Kuznetsov, with whom he claimed to be personally acquainted having purportedly met with him during the United Nations Session in San Francisco in 1945, and again in Moscow in February. Bridges also noted that he had recently met Mr. Khrushchev when the Soviet Premier visited the Dock Workers Union in San Francisco. Bridges indicated he had met with Soviet Ambassador Menshikov on Tuesday, and now especially desired a meeting with Kuznetsov at which he would ask a question which he considered important. (u)

The source informed that when Bridges was told that the matter would be brought to the attention of Kuznetsov's secretary, Kuznetsov being absent from the Delegation at that time, he indicated a willingness to meet at Kuznetsov's convenience, noting that he would be in New York until Sunday at the Prince George Hotel. (u)

Records of the United States Department of State reflect that Vasili Vasilevitch Kuznetsov is the Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Delegation to the Fourteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly. (u)

Records of the United States Department of State reflect that Mikhail Alekseevich Menshikov is the Soviet Ambassador to the United States. (u)

39-915

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Vasili Vasilevitch Kuznetsov (u)

On April 4, 1950, Harry Bridges, President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, was convicted in the United States District Court in San Francisco, California, for perjury in concealing his Communist Party affiliation while applying for United States citizenship. This conviction was subsequently reversed by the United States Supreme Court on the grounds that the Statute of Limitations had expired, thus barring prosecution.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is a loan to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

SF 39-30
RET: cmr

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Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-11 is [redacted]	[redacted]
(U) SF T-12 is [redacted] (c)	(U) [redacted] (c)
(U) SF T-13 is [redacted] (c)	(U) [redacted] (c)
(U) SF T-14 is [redacted] (c)	(U) [redacted] (c)
SF T-15 is [redacted] (c)	(U) [redacted] (c)
(S) SF T-16 is [redacted] (c)	(S) [redacted] (c)
(U) SF T-17 is [redacted] (c)	(S) [redacted] (c)
(U) SF T-18 is [redacted] (c)	(S) [redacted] (c)
(U) SF T-19 is [redacted] (c)	(S) [redacted] (c)
SF T-20 is [redacted] Los Angeles Panel Source	~~Los Angeles Panel Source~~ 39-30-6618
(U) SF T-21 is [redacted] (c)	
(U) SF T-22 is [redacted] (c)	(U) [redacted] (c)
(U) [redacted] (c)	

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

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SF 39-[illegible]
RET: cmr

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
5. [X] Careful consideration has been given to each source; concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. [X] Subject is employed in a key facility and is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are Army, Navy (GR Number 7490), Coast Guard.
7. [X] This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because (state reason) information furnished by SF T-3 through SF T-22 could reasonably result in identification of sources of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof and because report refers to key facility program which is classified confidential.

8. [X] Subject was not ~~re~~interviewed because (state reason) of his position as President of the ILWU and his hostility toward the Federal Government. No information ever received indicating interview with the Subject would be productive.

9. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) of Subject's long affiliation with the CP and subversive movement, his association with CP functionaries as set forth in San Francisco report dated 11/15/57, and because when interviewed on TV program 8/18/57, Subject stated he, as an individual, thought it would be all right for the ILWU to strike in protest in the event the United States should decide to send arms and troops to Nationalist China. [redacted]
11. [X] Subject's SI card [X] is [ ] is not tabbed Detcom.
[X] Subject's activities [X] do [ ] do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

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b7E

~~SECRET~~

SF 39-30
RET: cmr

[redacted] (S) Subject took Fifth Amendment when asked about CP membership by HCUA 4/21/59. Subject in contact with Soviet officials of UN delegation and [redacted] (C) San Francisco feels Subject may commit acts inimical to the United States in the event of a national emergency.

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b7E

~~SECRET~~

- F* -
COVER PAGE

~~SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

CONFIDENTIAL

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1) DATE 06-02-2011

Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. L'ALLIER

DATE: 5-2-60

FROM : S. J. PAPICH

1-Bland
1-Liaison
1-Papich

SUBJECT: HARRY BRIDGES
SM - C

HARRY R. BRIDGES

[redacted]

b3
b7E

[redacted] (U) 1 ~~45 2~~ (U) (c)

ACTION:

This information and enclosure are being directed to the attention of the Subversive Control Section.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SJP/nmn
(4)

Enclosure

Previously recorded Hdq. Legat, Bonn from CIC

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 08-11-2022 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

Classified by: Multiple sources
Declassify on: 10/7/88

REC-21 39-915-3533

12 MAY 4 1960

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

EX-112

5-J.A. Jackson 1262

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

67 MAY 9 1960

SECRET

SF 39-30
RET/jem

CONFIDENTIAL

SOURCES

39-30-6665

T-1 [redacted]
Office of Postmaster
San Francisco, California

T-2 [redacted]

T-3 [redacted]

T-4 [redacted] (c)

T-5 [redacted]

(U) T-6 [redacted] (c)

(U) T-7 [redacted] (c)

T-8 [redacted] (c)

T-9 [redacted] (c)

T-10 [redacted] (c)

(U) T-11 [redacted] (c)

T-12 [redacted] (c)

T-13 [redacted] (c)

[redacted] (c)

[redacted]

[redacted]

(U) [redacted] (c)

(U) [redacted] (c)

[redacted] (c)

[redacted] (c)

[redacted] (c)

(U) [redacted] (c)

[redacted] (c)

[redacted] (c)

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SECRET

~~SECRET~~

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
5. [X] Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
7. [X] This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ (U) because (state reason)
it contains information reported by T-3 through T-16 and could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

8. [X] Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) of his position as President of the ILWU and his hostility toward the Federal Government. No information has ever been received indicating Subject would be cooperative.

9. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) of Subject's long affiliation with CP and subversive movement, his association with CP functionaries as set forth in SF report 11/15/57, his statement on TV program 8/18/57 that it would be all right for the ILWU to strike in protest in event US decided to send troops and arms to Nationalist China. [redacted] took Fifth Amendment when questioned regarding CP membership by HCUA 4/21/59. [redacted] spoke at NCCPFB affair 4/22/60 [redacted] This Subject may be expected to commit [redacted] is [redacted] is not tabbed Detcom. [redacted] do [redacted] do not warrant Detcom tabbing. (U)

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5-2-(X) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - Coast Guard, 12th Dist. (REG.)
1 - DIO, 12th Naval Dist. (BY HAND)
2 - G-2, 6th Army (REG.)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. THAU — Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: AUGUST 11, 1960

Field Office File #: 39-30 — Bureau File #: 39-915

Title: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b1 per DOA

Synopsis: Subject continues to reside at 35 Kronquist Court, San Francisco, and continues to be employed as President of the ILWU, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California. Subject met with FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of SWP, and discussed union matters. Subject spoke at affair sponsored by NCCPFB 4/22/60, and spoke [redacted] Newspaper article 2/26/60 states Subject does not believe profits of production should be shared by capital and labor. Informant contacts regarding Subject in July and August, 1960 negative.

S-1(C)

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by Smith/Powell/Berg
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
10/7/88

1 - Mr. M[illegible]
1 - Mr. D[illegible]ach
1 - [redacted] b6
1 - Mr. Jackson b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, San Francisco (39-30) January 10, 1961

Director, FBI (39-915)

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted]

San Francisco, New York, and Washington Field Offices should immediately endeavor through sources to verify the above information, particularly the identities of those individuals who reportedly [redacted] Bureau should be kept advised of any additional pertinent information developed in this matter. (U)

2 - New York (Enc. 2 - WFO airtel 1-6-61 and its enc.)
2 - Washington Field [redacted] (U)

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NOTE ON YELLOW:

Bridges is a key figure of the San Francisco Office. He is president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) with headquarters in San Francisco. [redacted]

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

JAJ:mea
(11)

100 REC- 92 39-915-3530

19 JAN 11 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

51 JAN 16 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 1/6/61

Transmit the following in _____ (Type

Via AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (39-915)

FROM: SAC, WFO (39-30)

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
IS - C
ISA of 1950
(OO:SF)

b6
b7C

There are enclosed for the Bureau six copies and for SF one copy for information of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

The first confidential informant mentioned in the letterhead memo is [redacted] The second confidential informant mentioned is [redacted]

[redacted]

b7D

4- Bureau (Enc. 6) ENCLOSURE [redacted] 39-915
1- San Francisco (Enc. 1) (RM) (~~39-80~~)
2- WFO [redacted]

JAN 11 1961

RDG:jel
(7)

C - Wick

AIRTEL

52 JAN 16 1961

Copy to New York (each) by [redacted] info [redacted] action date 1-10-61 by Jeff Snow

Copy to CIA, State, [redacted] (each) by [redacted] for [redacted] info [redacted] action date 1-9-61 by Jeff Snow

b3
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

WFO 39-30

The enclosed letterhead memo is classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it indicates investigative interest

[redacted] b3 b7D b7E

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b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 6, 1961

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted]

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The "List of Employees of Diplomatic Missions," published by the United States Department of State for the month of November, 1960, lists [redacted] as an employee assigned to the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. (u)

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Records of the United States District Court, San Francisco, California, show that on May 25, 1949, Harry Bridges was indicted for criminal acts of perjury and conspiracy to conceal his Communist Party (CP) membership and thereby

39-915 — 3259

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-11-2022 BY: [redacted]

~~EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 6) DATE 10-22-2010~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ FBI

b6
b7C

Date: 2/2/61

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REG.
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (39-915)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (39-30) [redacted] b6 b7C

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
IS - C

~~Classified by SP8B/Bmy Declassify on: OADR~~ 10/7/88

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT OTHERWISE~~

ReWashington Field Office airtel 1/6/61, Bulet 1/10/61 and San Francisco airtel to Bureau 1/17/61.

(U) Former [redacted] advised via DIO 12th ND, 2/2/61, that [redacted] departed San Francisco on 1/27/61 for Yale University and took with him a large 37-page brochure covering BRIDGES' past accomplishments. It is [redacted] understanding that [redacted] travel to Yale University with the brochure is in connection with BRIDGES' name being submitted for consideration for the Lenin Peace Prize. The source does not know what connection Yale University has to do with this matter. b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

It is noted [redacted] is employed by the ILWU as an [redacted]

(U) Bulet 1/10/61 instructed that pertinent offices should immediately endeavor through available sources to verify this information and particularly the identities of those individuals who reportedly desire to propose BRIDGES' name.

C C - Wick

San Francisco will maintain close contact with Former [redacted] and promptly report any information received.

EX 101

REC-43 39-915-3546

(3) - Bureau (AM REG.)
~~2 - New Haven (AM REG.)~~
2 - New York (AM REG.)
1 - Washington Field (39-30) (AM REG.)
1 - San Francisco

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

12 FEB 4 1961

SUBV. CONTROL

63 FEB 15 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RET/af
(9)

SECRET

SF 39-30
RET/CJS

(U) 2/2/61 for the West Coast and while in San Francisco would meet with HARRY BRIDGES. (C)

(U) This information is not being set forth in the details of this report in accordance with specific instructions of the New York Office so as not to compromise [NY 694-S*]. (C)

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE NUMBER WHERE LOCATED
SF T-1 is [redacted] Office of Postmaster San Francisco, California	39-30-6708
SFTT-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
(U) SF T-3 is [redacted] (C)	
SF T-4 is [redacted]	
(U) SF T-5 is [redacted] (C)	(U) [redacted] (C)
SF T-6 is [redacted] (C)	
SF T-7 is Former [redacted] via DIO, 12th Naval District	39-30
(U) SF T-8 is [redacted]	[redacted] (C)

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Sources contacted with negative results in January and February 1961 relative to CP activity on the part of the Subject are:

Source	Date of Contact	Agent To Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
(U) [redacted]	2/2/61	SA LEO F. TULLY	[redacted] (C)
	2/2/61	SA ROBERT E. THAU	
	1/30/61	SA JOSEPH F. SMITH	
	1/31/61	SA CHESTER L. JACOBY	

~~SECRET~~

Rev.

SF 39-30
RET/CJS

~~SECRET~~

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
5. [X] Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
7. [X] This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ (U) because (state reason) it contains information reported by SF T-3 through SF T-8 and could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

8. [ ] Subject previously interviewed (dates) _____.
[X] Subject was not interviewed because (state reason) of his position as President of the ILWU and his hostility toward the Federal Government. No information has ever been received indicating Subject would be cooperative.

9. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) of Subject's long affiliation with Communist Party (CP) and subversive movement; his association with CP functionaries as set forth in San Francisco report 11/15/57; and his statement in 8/57 that it would be all right for ILWU to strike in protest in the event U.S. decided to send troops and arms to Nationalist China. [redacted] (U) [redacted] took the Fifth Amendment when questioned regarding CP membership by HCUA 4/21/59; [redacted] contacted Soviet diplomatic officials at United Nations and at Russian Embassy 1959; [redacted]
11. [X] Subject's SI card [X] is [ ] is not tabbed Detcom.
[X] Subject's activities [X] do [ ] do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

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Cover Page

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SF 39-30
RET/CJS

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Number 10 continued: (U)

[redacted] sent greetings to Marxist Youth Organization 1/1/61; and is furnishing background information concerning his own activities and policies for purpose of having his name submitted as nominee for Lenin Peace Prize 1/61. In 12/60 at union rally Subject stated that in the event of insufficient strike strength in the United States he would call on a "few pals overseas" for help. Subject may be expected to commit acts inimical to the United States in the event of a national emergency.

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California.

II. ACTIVITIES

A. Communist Party (CP)

Confidential informants who are familiar with some phases of CP activity in the San Francisco area, including the waterfront, advised in January and February 1961 that they know of no CP activity on the part of the Subject during the past six months.

B. National Organizing Committee for a Marxist Youth Organization (NOCMYO), National Organizing Committee for a Socialist Youth Organization (NOCSYO) (See Appendix Page)

(U) On December 19, 1960, SF T-3 advised that Subject would possibly be approached to address a meeting of the NOCMYO scheduled to be held in Chicago, Illinois, on December 30, 1960. (C)

SF T-4 advised on January 3, 1961, that beginning on December 30, 1960, a National Youth Conference to establish a NOCSYO was held in Chicago, Illinois. SF T-4 advised that at the session of this conference held on January 1, 1961, [redacted] read greetings from HARRY BRIDGES to those delegates present. b6 b7C

C. National Lawyers Guild (See Appendix Page)

SF T-5 advised on August 5, 1960, that on July 30, 1960, Subject attended a National Lawyers Guild convention banquet at the Jack Tar Hotel in San Francisco.

(U) D. Lenin Peace Prize (C) b3 b7D b7E

[redacted]

SF T-7 advised on February 2, 1961, that [redacted] to HARRY BRIDGES, b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) departed for Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, on January 27, 1961, taking with him a brochure containing a history of Subject's past activities. SF T-7 stated that it was his understanding [redacted] travel to Yale University was in connection with BRIDGES' name being submitted for the Lenin Peace Prize.

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E. Miscellaneous

(U) SF T-8 advised on December 8, 1960, that during the demonstrations against the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Francisco in May 1960 BRIDGES indicated to a San Francisco CP trade union leader that he, BRIDGES, did not want to be bothered by the CP trade union leader and said that all the CP was doing was making enemies.

The "Oakland Tribune", a daily newspaper published in Oakland, California, issue dated December 13, 1960, carried an article entitled "Labor Unity Urged by Bridges, Hoffa." This article concerns a public affair sponsored by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in Oakland, California, on December 12, 1960, which featured BRIDGES as one of the speakers. According to this article BRIDGES stated he believed in international solidarity and indicated that "a few pals overseas" would be helpful in the event of trouble and insufficient union strength in the United States.

(R-55)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
WASHINGTON FIELD	SAN FRANCISCO	4/5/61	1/11/61-3/24/61

TITLE OF CASE

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

Report made by [redacted]

Typed By: pjh

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~Classified by SP8B4/Kwy~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 10/7/88

REFERENCES

Report of SA WILLIAM G. SHAW dated 9/2/58, WDC, Bulet 1/10/61, SFtel 2/5/61, and WFO airtel 2/7 and 8/61.

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- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

(U) Close liaison has been maintained with [redacted] in this matter and to date all pertinent information received concerning the subject has been incorporated in this report. In the event additional pertinent information concerning the subject is received in the future, the same will be furnished to the Bureau and interested offices.

[redacted] (U)

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Approved [signature] Special Agent In Charge

Copies made:

(4) - Bureau (39-915)
3 - San Francisco (39-30) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (39-30)

Do not write in spaces below

39-915-3551 REC-6

[redacted]

APR 6 1961

EX-130

[redacted]

SFAO, State [redacted]

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REC'D - ERT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBV CONTROL

to 4/17/61
by [signature]

57 APR 18 1961

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The identities of the SAs who observed an individual resembling the subject are as follows:

10/21/59: SA JOE F. HALL (100-16597-Sub B-12504)

11/20/59: SAs [redacted] and ALTON D. WILSON (100-16597-Sub B-12642)

The pretext employed by [redacted] in determining the subject's presence in WDC on 10/20 and 21/59, was that of a college student attempting to elicit information from the subject for school work. The SAs interviewing [redacted] were RICHARD B. KELLOGG and [redacted]

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b7C

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File where located
WF T-1 is [redacted]	39-30-384 100-18536-243 100-16572-218
(U) WF T-2 is [redacted] [redacted] former deceased] (S)	Used to characterize [redacted]
WF T-3 is [redacted] [redacted] (by request)	39-30-388
WF T-4 is [redacted]	Used to characterize JEFF KIBRE
(U) WF T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted] (S)
WF T-6 is [redacted] (S) (U)	
WF T-7 is LOUIS BUDENZ	Used to characterize LINUS PAULING

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-11-2022 BY: [redacted]

~~EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 6) DATE 11-26-2010~~

b6
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Copy to:

Report of: [redacted]
Date: 4/5/61

Office: Washington, D. C.

b6
b7C

Field Office File No.: 39-30

Bureau File No.: 39-915

Title: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~Classified by S.P. Bury~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
10/7/88

Synopsis:
Subject was issued Passport 1199848 in August, 1958. A source advised the subject planned to depart for Europe in January, 1959. Subject appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on 4/21/59, and invoked the Fifth Amendment in response to questions asked of him concerning CP affiliations. Subject in WDC 2/6/61, departed for New York City. [redacted] (U) The [redacted] advised it appears that FIDEL CASTRO is attempting to align himself with the subject.

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- RUC -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

PASSPORT AND TRAVEL INFORMATION

Records of the Passport Office, United States Department of State (USDS), Washington, D. C., reviewed on August 27, 1958, by SA WILLIAM G. SHAW reflect that HARRY RENTON BRIDGES, born July 28, 1901, at Melbourne, Australia, permanent residence, San Francisco, California, was issued Passport Number 1199848 on August 8, 1958. BRIDGES' contemplated travel plans at that time were for a proposed length of stay abroad of from three to four months to visit England, France, Italy, Holland, Israel, Egypt, India and Russia for the purpose of travel and recreation and study of "longshore methods and collective bargaining."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) On February 8, 1961, this informant ascertained that BRIDGES met with JEFF KIBRE on that date and that both of them planned to visit United States Congressmen for "longshoremen's contacts." The source ascertained that both BRIDGES and KIBRE planned to travel to New York City the following day, February 9, 1961. (C)

(U) On February 20, 1961, WF T-5 learned that prior to HARRY BRIDGES' visit to KIBRE in Washington, D. C., in early February, 1961, BRIDGES had communicated with KIBRE relative to his proposed visit to New York City. At that time BRIDGES made known his views to KIBRE that he felt the current unemployment situation would do more for the cause of socialism than anything else. Further, that he believes no discussions of socialism can be held in the open because of the feeling of the people, but that his union, the ILWU, will have to maintain close contact with the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries because socialism has worked in those countries. (C)

[redacted] (C) b3 b7D b7E

(U) Information in this section, with one exception noted, was furnished by WF T-6 on the dates indicated: (C)

[redacted] (C) (U)

[redacted] b3 b7D b7E

An SA of the FBI, through means of a suitable pretext, ascertained from the Washington, D. C., Office of the ILWU, that the president of the ILWU, HARRY BRIDGES, had been in Washington, D. C., on the afternoon of October 20, 1959, and on the morning of October 21, 1959.

The August, 1959, "Diplomatic List," as published by the USDS, lists MIKHAIL A. MENSHIKOV as the Ambassador of the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), Washington, D. C. ~~(C)~~ (U)

(U) NOVEMBER 17, 18 AND 20, 1959 ~~(C)~~

By way of background information it may be noted that WF T-1, during early November, 1959, advised that the ILWU had received an invitation from the Central Committee of the USSR Maritime and River Fleet Workers Union to send a delegation to the USSR after their having learned of the warm friendly welcome given Soviet Premier NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV during his visit to San Francisco by representatives of the ILWU.

The ILWU, according to WF T-1, decided that LOUIS GOLDBLATT, [redacted] and [redacted] of the ILWU, would make up the delegation to go to the Soviet Union. USSR International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

LOUIS GOLDBLATT

LOUIS GOLDBLATT, Secretary-Treasurer of the ILWU, has been identified as a CP member in 1947 by [redacted] a former member of the CP who testified for the government in a trial involving [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

WF T-6 [redacted]

[redacted] (S)

b7D

[redacted]

WF T-6 [redacted]

On November 20, 1959, SAs of the FBI observed an individual, who closely resembled a photograph of HARRY BRIDGES, president of the ILWU, [redacted]

The "List of Employees of Diplomatic Missions," published by the USDS for September, 1959, lists [redacted] (U) [redacted] as an employee at the Embassy of the USSR.

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The "Diplomatic List," published by the USDS for October, 1959, lists [redacted] (C) Embassy of the USSR.

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

WFO 39-30

[redacted]

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(U) Up to the present time WF T-6 has not received any additional information concerning this matter.

ALLEGED CONTACT BY CUBAN OFFICIALS WITH BRIDGES

On March 25, 1960, [redacted] Alban Towers Hotel, Washington, D. C., who described himself as the [redacted] of the Cuban Federation of Labor and said [redacted] since the rise to power in Cuba of Fidel Castro, until his recent arrival in Washington, D. C., furnished information to SAs of the FBI as follows:

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He advised that it would appear the Cuban Prime Minister FIDEL CASTRO is attempting to align himself with prominent United States labor leaders, one of whom is HARRY BRIDGES, president of the ILWU. [redacted] said he based that statement on information furnished him by two separate sources.

[redacted] advised that CAMILLO CIENFUEGOS, who is now deceased and who was formerly the Head of CASTRO's Armed Forces, was, in 1955, living in exile in New York City and around that time went to San Francisco, California, where he met with HARRY BRIDGES. [redacted] did not know the reason [redacted] In the Spring of 1959, when FIDEL CASTRO made his trip to the United States, he was accompanied by CAMILLO CIENFUEGOS' [redacted]

b6
b7C

USE AS YELLOW

~~SECRET~~

- Mr. Rauch
- Mr. Jackson
- Mr. Smith

b6
b7C

SAC, New York (100-14847) June 8, 1961

Director, FBI (100-19713)

[redacted]

SECURITY MATTER - C

A confidential source abroad [redacted] has advised that Harry Bridges, leader of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has been in contact with [redacted] a leading communist in Jamaica. The source advised that [redacted] has been ill for some time and his application for a passport to travel behind the Iron Curtain for medical treatment has been refused until recently by the Jamaica Government. Bridges allegedly sent word to [redacted] that Bridges had sent a letter to the Premier of Jamaica asking for the restoration of [redacted] passport. Bridges claimed that in this letter the officers and any members of the ILWU had known [redacted] for many years of what he describes as friendship and close working relations in the trade union movement. (S) (U)

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b7C

This information is classified "Secret" and is furnished to you for intelligence purposes. If it is utilized in a report it must be completely paraphrased in order to protect the identity of this source. (S) (U)

2 - San Francisco (39-30) (Harry Bridges)
1 - 39-915

NOTE ON YELLOW: The above information contained in letter from [redacted] is classified "Secret." [redacted] is not on the SI. He is a current resident of Jamaica, British West Indies. He was formerly active in CP affairs in this country. Since deported he has been in contact with numerous individuals in this country and [redacted] has furnished information pertaining to the subject. Harry Bridges is a subject of the San Francisco Office. (S) (U)

b6
b7C

WLS:gjk
(9)

137-757
NOT RECORDED
78 JUN 8 1961

~~SECRET~~

YELLOW DUPLICATE
JUN 7 - 1961
MAILED

USE AS YELLOW

50 JUN 8 1961

~~SECRET~~

FD-305 (Rev. 1-25-60)

RET:csi
SF 39-30

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available
5. [X] Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
7. [X] This report is classified ~~Secret~~ _____ because (state reason) it contains information furnished by (U) (X) British Intelligence which that agency has classified Secret. (T-22) 1st (U)

8. [ ] Subject previously interviewed (dates) _____.
[X] Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason) of his position as President of the ILWU and his hostility toward the U.S. Government. No information has ever been received indicating subject would be cooperative.

9. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason) of subject's long affiliation with Communist Party (CP) and subversive movement; his association with CP functionaries as set forth in San Francisco report 11/15/57; and his statement in 8/57 that it would be all right for ILWU to strike in protest in the event U.S. decided to send troops and arms to Nationalist China(S) [redacted] b3 took the Fifth Amendment when questioned regarding CP membership by HCUA 4/21/59; (U) 2nd (X) contacted Soviet diplomatic officials at United Nations and b7E
11. [X] Subject's SI card [X] is [ ] is not tabbed Detcom.
[X] Subject's activities [X] do [ ] do not warrant Detcom tabbing.

RET:csi
SF 39-30

~~SECRET~~

10. (continued)

at Russian Embassy 1959. [redacted] b3 b7E sent greetings to Marxist Youth Organization 1/1/61; and is furnishing background information concerning his own activities and policies for purpose of having his name submitted as nominee for Lenin Peace Prize 1/61. In 12/60 at union rally subject stated that in the event of insufficient strike strength in the United States he would call on a "few pals overseas" for help. Subject attended and spoke at functions sponsored by FPCC and SFCCPAF in 1961. Subject believes ILWU will have to maintain close contact with Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Subject in contact with leading CP member in Jamaica. Subject may be expected to commit acts inimical to the United States in the event of a national emergency.

~~SECRET~~

RET:csi
SF 39-30

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-1 is [redacted] Office of Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.	39-30-6792
SF T-2 is Former [redacted]	
SF T-3 is [redacted]	
SF T-4 is [redacted]	
SF T-5 is [redacted]	105-9975
SF T-6 is [redacted]	
SF T-7 is [redacted]	
(U) SF T-8 is [redacted]	
SF T-9 is [redacted]	
SF T-10 is [redacted]	
(U) SF T-11 is [redacted]	
(U) SF T-12 is [redacted]	
(U) SF T-13 is [redacted]	
SF T-14 is [redacted]	
SF T-15 is [redacted] by request) San Francisco, Calif.	
SF T-16 is [redacted]	
(U) SF T-17 is [redacted]	

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RET:csi
SF 39-30

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-18 is [redacted] (by request) [redacted] Tax Office, Princeton Township Municipal Bldg. Princeton, N.J.	NK 100-45275-1A(3)
(U) SF T-19 is [redacted] (C)	Documentation of [redacted]
(U) SF T-20 is [redacted] (C)	
(U) SF T-21 is [redacted] (C)	
SF T-22 is [redacted] (C)	39-30-6794
SF T-23 is [redacted]	Documentation of [redacted]

Sources used to document BAFPCC are: [redacted]

Source used to document SFCCPAF is: (U) [redacted] (C)

Sources used to document the National Committee to Abolish the HCUA are: (U) [redacted] (C) [redacted] Los Angeles, Calif. (Conceal by request)

Informants contacted regarding subject in July 1961 with negative results are:

Informant	Date of Contact	Agent to Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
[redacted]	7/24/61	SA LEO F. TULLY	[redacted] (C)
	7/27/61	SA JOSEPH F. SMITH	
(U)	7/21/61	SA ROBERT E. THAU	
	7/19/61	SA CHESTER L. JACOBY	

SA [redacted] was in attendance at BAFPCC affair 3/11/61.

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RET:csi
SF 39-30

D. Miscellaneous

Subject's name appeared on a list maintained by JAMES IMBRIE, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, which IMBRIE indicated was a list of individuals who had consented to the use of their name by the "Ad Hoc Committee" as a supporter of a petition to the 87th Congress to eliminate the HCUA.

(Source: SF T-18, 12/30/60)

IMBRIE is a member of the National Committee to Abolish the HCUA (see appendix page).

(Source: SF T-19, 11/18/60)

(U) In January 1961 subject was of the opinion that the then current unemployment situation would do more for the cause of socialism than anything else. Subject believed that no discussion of socialism could be held in the open because of the feeling of the people. Subject also believed that the ILWU will have to maintain close contact with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries because socialism has worked in those countries. (C)

(Source: SF T-20, 2/20/61)

(U) At a CP meeting held on April 7, 1961, for the purpose of discussing arrangements for organizing a May Day affair featuring ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, National Chairwoman, CP, USA, to be held April 29, 1961, it was suggested that BRIDGES be contacted to see if he would consent to be chairman of such an affair. MICKIE LIMA, Chairman, Northern California District CP, laughed at this suggestion and said he doubted that BRIDGES would agree to be chairman because the international officers of the ILWU are a little bit irked with the CP. (C)

(Source: SF T-21, 4/10/61)

[redacted]

(Source: SF T-2. [redacted]

(U) [redacted] (C)

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SF 39-30
RET/rew

(U) NY 694-S* advised on 8/10/61, that GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, secretly conferred recently on the west coast with HARRY BRIDGES ([redacted] inv.).

(U) No confirmation of this alleged meeting has been received from San Francisco sources.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-1 [redacted] Office of Postmaster, San Francisco, California	39-30-6862
SF T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]
(U) SF T-3 [redacted]	
SF T-4 [redacted]	Documentation of [redacted]
(U) SF T-5 [redacted]	(U) [redacted]
(U) SF T-6 [redacted]	(U) [redacted]
(U) SF T-7 [redacted]	(U) [redacted]
(U) SF T-8 [redacted]	(U) [redacted]
SF T-9 [redacted]	
SF T-10 [redacted]	[redacted]
(U) SF T-11 [redacted]	(U) [redacted]

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COVER PAGE

SF 39-30
RET/rew

(U) 10. (continued)

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Soviet diplomatic officials at United Nations and at Russian Embassy 1959; [redacted] sent greetings to Marxist Youth Organization 1/1/61; and is furnishing background information concerning his own activities and policies for purpose of having his name submitted as nominee for Lenin Peace Prize 1/61. In 12/60, at union rally Subject stated that in the event of insufficient strike strength in the United States he would call on a "few pals overseas" for help. Subject attended and spoke at functions sponsored by FPCC and SFCCPAF in 1961. Subject believes ILWU will have to maintain close contact with Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Subject in contact with leading CP member in Jamaica. Subject in contact with editor of PW 9/61, sent telegram to NADR 9/61 regreting unable to attend; spoke at Cominfil First Unitarian Church 12/61. [redacted] Subject may be expected to commit acts inimical to the United States Government in the event of a national emergency.

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COVER PAGE

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-11-2022 BY: [redacted]

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~~EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 6) DATE 12-02-2010~~

Copy to: 1 - Coast Guard, 12th District (RM)
1 - DIO, 12th ND (By Hand)
2 - G-2, 6th Army (RM)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. THAU **Office:** SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Date: 2/9/62

Field Office File #: San Francisco 39-30 **Bureau File #:** 39-915

Title: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Subject resides at 35 Kronquist Court, San Francisco, and is employed as President of ILWU, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. (U) Subject in contact with editor of PW, a CP member, on 9/8, 25/61; attended PW picnic 9/4/61; sent telegram to NADR 9/61; spoke on "Peace and the Unemployment Problem" 12/8/61; received $109.45 from Bank for Foreign Trade, USSR, 10/61, for author's fee. [redacted] Subject critical of U.S. Department of State for denying him authority to travel to Cuba 11/61. Employee of Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. furnished literature to ILWU Office, Washington, D.C. for forwarding to Subject 9/61. (U) One source believes Subject honestly in favor of some form of socialism other than that offered by CP.

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- P* -

~~Unclassified by SP8 Bly Bwy Declassify on: OADR 10/11/88~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-02-2010~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

tension, but at the same time, millions of dollars were being spent on defense which provided work for thousands of people.

Subject said the capitalists do not want war but will keep the "cold war" going until it reaches the boiling point. Subject commented that we must have a peace program or we will all be annihilated and someone could make a mistake and start another war. Subject said that NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV of the Soviet Union does not want war and neither do the Russian people. No one in Europe wants war.

Subject said that interviews with the man on the street throughout Russia resulted in the general opinion of all the people interviewed that they do not want war.

Subject stated that if we do have peace another problem will present itself, namely, unemployment.

Subject commented that at the present there are five million people unemployed and one-half of these unemployed is due to automation. The "cold war" creates employment for thousands of people. Subject said that bomb shelters are a waste of money and would be useless in case of atomic war, but construction of bomb shelters would give employment to thousands and could be constructed so that they could be used for other purposes.

In reply to a question from the audience concerning his political affiliation Subject replied that he has been a Republican for years.

SF T-12, 12/13/61

[redacted] (U)

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[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

SF 39-30
RET/rew

[redacted]

SF T-9, 10/8/61 b3 b7E

Proposed Travel to Cuba by Subject in November 1961

"The Dispatcher", official publication of the ILWU, in the issue of October 6, 1961, Page 1, Column 2, carried an article entitled "Executive Board Accepts Cuba Bid." This article states that the Executive Board of the ILWU at a regular quarterly meeting ending on October 4, 1961, designated the Subject and another ILWU Executive Board member to represent the ILWU at a conference of the Cuban Federation of Labor at Havana, Cuba, November 11 - 13, 1961. The article adds that attendance of ILWU delegates to the Cuban Federation of Labor Conference is subject to U.S. Department of State approval.

"The Dispatcher" for November 10, 1961, carried an article on Page 1, Columns 2-3, entitled, "Bridges Calls Travel Ban a Scheme to Conceal Facts." This article states that the U.S. Department of State denied Subject the right to attend as fraternal delegate to the Cuban Federation of Labor Conference at Havana, Cuba, on November 11 - 13, 1961.

"BRIDGES called the denial 'an extreme and undemocratic method of continuing to prevent people from seeing the facts about Cuba with their own eyes. When we are not allowed to see first-hand, we draw our own conclusions. Our conclusion is that most of the tremendous advances made under the Castro regime are being concealed.'"

Miscellaneous b7D

(U) [redacted]

San Francisco, disclosed that the [redacted] for [redacted], shows the [redacted] in the amount of [redacted] to HARRY BRIDGES, ILWU, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, for [redacted]

[redacted]

b6
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Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] (U)

DATE: NOV 22 1961

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [redacted] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: [redacted]
SAN FRANCISCO;
IS - YU (U)

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Enclosed is a letterhead memorandum entitled [redacted]

This material was furnished [redacted] on October 8, 1961. (U)

2 - Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
5 - San Francisco [redacted]
1 - 39-30 (HARRY BRIDGES)
1 - 100-6258 (ILWU)
[redacted] (U)

39-915

DEC 13 1961

WAC:mmb
(7)

AGENCY [redacted]
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW.
HOW FORW.
BY

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0-17 SF classified memo ~~Confidential~~ (U)

Place copy of let. Encl. in 100-5212.3 (ILWU) 39-915 (Harry Bridges)

EX-116

REC- 17

[redacted] (U)

12 DEC 1 1961

J.A. Jackson
SUB ICON
(re Harry Bridges)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by
Declassify on: OADR
10/7/88

ENCLOSURE

XEROX
DEC 13 1961

64 DEC 14 1961

ENCLOSURE

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

November 29, 1961

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-11-2022 BY: [redacted]

~~EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 6) DATE 12-02-2010~~

~~Classified by SP8B4/Bmy~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
10/7/88

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~ OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

[redacted]

~~(X)~~(U)

(X)

[redacted]

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

XEROX
DEC 13 1961

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

(U) CONFIDENTIAL

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DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] (U)

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO [redacted] (U)

[redacted]
SAN FRANCISCO,
IS - YU (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosed is a letterhead memorandum entitled

[redacted]

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This material was furnished [redacted]
on October 8, 1961 (U)

2 - Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
5 - San Francisco
[redacted] (U)
1 - 39-30 (HARRY BRIDGES)
1 - 100-6258 (ILWU)

[redacted] (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-11-2022 BY: [redacted]

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 6)
DATE 12-01-2010

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FBI

Date: 2-12-62

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Transmit the following in Plain Text
(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~REGISTERED~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~

To: Director, FBI

From: Legat, Ottawa (100-328) (P)

Subject: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
IS - C

~~Classified by~~ SP8B/Bmy
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
10/11/88

Enclosed are the original and two copies [redacted]

[redacted]

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It would be appreciated if this office could be furnished any information the Bureau can supply in compliance

[redacted]

Extra copies of this airtel are enclosed for the San Francisco Office.

Innes

6 - Bureau (1 cc - Liaison Direct) (1 cc - San Francisco) (Enc. 3)
1 - Ottawa
MLI:jhc
(7)

EX 101

REC- 3

39-915-[illegible]

Legat Ottawa (Encl) 2-15-62

3 ENCLOSURE

Copy to San Francisco
by routing slip for
[✓] info [ ] action
Date 2-16-62

5 FEB 14 1962

C C - WICR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SUBV CONTROL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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b7C

1 - Mr. Jackson

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, San Francisco (39-30) April 27, 1962

REC-135

Director, FBI (39-915) - 355 6

ST-115

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

One copy of a letter from the Legal Attache, Ottawa, dated April 11, 1962, together with its enclosures are transmitted herewith for the information and attention of the San Francisco and Los Angeles Offices. You will note that the [redacted] requested up-to-date information concerning one [redacted] who no doubt is identical with [redacted] Lewis Sherman, who is probably identical with Louis Schneiderman, also known as Louis Robert Sherman; one Lewis Goldblatt, who no doubt is identical with Louis Goldblatt; and one Henry Schmidt, who no doubt is identical with Heinrich Schmidt. (U)

San Francisco Office is requested to prepare appropriate memoranda regarding [redacted] Goldblatt and Schmidt. The Los Angeles Office is requested to prepare appropriate memoranda regarding Sherman and [redacted]

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This should receive your immediate attention and appropriate memoranda submitted to the Bureau at the earliest possible date.

Enclosures - 3

2 - Los Angeles (Enclosures - 3)
1 - Ottawa (100-328)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Bridges, during February, 1962, traveled to Canada where he spoke before an ILWU convention at Vancouver, British Columbia. Bridges was accompanied by ILWU officials from the United States on this occasion, namely, [redacted] Louis Sherman, [redacted] Lewis Goldblatt and Henry Schmidt. Sherman and [redacted] are ILWU officials at Los Angeles, California, whereas [redacted] Goldblatt and

JAJ:cjc
(8)

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED PAGE TWO:

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

MAY 4 1962

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 4
APR 26 1962
COMM-FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to San Francisco
RE: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
39-915

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED:

Schmidt are officials located at San Francisco [redacted]

[redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5-82 (Rev. 4-29-57)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-11-2022 BY: [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

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~~EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 6) DATE 12-01-2010~~

C7
4123

Date: APRIL 11, 1962

To: Director, FBI (Bufile : 39-915)

Attention : _____

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa (100-328)

Title	Character
HARRY RENTON BRIDGES	IS - C
	Reference
	Bulet 2/15/62

Remarks:

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Please note paragraph 7 of enclosed [redacted] letter and advise.

Lt of Enc - 3
2 - RA Enc - 3
1 - Ottawa
4-27-62
JAJ:gc

~~ALL INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS CLASSIFIED (S) UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE~~

~~Classified by SP8B Lbuy~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
10/11/88

Dissemination

[ ] May be made as received
[X] May be made as indicated by stamp on enclosure
[ ] May not be made without further clearance with [redacted]

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures:

San Francisco

Status with this office:

[ ] RUC
[X] Pending

3 - Bureau (Encs. 5)
(1-San Francisco)
1 - Ottawa
MLI:MEG
(4)

ENCLOSURE

(U) [39- 915 3556] REC- 42

EX. - 102

~~SECRET~~

11 APR 16 1962

SUBV CONTROL

Do not write in space below

[redacted]

destination. It was reported in 1954 there was an indication in the records of the CP District 13, San Francisco, California, that one [redacted] not otherwise identified, was a member of the professional section of the CP in San Francisco. In 1954 and 1955 [redacted] was a member of the water front section of the CP, San Francisco, California.

It was reported in 1956 that [redacted] because of his status with the ILWU, would not be assigned to a water front section club of the CP.

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No information has been received indicating CP membership on the part of [redacted] subsequent to that mentioned above.

In January, 1959, [redacted] together with HARRY RENTON BRIDGES, president of the ILWU, traveled abroad for ~~three~~ two months for the announced purpose of studying longshore methods and collective bargaining. Among the countries visited by [redacted] on this tour were England, Holland, France, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Israel, Turkey, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, West Germany, East Germany and Russia.

[redacted] (U)

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In the past, [redacted] has been reported active in or affiliated with the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, California Labor School, Washington Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights, Civil Rights Congress, Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee, and the California Emergency Defense Committee, each of which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SF 39-30
RET:mhb

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	Location
SF T-1 is [redacted] Office of the Postmaster, San Francisco, California.	39-30-6916
SF T-2 is [redacted]	39-30-6916
(U) SF T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted] (C)
(U) SF T-4 is [redacted]	(C)
SF T-5 is [redacted] (C) (3rd)	39-30-6896
SF T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-7 is [redacted]	
SF T-8 is [redacted]	
(U) SF T-9 is [redacted] (C)	
(U) SF T-10 is [redacted] (C)	
(U) SF T-11 is [redacted] (C)	[redacted]
SF T-12 is [redacted] - Documentation of [redacted]	

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Confidential informants contacted regarding Subject, with negative results in July 1962, are:

Identity of Source	Date of Contact	Location
(U) [redacted]	7/25/62 7/27/62 7/25/62 7/16/62 7/23/62	[redacted] (C)

COVER PAGE

SF 39-30
RET:mhb

10. Continued:

of Subject's long affiliation with the Communist Party (CP) and subversive movement; his association with CP functionaries, as set forth in San Francisco report 11/15/57; his statement in August 1957 that it would be all right for the ILWU to strike in protest, in the event the United States decided to send troops and arms to Nationalist China. [redacted] (U)

[redacted] took the Fifth Amendment when questioned regarding CP membership by the HCUA on April 21, 1959; contacted Soviet diplomatic officials at the United Nations and the Russian Embassy 1959; [redacted] sent greetings to Marxist Youth Organization January 1961. In December 1960, at Union rally, Subject stated that in the event of insufficient strike strength in the United States he would call on a "few pals overseas" for help. Subject attended and spoke at functions sponsored by the FPCC and SFCCPAF in 1961. Subject believes the ILWU will have to maintain close contact with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Subject espoused Socialism during interview by Yugoslav Consul January 1961; received invitation from Soviet Embassy in April 1962 to attend reception for Soviet Cosmonaut. Soviet Ambassador expressed desire to meet Subject inApril 1962. Subject attended affair honoring Soviet Cosmonaut May 8, 1962. Subject said world labor must unite March 1962. In February 1962 Subject was described by PEGGY DENNIS, wife of deceased former National Chairman, CP,USA, as "pro-Chinese Communist" and "a Stalinist." In view of the foregoing, Subject may be expected to commit acts inimical to the United States in the event of a national emergency.

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(U)

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SAC, Denver ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 6, 1962

Director, FBI (100-108199)

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COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MINE,
MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS
[redacted] ET AL.
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT, 1947
(CONSPIRACY)

There are enclosed for Denver [redacted]

[redacted] All of the

[redacted]

Denver and San Francisco should review the attached material and, where appropriate, include pertinent portions in the next investigative reports regarding both the individuals and the organizations involved.

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Denver should, where appropriate, advise the proper field office of the attendance at the Convention of the delegates [redacted] (U)

Enclosures (14)

2 - San Francisco (enclosures - 2)

1 - Bufile (International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union)
1 - Bufile (Harry Bridges)

JFF:pw (18)

39-915
NOT RECORDED
170 JUN 7 1962

ENCLOSURE

53 JUN 15 1962

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

Date 5-22-62

To

[X] Director

BUFILE # 39-915

Att.

[ ] SAC

Title HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
IS-C

[ ] ASAC

(U) ReBUlet to Legat, Paris, 11-12-59, captioned "Dissemination of Security-Type Information to Foreign Agencies."

[ ] Supv.

[ ] Agent

[ ] SE

[ ] CC

[ ] Steno

[ ] Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

- [ ] Acknowledge
- [ ] Assign.....Reassign.....
- [ ] Bring file
- [ ] Call me
- [ ] Correct
- [ ] Deadline.....
- [ ] Deadline passed
- [ ] Delinquent
- [ ] Discontinue
- [ ] Expedite
- [ ] File
- [ ] For information
- [ ] Initial & return
- [ ] Leads need attention
- [ ] Open Case
- [ ] Prepare lead cards
- [ ] Prepare tickler
- [ ] Recharge serials
- [ ] Return assignment card
- [ ] Return file
- [ ] Return serials
- [ ] Search and return
- [ ] See me
- [ ] Send Serials.....
- to .....
- [ ] Submit new charge-out
- [ ] Submit report by .....
- [ ] Type
- [ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

SUBJECT CONTROL

In compliance with reBUlet, this is advise that single copies of the following memoranda sent this office by Form 0-7 dated 5-17-62, in captioned matter [redacted] LHM dated 5-2-62, at San Francisco LHM dated 5-2-62, Legat, Ottawa

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re: [redacted]

(over)

XXXX SAC

39-915

____ See reverse side

Office NOT RECORDED

13 MAY 28 1962

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

60 MAY 29 1962

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1145733-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 1
Page 211 ~ b7D;

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (39-915)

DATE: 9/11/62

FROM : SAC, WFO (39-30)

SUBJECT: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
IS-C
(OO: SF)

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 10/12/88

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies and for San Francisco two copies of a LHM incorporating information concerning the subject's presence in Washington, D. C.

Sources utilized in the LHM are as follows:

1. [redacted] (U) [redacted] (U)
2. [redacted]
3. [redacted]

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The identity of the Agent [who observed subject and JEFF KIBRE (ident from photograph)] was SA [redacted] (U) (100-16597-Sub B).

The LHM is classified "Confidential" since it reflects [redacted] and since it contains information reported by Source 1, above, which could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

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2 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - San Francisco (39-30) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - WFO
(1 - 100-12474) (JEFF KIBRE)

ENCLOSURE

OMS:eaf
(6)

CONFIDENTIAL

REC-20 39-915-3560

9 SEP 11 1962

Copy to State (1) [redacted] (1) RFO (1)
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 9/14/62
by Jay/mail

EX-116

FOI/PA # 2671437
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 10/12/88 INITIALS Bury

SUBV. CONTROL

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 11, 1952

HARRY BRIDGES

On September 5, 1952, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Harry Bridges, President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), San Francisco, California, arrived in Washington, D. C., on that date, and intended to remain in this area through September 6, 1952. This source learned that Bridges, while in Washington, D. C., planned to meet with [redacted], Washington Representative of the ILWU; with [redacted] of the Teamsters Union (International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America); and with several members of Congress. It was also learned that Bridges had an appointment at the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Washington, D. C., on September 5, 1952.

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(U)

[redacted]

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ILWU

The ILWU was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) in August, 1950, on charges of communist domination.

HARRY BRIDGES

Records of the United States District Court, San Francisco, California, show that on May 23, 1949, Harry Bridges

267,431

10/12/88

10/12/88

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 11, 1962

HARRY BRIDGES

On September 5, 1962, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Harry Bridges, President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), San Francisco, California, arrived in Washington, D. C., on that date, and intended to remain in this area through September 6, 1962. This source learned that Bridges, while in Washington, D. C., planned to meet with Jeff Kibre, Washington Representative of the ILWU; with [redacted] of the Teamsters Union (International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America); and with several members of Congress. It was also learned that Bridges had an appointment at the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Washington, D. C., on September 5, 1962.

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(U) [redacted]

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ILWU

The ILWU was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) in August, 1950, on charges of communist domination.

HARRY BRIDGES

Records of the United States District Court, San Francisco, California, show that on May 25, 1949, Harry Bridges

39-915 — 3560

10/12/88
Classified by Sp8B4 Buz
Declassify on: OADR
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

(U) the question as to why BRIDGES had refused or declined to see FLYNN while she was in San Francisco. BRIDGES, according to [redacted] stated that he had not intentionally avoided FLYNN and "if any Communist wants to come and see me, even the leadership, all they have to do is to give me a ring in San Francisco. The only thing I want is that they meet me under conditions that are open and above board." BRIDGES desired that his apology be sent to FLYNN in connection with the complaint regarding his refusal to see her. (C)

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The agent who [redacted] was SA [redacted] of the Washington Field Office. (C) (U)

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	Location
SF T-1 [redacted] Office of Postmaster San Francisco	39-30-6942
SF T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]
(U) SF T-3 [redacted] (C)	(U) [redacted] (C)
SF T-4 [redacted]	Documentation of JEFF KIBRE
SF T-5 [redacted]	39-30-6946

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Informants contacted in January 1963, with negative results are:

Identity of Source	Date Contacted
(U) [redacted] (C)	1/17/63 1/21/63 1/30/63 1/24/63

of Subject's long affiliation with the Communist Party (CP) and subversive movement; his association with CP functionaries, as set forth in San Francisco report 11/15/57; his statement in August 1957 that it would be all right for the ILWU to strike in protest, in the event the United States decided to send troops and arms to Nationalist China. [redacted] took the Fifth Amendment when questioned regarding CP membership by the HCUA on April 21, 1959. [redacted] contacted Soviet diplomatic officials at the United Nations and the Russian Embassy 1959; [redacted] sent greetings to Marxist Youth Organization January 1961. In December 1960, at Union rally, Subject stated that in the event of insufficient strike strength in the United States he would call on a "few pals overseas" for help. Subject attended and spoke at functions sponsored by the FPCC and SFCCPAF in 1961. Subject believes the ILWU will have to maintain close contact with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. [redacted] received invitation from Soviet Embassy in April 1962 to attend reception for Soviet Cosmonaut. Soviet Ambassador expressed desire to meet Subject in April 1962. Subject attended affair honoring Soviet Cosmonaut May 8, 1962. Subject said world labor must unite March 1962. In February 1962, Subject was described by PEGGY DENNIS, wife of deceased former National Chairman, CP, USA, as "pro-Chinese Communist" and "a Stalinist." [redacted] His name appeared on CCL petition urging the President to use power of his office to insure non-enforcement and repeal of Internal Security Act of 1950. In view of the foregoing, Subject may be expected to commit acts inimical to the United States in the event of a national emergency.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - USCG, 12th Dist. (RM)
1 - DIO, 12th ND (By Hand)
2 - G-2, Sixth Army (RM)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. THAU
Office: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Date: 2/8/63

Field Office File #: 39-30
Bureau File #: 39-915

Title: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Subject resides at 35 Kronquist Court, San Francisco, and is employed as President of ILWU, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco. [redacted] (X) Subject's name appeared on CCL petition urging President of U.S. to use power of his office to insure non-enforcement and repeal of ISA - 1950 "San Francisco Examiner" issue dated 10/23/62, states Subject declared he would fight for this country in any war with Russia. [redacted] "On the Beam" column in ILWU's "The Dispatcher" by Subject is critical of Russia for failure to pay United Nations' dues and special assessments.

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~~b1(c)~~ (U) 2nd

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~~Classified by Multiple Source / Bury~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
10/12/88

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

SF 39-30
RET/rew

DETAILS:

CONFIDENTIAL

I. BACKGROUND

Residence:

Subject resides at 35 Kronquist Court, San Francisco, California.

SF T-1 - 1/31/63

Employment:

Subject continues to be employed as President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California.

SF T-2 - 1/16/63

II. ACTIVITIES

[redacted] (U)

Subject was in Washington, D.C. on September 5, 1962, b3
(U) and had an appointment at the Soviet Embassy on that date. b7E

SF T-3 - 9/5/62

[redacted]

SF T-3 has identified JEFF KIBRE as the Washington, D.C. representative of the ILWU.

SF T-4 characterized KIBRE as a Communist Party (CP) member on the West Coast from 1945 to at least 1949.

On June 21, 1956, KIBRE invoked the Fifth Amendment in response to questions put to him by the Internal Security Subcommittee regarding past or present CP membership.

Committee for Constitutional Liberties (CCL):

See Appendix for CCL.

CONFIDENTIAL

SF 39-30
RET:rap

of Subject's long affiliation with the Communist Party (CP) and subversive movement; his association with CP functionaries, as set forth in San Francisco report 11/15/57; his statement in August 1957 that it would be all right for the ILWU to strike in protest, in the event the United States decided to send troops and arms to Nationalist China. [redacted] (U) took the Fifth Amendment when questioned regarding CP membership by the HCUA on 4/21/59; contacted Soviet diplomatic officials at the United Nations and the Russian Embassy 1959; [redacted] sent greetings to Marxist Youth Organization January 1961. In December 1960, at Union rally, Subject stated that in the event of insufficient strike strength in the United States he would call on a "few pals overseas" for help. Subject attended and spoke at functions sponsored by the FPCC and SFCCPAF in 1961. Subject believes the ILWU will have to maintain close contact with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. [redacted] received invitation from Soviet Embassy in April 1962 to attend reception for Soviet Cosmonaut. Soviet Ambassador expressed desire to meet Subject in April 1962. Subject attended affair honoring Soviet Cosmonaut 5/8/62. Subject said world labor must unite March 1962. In February 1962, Subject was described by PEGGY DENNIS, wife of deceased former National Chairman, CP, USA, as "pro-Chinese Communist" and "a Stalinist." [redacted] His name appeared on CCL petition urging the President to use power of his office to insure non-enforcement and repeal of Internal Security Act of 1950. Subject addressed "National Guardian" affair, 6/7/63. Subject, in March 1963, received invitation to visit Soviet Union. Two Soviet correspondents attempted to arrange meeting with Subject on 7/9/63. In view of the foregoing, Subject may be expected to commit acts inimical to the United States in the event of a national emergency.

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COVER PAGE

SF 39-30
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of Subject's long affiliation with the Communist Party (CP) and subversive movement; his association with CP functionaries, as set forth in San Francisco report 11/15/57; his statement in August, 1957 that it would be all right for the ILWU to strike in protest, in the event the United States decided to send troops and arms to Nationalist China. [redacted] took the Fifth Amendment when questioned regarding CP membership by the HCUA on 4/21/59; [redacted] contacted Soviet diplomatic officials at the United Nations and the Russian Embassy 1959. [redacted] sent greetings to Marxist Youth Organization January 1961. In December, 1960, at Union rally, subject stated that in the event of insufficient strike strength in the United States he would call on a "few pals overseas" for help. Subject attended and spoke at functions sponsored by the FPCC and SFCCPAF in 1961. Subject believes the ILWU will have to maintain close contact with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. [redacted] received invitation from Soviet Embassy in April, 1962, to attend reception for Soviet Cosmonaut. Soviet Ambassador expressed desire to meet subject in April, 1962. Subject attended affair honoring Soviet Cosmonaut 5/8/62. Subject said world labor must unite, March, 1962. In February, 1962, subject was described by PEGGY DENNIS, wife of deceased former National Chairman, CP, USA, as "pro-Chinese Communist" and "a Stalinist." [redacted] His name appeared on CCL petition urging the President to use power of his office to insure non-enforcement and repeal of Internal Security Act of 1950. Subject addressed "National Guardian" affair, 6/7/63. Subject, in March, 1963, received invitation to visit Soviet Union. Two Soviet correspondents attempted to arrange meeting with subject on 7/9/63. In November, 1963, subject conferred with GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, according to NY 694-S*. In view of the foregoing, subject may be expected to commit acts inimical to the United States in the event of a national emergency.

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COVER PAGE

RE: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

Employment: President of International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California

2. FACTORS INDICATING A PROPENSITY FOR VIOLENCE

BRIDGES was chairman of the joint strike committee which led the violent 1934 General Strike in San Francisco, California.

3. BACKGROUND DATA AND INFORMATION CONCERNING SUBJECT'S AFFILIATION WITH AND PARTICIPATION IN A SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENT

BRIDGES was the subject of deportation hearings by various Federal agencies in 1936, 1939 and 1941, all of which arose out of allegations involving Communist Party (CP) membership on the part of BRIDGES. In 1949 BRIDGES, together with two officials of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), was tried and convicted in the U.S. District Court, San Francisco, for perjury and conspiracy in connection with his 1945 application for United States citizenship wherein he denied former CP membership. This conviction was set aside by the U.S. Supreme Court based on the fact that the conviction was barred by the Statute of Limitations. In a 1955 civil denaturalization trial in the U.S. District Court, San Francisco, the judge ruled in BRIDGES' favor. Testimony at the aforementioned hearings and trials placed BRIDGES at top fraction CP meetings during the 1930s.

In recent years BRIDGES has indicated his approval for the ILWU to strike in protest in the event the United States sent troops and arms to Nationalist China (1957); [redacted] (U) [redacted] pleaded protection of the Fifth Amendment when questioned about former CP membership by the House Committee on un-American Activities (1959); contacted diplomatic officials of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., and the Soviet delegation to the United Nations in New York City (1959 - 1962); (U) and in 1962 was described as "pro-Chinese communist" and a "Stalinist" by the wife of the former National Chairman, CP, USA. In November 1963, BRIDGES was reported to have conferred with the General Secretary, CP, USA.

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Office Memorandum

CONFIDENTIAL UNITED ST

TO : Director, FBI (39-915) DATE: May 20, 1964

FROM : Legat, Rome (100-172) (P)

SUBJECT: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
IS - C;
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

ReRomelet, 11-10-59.

[redacted] ~~S-1(e)~~ (U)

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[redacted] ~~S-1(e)~~ (U)

EX-108 REC 12 39-915-3571

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Rome 100-172

8 MAY 22 1964

JCM:oc
(4)

Copy to San Francisco
by routing slip for
☑ info ☐ action
date 5-27-64
by

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INT. SEC.

74 MAY 28 1964

CONFIDENTIAL 7/7/64

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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-22107)

FROM: SAC, SFO (100-37557)(C)

[redacted] aka

(C - 6)
(OO:SF)

Classified by Spokany
Declassify on: OADR
10/12/88

[redacted]

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[redacted]

6 - Bureau
(1 - 39-915)(USDOCES)
(1 - 100-52133, CONTROL, ILRD)
4 - San Francisco (61-65)(NI)(2F)
(1 - 39-30)(USDOCES)
(1 - 100-6258)(CONTROL ILRD)
2 - SFO
(1 - 39-30)(USDOCES)

[redacted] (U)

Enclosed
(12)

AIRTEL

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39-915-

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128 JUL 16 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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64 JUL 23 1964

WFO 100-37037

(U) Washington, D. C., and WFO may be in position to furnish additional information concerning this matter.

San Francisco should include information furnished by [redacted] in their EC concerning travel classifying "confidential" [redacted] b3 b6 containing information from confidential informant or containing value which tends to reveal his identity and compromise his future effectiveness. b7C b7D b7E

WFO is checking records of Passport Office it being noted in WFO let 5/12/60 that [redacted] last obtained passport
(U) on 10/10/59 which passport would have expired.

SF 39-30
RET/mp

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
SF T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-3 is [redacted] (by request)	39-30-7016
(U) SF T-4 is CG 5324-S* (S) Documentation of [redacted]	
(U) SF T-5 is [redacted] (S)	(U) [redacted] (S)
SF T-6 is [redacted] (S)	

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Confidential informants contacted re Subject with negative results in 7/64 are as follows:

Source	Contacted	Located
	7/8/64	
(U) [redacted]	7/14/64	[redacted] (S)
	7/20/64	
	7/14/64	
	7/10/64	

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SF 39-30
RET/cmp

9.

of Subject's long affiliation with the Communist Party (CP) and subversive movement; his association with CP functionaries, as set forth in San Francisco report 11/15/57; his statement in August, 1957, that it would be all right for the ILWU to strike in protest, in the event the United States decided to send troops and arms to Nationalist China. [redacted] took the Fifth Amendment when questioned regarding CP membership by the HCUA on 4/21/59; contacted Soviet diplomatic officials at the United Nations and the Russian Embassy 1959. [redacted] sent greetings to Marxist Youth Organization January 1961. In December, 1960, at Union rally, subject stated that in the event of insufficient strike strength in the United States he would call on a "few pals overseas" for help. Subject attended and spoke at functions sponsored by the FPCC and SFCCPAF in 1961. Subject believes the ILWU will have to maintain close contact with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. [redacted] 1961; received invitation from Soviet Embassy in April, 1962, to attend reception for Soviet Cosmonaut. Soviet Ambassador expressed desire to meet subject in April, 1962. Subject attended affair honoring Soviet Cosmonaut 5/8/62. Subject said world labor must unite, March, 1962. In February, 1962, Subject was described by PEGGY DENNIS, wife of deceased former National Chairman, CP, USA, as "pro-Chinese Communist" and "a Stalinist." Subject observed departing Soviet Embassy, 9/5/62. His name appeared on CCL petition urging the President to use power of his office to insure non-enforcement and repeal of Internal Security Act of 1950. Subject addressed "National Guardian" affair, 6/7/63. Subject, in March, 1963, received invitation to visit Soviet Union. Two Soviet correspondents attempted to arrange meeting with subject on 7/9/63. In November, 1963, subject conferred with GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, according to NY 694-S*. Subject greeted Soviet tourists 11/63; was observed talking to former CP member 2/64 and in 3/64, a CP District Chairman said that from CP standpoint it is imperative that Subject remain head of ILWU. [redacted] In view of the foregoing, Subject may be expected to commit act inimical to the U.S. in the event of a national emergency.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - Coast Guard, 12th District (RM)
1 - DIO, 12th Naval District (RM)
2 - G-2, 6th Army (RM)

Report of: ROBERT E. THAU **Office:** SAN FRANCISCO
Date: August 5, 1964

Field Office File #: 39-30 **Bureau File #:** 39-915

Title: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Subject resides at 35 Kronquist Court, San Francisco, California, and is employed as President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California. In 11/63, Subject was a greeter of seventeen Soviet tourists in U.S. Subject observed with [redacted] former CP member, in Chicago, Illinois. Northwest District CP Chairman instructed that everything must be done to protect Subject's reputation from attack from two ILWU locals, and that it is imperative from CP standpoint Subject remain head of ILWU. CP official critical of Subject for not paying attention to CP views in spite of CP assistance in 1930s. [redacted] Informant contacts re Subject negative in 7/64. (U)

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In January, 1957, SF T-4 advised that [redacted] was a member of a group of key Communist Party (CP) leaders in the Parsons Section of the Illinois-Indiana CP District.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On March 24, 1964, BURT NELSON, Chairman, Northwest CP District, instructed a delegate to an ILWU caucus to be held in Wilmington, California, on March 30, 1964, that he should do everything possible to protect HARRY BRIDGES' reputation from the attack expected from Local 13 and Local 8. NELSON stated that from the CP standpoint it was imperative that BRIDGES remain head of the ILWU.

[redacted]
Port Angeles,
Washington, 5/1/64

The principle speaker at a CP sponsored May Day celebration in San Francisco, California, on May 2, 1964, was ROBERT THOMPSON of the CP National Office, who said during his speech that the Subject had called for CP support in the 1930s and is now going his own way and has paid no attention to the CP's views or wishes. In fact, the Subject has forgotten that the CP exists in the United States in spite of the fact the CP helped him years ago.

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SF T-5 - 5/7/64

[redacted]

SF T-6 - 7/6/64

III. INFORMANT CONTACTS

Confidential informants who are familiar with some phases of CP activity in the San Francisco area, including the waterfront, advised in July, 1964, that they could furnish no information concerning CP or related activity on the part of the Subject during the past six months.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, 6) DATE 12-07-2010

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] (C)

DATE: FEB 10 1965

FROM : SAC, WFO [redacted] (C)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

SUBJECT: [redacted] (C)
(OO:WFO)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE DATE 08-11-2022 BY: [redacted]

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Enclosed for the Bureau are 7 copies and for San Francisco are 2 copies of an LHM setting out information [redacted]. (C)

[redacted] furnished no additional information concerning activities of HARRY BRIDGES' while in Washington, D. C. (C)

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The enclosed LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ [redacted] and contains information from a confidential informant of continuing value. (C)

~~Classified by~~ S.P. Bury
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
10/12/88

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

4- Bureau (Enc. 7)
(1- 39-915)(BRIDGES)
(1- 100-52123)(COMINFIL)(ILWU)
2- San Francisco (RM)(Enc. 2)
(1- 39-30)(BRIDGES)
(1- 100-6258)(COMINFIL)(ILWU)
4- WFO
(1- 39-30)(BRIDGES)
(1- 100-19177)(KIBRE)
[redacted] (C)

DDR:lsr
(10)

39-915-

NOT RECORDED
FEB 11 1965

1 ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILE

FEB 17 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON ~~25~~, D. C.
February 10, 1965

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[redacted]

INTERNAL SECURITY - HU

(U) A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported the following on February 3, 1965:

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Jeff Kibre, Washington representative of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU).

[redacted]

The ILWU was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) in August, 1950, on charges of communist domination.

Records of the United States District Court, San Francisco, California, show that on May 25, 1949, Harry Bridges was indicted for criminal acts of perjury and conspiracy to conceal his Communist Party (CP) membership and thereby fraudulently obtain United States citizenship. In April, 1950, Bridges was convicted of these charges in the United States District Court at San Francisco. On September 6, 1952, the United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, upheld Bridges' conviction. Bridges appealed his case to the United States Supreme Court, and this Court reversed his conviction on the grounds that the Statute of Limitations had run. This case was closed by the decision of Federal Judge Louis Goodman, United States District Court, San Francisco, on July 29, 1955.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE
39-915-

[redacted] (S)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Jeff Kibre, appearing before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Washington, D. C., on June 21, 1956, invoked the Fifth Amendment in response to questions put to him concerning past or present membership in the CP.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of Subject's long affiliation with the Communist Party (CP) and subversive movement; his association with CP functionaries, as set forth in San Francisco report 11/15/57; his statement in August, 1957, that it would be all right for the ILWU to strike in protest, in the event the U. S. decided to send troops and arms to Nationalist China. [redacted] took the Fifth Amendment when questioned regarding CP membership by the HCUA on 4/21/59; contacted Soviet diplomatic officials at the United Nations and the Russian Embassy 1959; [redacted] sent greetings to Marxist Youth Organization January 1961. In December, 1960, at Union rally, Subject stated that in the event of insufficient strike strength in the U. S. he would call on a "few pals overseas" for help. Subject attended and spoke at functions sponsored by the FPCC and SFCCPAF in 1961. Subject believes the ILWU will have to maintain close contact with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. [redacted] received invitation from Soviet Embassy in April, 1962, to attend reception for Soviet Cosmonaut. Soviet Ambassador expressed desire to meet Subject in April, 1962. Subject attended affair honoring Soviet Cosmonaut 5/8/62. Subject said world labor must unite, March, 1962. In February, 1962, Subject was described by PEGGY DENNIS, wife of deceased former National Chairman, CP, USA, as "pro-Chinese Communist" and "a Stalinist." [redacted] His name appeared on COL petition urging the President to use power of his office to insure non-enforcement and repeal of Internal Security Act of 1950. Subject addressed "National Guardian" affair, 6/7/63. Subject, in March, 1963, received invitation to visit Soviet Union. Two Soviet correspondents attempted to arrange meeting with Subject on 7/9/63. In November, 1963, Subject conferred with GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, according to NY 694-S*. Subject greeted Soviet tourists November, 1963; was observed talking to former CP member February, 1964, and in March, 1964, a CP District Chairman said that from CP standpoint it is imperative that Subject remain head of ILWU. [redacted] Subject lectured at San Francisco School of Social Sciences November, 1964, attended "National Guardian" affair October, 1964, and in 1964 was listed as sponsor of National Committee to Abolish HCUA. In view of the foregoing, Subject may be expected to commit acts inimical to the U. S. in event of national emergency.

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~~SECRET~~

February 18, 1965

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jackson

RE: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

[redacted]

Reference is made to your memorandum dated January 26, 1965, captioned "Alfred Renton Bryant Bridges."

[redacted]

b3
b7E

Although Bridges has stated definitely that his parents were Alfred Ernest Bridges and Julia Bridges, nee Borgan, he has been very inconsistent with regard to the date and place of his birth. We have in our possession an authenticated copy of a letter from the Victoria, Australia, police which was obtained through the Department of State showing Bridges birth date as July 6, 1901, in Australia. With regard to additional birth data listed by Bridges, the following is noted:

Bridges entered the United States at the Port of San Francisco, California, on April 12, 1920.

In an application for a Certificate as an Able Seaman filed by Bridges with the Department of Commerce, Steamboat Inspection Service, Custom House, San Francisco, California, on April 21, 1920, Bridges stated under oath before Marguerite S. Bunner, Notary Public, that he was born July 23, 1899, Melbourne, Australia.

The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Office file at San Francisco, California, contains a Declaration of Intention filed by Bridges in

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REC-139
39-915 — 3577

JAJ:ssh
(5)

Original and one [redacted]

~~SECRET~~
~~ENCLOSURE~~

56 MAR 9 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RE: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

the United States District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana, July 13, 1921, under oath in which he states he was born July 28, 1899, Melbourne, Australia.

The records in the custody of [redacted] United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, disclosed that Bridges, in signing on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Ship, "Lydonia," at San Francisco, California, March 3, 1922, listed his date of birth as July 28, 1896, at Hobart, Tasmania. These same records show that when Bridges signed off the "Lydonia" at Oakland, California, October 4, 1922, he gave his date of birth as April, 1899, at Malblurne, Australia.

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Bridges was admitted to the United States Marine Hospital, San Francisco, on March 20, 1922, at which time he gave his date of birth as July 28, 1899, at Australia.

The United States INS Office, San Francisco, California, contains a preliminary form for a Petition for Naturalization made out in the handwriting of Harry Bridges dated June 15, 1928, in which Bridges advised he was born July 29, 1899, Melbourne, Australia.

There was filed with United States District Court, San Francisco Naturalization Section, in May, 1936, a statement of facts to be used in making a Declaration of Intention by Bridges, in which he set out that he was born July 28, 1900, at Melbourne, Australia.

The above comprises all of the various birth dates listed by Bridges upon entry to the United States and while seeking citizenship therein.

NOTE: [Delivered to Washington Representative [redacted] on . (U)

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~~SECRET~~

March 23, 1965

[redacted] (U)

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b7E

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jackson

(U)

RE: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

JB 2 -

Reference is made to your memorandum dated March 11, 1965, entitled "Alfred Renton Bryant Bridges."

Despite the discrepancies in the biographical data submitted by Bridges, investigation has not developed any information indicating he is other than Alfred Renton Bryant Bridges.

REC-6

EX-114

39-915-3578

9 MAR 26 1965

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(5)

Original and one [redacted] (U)

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Delivered 3/25/65 - mb

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APR 6 1965

XEROX
MAR 29 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SF 39-30
RET:kah

SECRET

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-1 is [redacted] Office of Postmaster, 7th and Mission Streets, San Francisco	39-30-7057
(U) SF T-2 is [redacted] (C)	(U) [redacted] (C)
SF T-3 is [redacted]	39-30-7057
SF T-4 is [redacted] (C)	b3 b7D b7E
(U) SF T-5 is CG 5824-S*7 (C)	Documentation of GIL GREEN
(U) SF T-6 is [redacted] (C)	
(U) SF T-7 is [redacted] (C)	(U) [redacted] (C) b3 b7D b7E
SF T-8 is [redacted]	Documentation of JEFF KIBRE

Informants contacted regarding Subject in July, 1965, with negative results, are as follows:

(U) [redacted] contacted 2/7/65, contacted 2/21/65, contacted 7/15/65, contacted 7/27/65. (C)

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SF 39-30
RET:kah

9.

of Subject's long affiliation with the Communist Party (CP) and subversive movement; his association with CP functionaries, as set forth in San Francisco report 11/15/57; his statement in August, 1957, that it would be all right for the ILWU to strike in protest, in the event the U. S. decided to send troops and arms to Nationalist China. [redacted] took the Fifth Amendment when questioned regarding CP membership by the HCUA on 4/21/59; [redacted] contacted Soviet diplomatic officials at the United Nations and the Russian Embassy 1959; [redacted] sent greetings to Marxist Youth Organization January, 1961. In December, 1960, at Union rally, Subject stated that in the event of insufficient strike strength in the U. S. he would call on a "few pals overseas" for help. Subject attended and spoke at functions sponsored by the FPCC and SFCCPAF in 1961. Subject believes the ILWU will have to maintain close contact with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. [redacted] received invitation from Soviet Embassy in April, 1962, to attend reception for Soviet Cosmonaut. Soviet Ambassador expressed desire to meet Subject in April, 1962. Subject attended affair honoring Soviet Cosmonaut 5/8/62. Subject said world labor must unite, March, 1962. In February, 1962, Subject was described by PEGGY DENNIS, wife of deceased former National Chairman, CP, USA, as "pro-Chinese Communist" and "a Stalinist". [redacted] His name appeared on CCL petition urging the President to use power of his office to insure non-enforcement and repeal of Internal Security Act of 1950. Subject addressed "National Guardian" affair, 6/7/63. Subject, in March, 1963, received invitation to visit Soviet Union. Two Soviet correspondents attempted to arrange meeting with Subject on 7/9/63. In November, 1963, Subject conferred with GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, according to NY 694-S*. Subject greeted Soviet tourists November, 1963; was observed talking to former CP member February, 1964, and in March, 1964, a CP District Chairman said that from CP standpoint it is imperative that Subject remain head of ILWU. [redacted] Subject

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(U)

SF 39-30
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~~SECRET~~

lectured at San Francisco School of Social Sciences November, 1964, attended "National Guardian" affair October, 1964, and in 1964 was listed as sponsor of National Committee to Abolish HCUA. [redacted] b3 b7E Subject met with GIL GREEN, member of CP, USA Secretariat on 1/19/65. In view of the foregoing, Subject may be expected to commit acts inimical to the U. S. in the event of a national emergency.

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SF 39-30
RET:kah

CONFIDENTIAL

B. Employment

(U) At a meeting of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) Executive Board in San Francisco in February, 1965, Subject said that in spite of the fact he will be 65 years of age this year, he intends to run for re-election as President of the ILWU. In the past, BRIDGES has talked of stepping down, but now that the Pacific Maritime Association (employers group) has a new and tough negotiator, Subject feels that he will be more difficult to deal with than his predecessor. For this reason, plus the fact that the Longshoremen's contract will terminate in 1966, BRIDGES decided to run for re-election.

SF T-2 on 3/17/65

Subject was re-elected President of the ILWU for a two year term, 1965-67.

"The Dispatcher", official publication of the ILWU, issue dated 6/11/65, page 5

Subject is employed as President of the ILWU, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California.

SF T-3 on 7/28/65

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II. ACTIVITIES

[redacted]

(U)

SF T-4 on 2/3/65

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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1 - Mr. Jackson

REC 83 (ISO 39-915 — 3582

EX-102

~~ALL~~ INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS ~~UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT~~ WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Date: January 28, 1966

To: [redacted]

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

[redacted]

Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

b3
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BY COURIER SVC.
97 JAN 28
COMM-FBI

On May 25, 1949, a federal grand jury at San Francisco, California, indicted Harry Renton Bridges for having fraudulently obtained naturalization as a United States citizen in 1945 by falsely stating that he had never been a member of the Communist Party. He was also indicted for conspiring to defraud the United States by impairing, obstructing and defeating the proper administration of its immigration laws. The case was tried in United States District Court, Northern California District, Southern Division, San Francisco, California, and on April 4, 1950, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The verdict was set aside by the United States Supreme Court on June 15, 1953, on the basis the prosecution had been barred by the Statute of Limitations.

Bridges was the respondent in a civil suit filed by the United States in which the Government sought to denaturalize Bridges. The Government contended that Bridges' naturalization in 1945 was illegally procured because at that time or during the preceding 10 years Bridges was a member of the Communist Party and concealed this fact at the time of his naturalization. Trial was held in United States District Court, Northern California District, Southern Division, San Francisco, California, and on July 29, 1955, trial judge Louis E. Goodman handed down a decision in favor of Bridges.

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1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (~~routed through for review~~)
JAJ:sdh
(5)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted] (X) b3 b7E

James Kendall, testifying at a public session of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in San Francisco, California, on December 5, 1953, stated that he attended secret Communist Party meetings in San Francisco, California, in August, 1946, and that Bridges was in attendance at these meetings.

In June, 1954, the HCUA conducted a hearing in Seattle, Washington, concerning communist activities in the Pacific Northwest area. Page 5986 of the transcript of these hearings captioned "Investigation of Communist Activities in the Pacific Northwest area," Part 1, reveals that Howard Costigan, a self-admitted Communist Party member, testified he attended Communist Party meetings with Bridges in 1937 or 1938.

On January 3, 1959, Bridges, accompanied by [redacted] left New York City by air for an extended trip to Europe and the Near East. b6 b7C

The "San Francisco Call-Bulletin," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco, California, carried an article in its issue of February 15, 1959, entitled "Bridges Finds Russ Unions Democratic." The article quoted Bridges as saying "I have studied the activities of the Russian All Union Central Council of Trade-Unions and have come to the conclusion that the organization and system of elections in Soviet trade-unions are democratic. In this respect, Soviet trade-unions are more democratic than many American unions."

Agnes Bridges, nee Brown, former wife of Bridges, testified before the Joint Legislative Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in the State of Washington on February 5, 1948, at which time she stated that while married to Bridges, Communist Party meetings were held in their home in San Francisco, California, during the 1930's. She testified that Bridges possessed a Communist Party card under the name of Harry Dorgan, adding that Dorgan was the maiden name of Bridges' mother.

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] (U) b3 b7E

Bridges appeared before the HCUA in public session at Washington, D.C., on April 21, 1959, at which time he invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked whether or not he had ever been a member of the Communist Party under the name of Harry Dorgan. During this same hearing Bridges stated that in the event of war between Formosa and Red China he would do all he could as head of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union to keep the United States from helping Chiang Kai-shek.

"U. S. News and World Report," a weekly magazine of general circulation, dated May 4, 1959, stated that during Bridges' appearance before the HCUA on April 21, 1959, he made the statement that members of his union would boycott cargoes at the request of foreign unions, including those behind the Iron Curtain. Bridges conceded that this in a sense could mean a world-wide economic boycott.

Sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past, advise that Bridges continues to be very pro-Soviet in his statements and support.

NOTE:

Subject is Key Figure for San Francisco Office.

[redacted] b3 b7E

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

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DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

[redacted] (U)

URGENT 1-24-66

TO DIRECTOR

[redacted]

YOUR REFERENCE 39-915.

[redacted]

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RECEIVED [redacted] 44 AM MAL

REC-83 39-915-3582

18 FEB 2 1966

X-102

~~Classified by S.P. Buy~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
10/12/88

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

[redacted]

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~~3RD CC: [illegible]~~

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

b6
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] (U) 4/15/66

FROM: SAC, [redacted] (C) (U)

[redacted]
IS - RU
(00:WFO) (U)

(U) The "Diplomatic List," published by the United States Department of State (USDS), dated February, 1966, lists [redacted] as [redacted], Hungarian Legation. (U)

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[redacted] (U)

[redacted]

7 - Bureau
(1 - 39-915) (BRIDGES)
(1 - 100-6537) (GOLDBLATT)
(1 - 100-52123) (COMINFIL) (ILWU)
(1 - 100-47929) (KIBRE)
3 - Los Angeles (105-16224) (RM)
(1 - 105-) [redacted]
(U) 8 - San Francisco (105-15575) (RM)
(1 - 39-30) (BRIDGES)
(1 - 100-649) (GOLDBLATT)
(1 - 100-6258) (COMINFIL) ILWU)
(1 - 100-10114) (KIBRE)
(1 - 105-) [redacted]
(1 - 105-)
4 - WFO
(1 - 39-30) (BRIDGES)
(1 - 100-8195) (GOLDBLATT)
(1 - 100-12474) (KIBRE)

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39-915

NOT RECORDED
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DDR:mbb
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[redacted] ~~(C)~~ (U)

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CONFIDENTIAL

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[redacted]

Los Angeles and San Francisco should submit pertinent information received from established sources concerning subject's contacts in form suitable for dissemination and classify "Confidential" (U)

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

SF 39-30
LFT/sms

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Identity of Source	File Where Located
(U) SF T-2 is [redacted] (c)	NY 100-7518-1A-2892
(U) SF T-3 is [redacted] (c)	(U) [redacted] (c)
SF T-4 is [redacted] (c)	

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The following informants were contacted on the dates indicated with negative results regarding any CP activity on the part of BRIDGES during the past year:

(U) [redacted]	8/2/66	[redacted] (c)
(U) [redacted]	8/1/66	[redacted] (c)
(U) [redacted]	7/25/66	[redacted] (c)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - Coast Guard, 12th District (RM)
2 - G-2, Sixth Army (RM)
1 - NISO (RM)
1 - Secret Service, San Francisco (CLASSES 3 & 5C)(RM)

Report of: SA LEO F. TULLY **Office:** SAN FRANCISCO

Date: AUGUST 15, 1966

Field Office File #: 39-30 **Bureau File #:** 39-915

Title: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

BRIDGES continues to reside at 35 Kronquist Court, San Francisco, California, and is employed as President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California. BRIDGES in Jan., 1966, listed as a sponsor of a dinner in tribute to RICHARD MORFORD, Executive Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated. BRIDGES annoyed with ARCHIE BROWN, a member of the CP of San Francisco, at an ILWU Local 10 Executive Board meeting in January, 1966. [redacted] b3 b7E (U) attacked United States foreign policy before San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce in April, 1966. BRIDGES in June, 1966, praised DE GAULLE's visit to the Soviet Union.

- P* -

DETAILS:

SF 39-30
LFT/sms

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

I. BACKGROUND DATA

CONFIDENTIAL

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

BRIDGES continues to reside at 35 Kronquist Court, San Francisco, California, and is employed as President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California.

SF T-1, 7/27/66

II. ACTIVITIES

On January 26, 1966, an announcement listed HARRY BRIDGES among others as a sponsor of a tribute in the form of a dinner to RICHARD MORFORD on this date in the Grand Ballroom, Hotel Astor, Broadway and 44th Streets, New York City, New York. This tribute to MORFORD was for twenty years of devoted service as Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated (NCASF).

SF T-2, 1/26/66

The NCASF has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(U) On January 26, 1966, at an ILWU, Local 10, Executive Board meeting, ARCHIE BROWN, a member of the Communist Party (CP) in San Francisco, was talking on the ILWU and Pacific Maritime Association (PMA) matters that come before an arbitrator when BRIDGES suddenly stood up and told ARCHIE BROWN to "sit down and shut up. You have messed up things around here already."

SF T-3, 2/1/66

The Diplomatic List," published by the United States Department of State (USDS), dated February, 1966, listed [redacted] Hungarian Legation. [redacted] b3 b6 b7C b7E

SF T-4, 4/14/66

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

7/26/67

airtel

1 - Mr. J.A. Jackson

To: SAC, San Francisco (39-30)

From: Director, FBI (39-915)

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES
IS - C

The Bureau is in receipt of an inquiry dated July 20, 1967, [redacted] concerning Bridges reported or contemplated travel to Australia during September, 1967. You should immediately alert your sources and informants to develop all pertinent information regarding the contemplated travel of Bridges, the results of which should be submitted in letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. (U)

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JAJ:skr
(4)

ST-104

39-915-3587

REC 27

19 JUL 26 1967

MAILED 19
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51 AUG 1 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. J. A. Jackson

July 26, 1967

HARRY RENTON BRIDGES

(U) Reference is made to your inquiry of July 20, 1967, requesting information concerning the reported travel of Bridges to Australia during September, 1967, as well as any additional pertinent subversive information.

(U) Additional inquiry is being made with regard to Bridges reported travel to Australia, the results of which will be promptly submitted to you upon receipt.

The "San Francisco Chronicle," a morning newspaper at San Francisco, California, in its issue of April 29, 1966, stated that Bridges, speaking before the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce on April 28, 1966, attacked the United States foreign policy particularly as it regards Vietnam. Bridges warned that the Vietnam war or Vietnam conflict cannot be won by the United States and complained of United States policy which opposed "all revolutions, whether the people want them or not."

Sources who have furnished reliable information in the past advised that Bridges continues to be pro-Soviet in his statements.

[redacted]

JAJ:skr/plk
(6)

EX-113

JUL 27 1967

NOTE: Subject is a Key Figure of the San Francisco Office. [redacted] requested any additional information subsequent to that furnished it by letter dated January 28, 1966, as well as any information confirming Bridges reported travel to Australia in September, 1967. (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AUG 1 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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b7C

FBI

Date: 8/1/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

(1) cc. LHM [redacted] By LIAISON (2) b3 b7E

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (39-915)
(100-363184) (1) cc. LHM. RAO, State, C.I.A. By RS - For Info

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (39-30) 8-3-67
(100-30239)

SUBJECT: HARRY RENTON BRIDGES - P* -
IS - C

JAMES RICHARD HERMAN - P* -
SM - C

ReBuairtel 7/26/67 captioned "HARRY RENTON BRIDGES IS - C."

Enclosed herewith are eight (8) copies of LHM regarding contemplated trip by HARRY BRIDGES and [redacted] to Australia in September, 1967.

One (1) copy of this LHM is being furnished to the Navy, locally.

First source utilized is [redacted] second source is [redacted]. b6 b7C b7D

LHM is classified "Confidential" in view of information furnished by informants of continuing value, the disclosure of which might affect their future effectiveness.

REC 29 39-915 3590

[redacted] is on the Reserve Index - B.

16 AUG 3 1967

A check at U.S. Department of State, Passport Records Section, San Francisco, as of 8/1/67 was negative as to any passport applications by BRIDGES or [redacted].

Any additional pertinent information received in connection with this matter will be promptly furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination.

ENCLOSURE
(8) - Bureau (Enc. 8) (AM) (RM)
3 - San Francisco (1 - 39-30) (1 - 100-30239)

b3 b7D b7E

Approved: [redacted] M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 AUG 10 1967

LFT:mfm
(9) 295 C.C. Bridges

INDEX COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN