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January 13, 2017

John Greenewald
[REDACTED]

Dear Mr. Greenewald,

I am writing in response to your Freedom of Information Act request of December 27, 2016 for records in the custody of the National Archives and Records Administration. Your request was received in this office on December 27, 2016 and assigned FOIA case number **51904**. Portions of your request were subsequently assigned to FOIA case numbers **52016** and **52017**.

Your request for FBI case files 100-HQ-29358 and 100-NY-56529, identified by the FBI as potentially responsive to your request for records relating to Gwendolyn Bennett, have been assigned to FOIA case number **51904**. My initial assessment confirms that Gwendolyn Bennett, is in fact the subject of these two files. FBI file 100-HQ-29358 has an estimated 100 pages, compiled as part of an investigation conducted between 6/24/1941 and 10/6/1956. FBI file 100-NY-56529 has an estimated 250 pages, compiled as part of an investigation conducted between 9/27/1947 and 11/30/1960.

These files require screening for categories of information exempted from disclosure under the terms of the FOIA, prior to public release. In particular, there are documents that may be redacted to protect the identities of confidential sources, including FBI informant codes and informant file numbers.

Requests for FBI case files that do not exceed 500 pages are assigned to our first-tier processing queue. Taking into consideration our existing backlog, the estimated time required to complete the processing of your request is approximately 18 months from the date of this letter.

Your request for FBI file 100-HQ-67914-A, identified by the FBI as potentially responsive to your request for records relating to Gwendolyn Bennett, has been assigned to FOIA case number **52016**. My review of this file finds that the subject of the file is the School of Democracy. Gwendolyn Bennett is mentioned in this file because Bennett taught for the School of Democracy. As reviewed under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act, all 18 pages of this file can be released in full. Given the small number of pages involved with the file, I am able to enclose complementary photocopies with this letter.

This letter concludes our processing of your request under FOIA case file **52016**.

Please note that FBI file 100-HQ-67914-A is one portion of a larger file, FBI file 100-HQ-67914. 100-HQ-67914-A contains newspaper clippings only. 100-HQ-67914 contains all correspondence and other documents relating to the FBI file on the School for Democracy. If you are interested in 100-HQ-67914, you will need to request it under the FOIA. If it is of interest, please let me know so that I can set up a FOIA case to process it. From my cursory review, it appears that Gwendolyn Bennett is mentioned from time to time in the file, but there does not appear to be any information about her beyond FBI notes indicating that she taught

courses of the School.

Your request for FBI file 100-HQ-227027-A, identified by the FBI as potentially responsive to your request for records relating to Gwendolyn Bennett, is being processed under FOIA case number **52017**. My review of this file finds that the subject of the file is the Jefferson School. Gwendolyn Bennett is mentioned in this file because Bennett taught for the Jefferson School. As reviewed under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act, all 500 pages of this file can be released in full. During my review, I noticed two clippings that mentioned Bennett explicitly. Photocopies of those two clippings are enclosed with this letter.

This letter concludes our processing of your request under FOIA case file **52017**.

Please note that FBI file 100-HQ-227027-A is one portion of a larger file, FBI file 100-HQ-227027. If the larger case file is of interest to you, you will need to request it under the Freedom of Information Act. Given how few clippings relate to Bennett, my suspicion is that the case file is not likely to contain a large quantity of information on this subject.

If you are interested in viewing the other newspaper clippings in FBI file 100-HQ-227027-A, this file can be provided to you in its entirety at the National Archives in College Park, Maryland. If a visit to College Park is not possible, reproduction orders cost \$0.80 per page. Please contact me to receive a quote and instructions for remitting payment.

You also requested FBI file 100-NY-31551. My review of this file found that the subject is Lydia Altschuler. I did not find any documents within this case file discussing Gwendolyn Bennett. Since this document is not responsive to your request, no further action will be taken.

If you have any questions about any aspect of your request, please do not hesitate to contact me. I can be reached by e-mail at Danielle.DuBois@nara.gov and by phone at 301-837-3671. To notify this office of a change in your contact information or to track the status of your pending FOIA case (**51904**), please telephone 301-837-3190 or e-mail specialaccess_foia@nara.gov. All communications concerning this request should reference your case tracking number (**51904**).

If you are not satisfied with our action on this request, you have the right to file an administrative appeal within ninety (90) calendar days from the date of this letter. Appeals must be in writing and may be delivered by regular U.S. mail or by e-mail. By filing an appeal, you preserve your rights under the FOIA and give the deciding agency a chance to review your request and reconsider its decision. If you submit your appeal by regular mail, it should be addressed to the Deputy Archivist of the United States (ND), National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road, Room 4200, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001. Both the letter and envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." If you submit your appeal by e-mail, please send it to foia@nara.gov, addressed to the Deputy Archivist, with the words "FOIA Appeal" in the subject line. Please be certain to explain why you believe this response does not meet the requirements of the FOIA. All communications concerning this request should reference the case tracking numbers involved.

If you would like the opportunity to discuss our response and attempt to resolve your dispute without initiating the appeals process, you may contact our FOIA Public Liaison for assistance:

Accessioned Executive Branch Records – Washington, DC Area
FOIA Requester Service Center: 301-837-3190
FOIA Public Liaison: Martha Wagner Murphy

8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500
College Park, MD 20740-6001
Telephone: 301-837-3270
E-mail: dc.foia.liaison@nara.gov

If you are unable to resolve your dispute through our Public Liaison, the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) is the federal FOIA ombudsman. OGIS offers mediation services to help resolve disputes between FOIA requesters and federal agencies. You may contact OGIS at the following address:

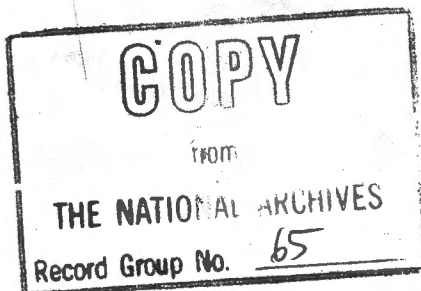
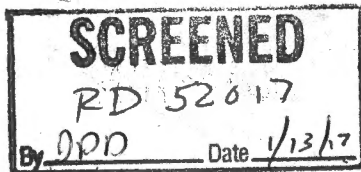
Office of Government Information Services (OGIS)
National Archives and Records Administration
8601 Adelphi Road, Room 2510
College Park, MD 20740-6001
ogis@nara.gov
202-741-5770
1-877-684-6448

Sincerely,



DANIELLE DUBOIS
Archivist
Special Access and FOIA Staff

Encls.



file

file

Gwendolyn Bennett at Jefferson School

Gwendolyn Bennett, director of the George Washington Carver School, will speak on "The Negro in Art" at the Jefferson School tonight (Thursday) at 6:30. Miss Bennett, who is herself a painter and a poet, has had wide contacts with Negro and white artists and is thoroughly acquainted with their work as well as their problems.

"The Negro painter and sculptor has been a part of the American scene throughout our country's existence," Miss Bennett believes, "but it has taken the last 25 years to establish the oft-proven fact that his abilities may be judged by the same standards as white

artists. Despite the outstanding quality of the work of individual Negro artists, there are still few opportunities for them to exhibit their work in galleries and museums unless their work is included in shows that present only the work of Negroes."

For three years Miss Bennett was director of the Harlem Community Art Center. Formerly, she had been a teacher of design and painting in the Art Department of Howard University in Washington, D. C.

She was also a member of the American Artists Congress and the Artists' Union, affiliated to the CIO.

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87 FEB 26 1946

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DAILY WORKER

Date 1-31-46

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[Signature]

MAR 26 1946

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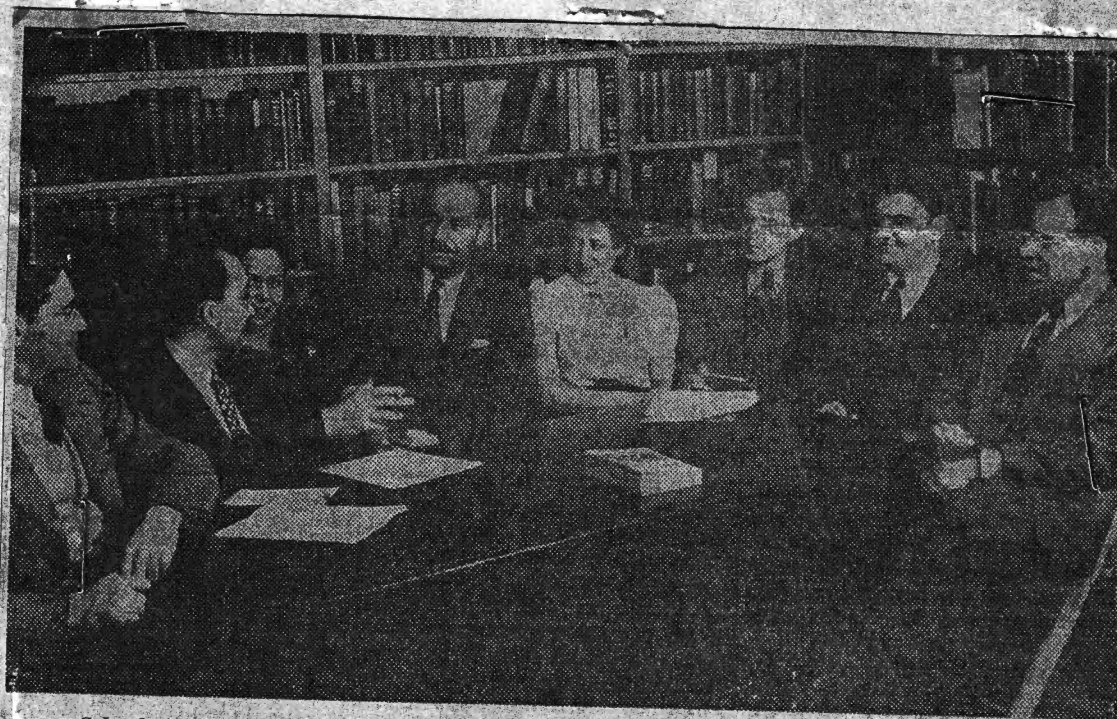
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Record Group No. 65



School for Democracy faculty, in the school library, lay plans for their Vacation Summer Session, to be held at Fishkill, New York. Left to right: Darin Goldway, Louis Lerman, Gwendolyn Bennett, Maxwell Weisman, Jetta Alpert, Dr. Howard Selsam, Hilliard Wolfson and David Cohen.

School for Democracy Special: A Vacation of Sunburn and Study

By Ann Rivington

The war makes this a special kind of summer, calling for a special kind of vacation. Dr. Howard Selsam, director of the School for Democracy, told the Daily Worker yesterday. That's why the school is going to have a Vacation Summer Session, where outdoor fun and health can be combined with study for victory.

"People really need vacations, but not vacations-as-usual," said Dr. Selsam. "The idea of our Vacation Summer School is to provide the sort of an outing that won't hurt the tenderest conscience. Our summer students will have a chance to get outdoor relaxation under ideal conditions and at the same time prepare for the things that face them.

"And by the way," he added, "it's going to be a wonderful place to take friends, to help them understand the trade union movement and the world today."

1,100 Acres

cluding running hot water, a music room with plenty of records, poison ivy, sunburn and hayfever.

"And I'm sensitive to all of them myself," said the school's director.

Study courses will last one week apiece, Dr. Selsam went on, "since our school population is made up largely of people whose vacations are limited to one or two weeks." Each course will have six one-hour sessions. Every week all summer, two courses will be available, with classes meeting immediately after breakfast and during the late afternoon.

For Sundays, special lectures are being planned. Lecturers will include such prominent names as Henrietta Buckmaster, Morris Carnovsky, William Gropper, Langston Hughes, Paul Kern, Michael Quill, Earl Robinson, Dr. Margaret Schlaugh and Genevieve Taggard.

Entertainment and social life each week will be worked out by a committee elected by the students themselves. The faculty are arranging, however, for week-end dance and music festivals during

Of special interest in these times, Dr. Selsam said, will be a course on "India and the Colonial World," beginning on July 20, to be taught by Kumar Goshal, East Indian lecturer and writer for such American periodicals as "Amerasia" and "China Today."

On July 13, Prof. Moses I. Finelstein will begin a course entitled "The March of Freedom: From 1776 to the People's War Against Fascism." His lectures, according to Dr. Selsam, will be an expansion and application of the speech given by Vice-President Wallace on May 8.

Especially important, he said, in view of the equal place Negroes must occupy in the nation in order to win the war, will be the course by Gwendolyn Bennett, former Howard University instructor, in "Life and Culture of the Negro People." This class will commence on Aug. 3. Miss Bennett will also teach "Painting and Sketching for Amateurs" during the last week of the summer.

Art, Psychology,

School for Democracy faculty, in the school library, lay plans for their Vacation Summer Session, to be held at Fishkill, New York. Left to right: David Goldway, Louis Herman, Gwendolyn Bennett, Maxwell Weisman, Jette Alpert, Dr. Howard Selsam, Hilliard Wolfson and David Cohen.

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"And by the way," he added, "it's going to be a wonderful place to take friends, to help them understand the trade union movement and the world today."

1,100 Acres Of Fields

Dr. Selsam showed this reporter a picture of the mansion at Arcadia, Fishkill, not far from Beacon, New York, where the School for Democracy has arranged to hold its summer sessions. Then there were pictures of the surrounding country—1,100 acres of lawns, fields and woods, and pictures of the big swimming pool, all complete with bath houses.

In addition to education there will be most of the outdoor sports dear to the hearts of vacationists, and all the comforts of home, in-

cluding running hot water, a music room with plenty of records, poison ivy, sunburn and hayfever.

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Entertainment and social life each week will be worked out by a committee elected by the students themselves. The faculty are arranging, however, for week-end dance and music festivals during the season.

Dr. Selsam will teach several courses himself during the summer, including one on "Ethics in the Modern World," beginning Aug. 17. His forthcoming book by the same title will be on the fall book list of International Publishers.

Study India, Labor Movement

During the last week before Labor Day, Dr. Philip Foner, whose book on the History of American Labor will also appear in the fall, will give a course on "Landmarks in the History of Labor."

Of special interest in these times, Dr. Selsam said, will be a course on "India and the Colonial World," beginning on July 20, to be taught by Kumar Goshal, East Indian lecturer and writer for such American periodicals as "Amerasia," and "China Today."

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Art, Psychology, Hygiene, Science

A course in "Hygiene for the Citizen" will be offered twice during the summer. It will have a special slant towards practical physical fitness needs for the war effort.

These are only samples of the twenty courses to be offered during the summer, which will deal with trade union problems, politics and international affairs, literature, psychology, art and science.

Prospective students should register at once, Dr. Selsam warned, since Arcadia will accommodate only 40 at a time.

The Artist and the World Today

William Gropper, Harry Gottlieb, Robert Gwathmey, Ladislav Segy and Frank Kleinholz are the speakers scheduled at a Forum on "The Artist and the World Today" to be held at the School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place, New York, on Friday, Nov. 12, at 8:30 P. M. The Forum will inaugurate an exhibition of paintings, drawings, prints, goaches and files at moderate prices by Raphael Soyer, William Gropper, Moses Soyer, Philip Evergood, Esteban Soriano, Elizabeth Olds, Toltan Hecht, Robert Gwathmey, Harry Gottlieb, Norman Lewis, Norma Hecht, Louis Ribak, Charles White, Elizabeth Catlett, Chuza Tamotzu, Stella Buchwald, Ernest Orichow, Albert Abramowitz, Herbert Kruckman, Frances Dauton, Frank Kleinholz, Ladislav Segy, B. Kopman, Joseph Wolins, Beatrice Mandelman, Lawrence Woodman, Harry Shoulberg, Art Young and John Shavin. The exhibition will continue at the School for Democracy through Saturday, Nov. 13 morning, afternoon and evening and Sunday, Nov. 14, both afternoon and evening.

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page 5 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date November 5, 1943
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87 DEC 4 1943

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Labor School Courses Given At Union Halls

Trade Unions will be interested in a letter being sent them by the School For Democracy. It states that some ~~factory~~ classes have been given for unions during the past year and lists the kinds of courses the school is prepared to arrange for union halls. All courses which are given by the School are given only after consultation by a school representative with the union in order that the course will meet the specific needs of the union and its members. The school believes this permits the fullest flexibility and the adaptation of the course to the union. All of these courses can be given for the night shift workers as well as day shift. The length of these courses varies in accordance with what the union considers to be its needs; usually they are from four to six weeks.

The school lists the courses in the following manner:

1 — HOW TO SPEAK AT MEETINGS. This course gives members an understanding of how to speak at meetings, prepare reports and present them. The most important rules of parliamentary procedure are also given. Members make speeches, reports, and then giving them criticism which will help them. They also are given a chance to practice parliamentary procedures through model meetings. The topics used are taken from the newspapers and from issues current in the union.

2 — CURRENT TRADE UNION PROBLEMS. This aims to give stewards a knowledge of the background of the labor movement, current policies of the union on production, wages, legislative program, and an understanding of the functions of the steward today both in relation to grievance procedure and to legislative and organizational work.

3 — WOMEN'S TRAINING CLASS. The course helps in the development of women leaders. It presents both the history of women in America and in the labor movement, and the policies of the unions today.

4 — LEGISLATION. This course gives the class members first the background of legislative work in the unions. It then explains the main issues of the legislative program of the unions. Finally it takes up the organizational problems connected with both the shop and union, and the community work of the union.

5 — PUBLICATIONS. The course will give members of union newspaper committees a knowledge of the production of a paper in accordance with the needs of the union. It will help them in the writing of articles and reports and will provide practice in writing material for a union paper. It will also cover the main problems in the production of leaflets and similar union material.

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37 SEP 23 1943

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DAILY WORKER

Date August 16, 1943

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56 SEP 27 1943

Summer Session At School For Democracy

The first summer session of the School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place, New York, opens Monday, July 12th, with nine general courses in economics, American History, current events, philosophy, music appreciation, painting and drawing, Russian, Spanish, and four courses in Nursery School Education. In keeping with wartime needs, these courses will run for only six weeks but are so arranged as to include all the material usually covered in the regular twelve week term.

Dr. Howard Selsam, Director of the School for Democracy, will again conduct his popular course "What Is Philosophy." Kumar Goshal, popular Indian lecturer, will give "The Science of Society: An Introduction." Other courses and lecturers include David Cohen in "Lectures in American History"; Morris Schappes in "The Press, Propaganda, and the War"; Irwin Freundlich in "How to Listen to Music";

Registration is now going on and will continue through the first week of classes at 13 Astor Place, New York. Complete catalogue may be obtained by phoning Gramercy 7-4086.

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THE WORKER

Date 7-11-43
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51 JUL 14 1943

FILE

**Small, Cooper
Join Faculty
In Los Angeles**

LOS ANGELES, June 30.—Two outstanding additions to the faculty of the Workers School were announced here this week.

Edward Small will teach "Economic Theory and the War" during the summer term of the school which opens July 19. Small was for more than 10 years a teacher at the New York Workers School, and the chairman of its Economics department.

Returning to the faculty after an absence due to illness will be Cyril Cooper, who will teach the History of the American People. His course will cover the period 1830-1877.

A catalog containing full descriptions of all the courses scheduled for the summer term may be obtained by writing or phoning the Workers School, 212 West Third street, MI 5303.

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14 JUL 20 1943

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Peoples world for

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Howard Selsam on 'Our Indebtedness to Marx'

(Following is a brief extract from the speech of Dr. Howard Selsam, Director of the School for Democracy, on the occasion of a testimonial dinner in his honor in connection with the publication of his new book, "SOCIALISM AND ETHICS," just issued by International Publishers. The dinner, attended by more than 300 educators and leaders in the field of science and culture, was held at the Washington Hotel, on May 14, with Mr. Corlies Lamont as toastmaster. Dr. Selsam is also author of "WHAT IS PHILOSOPHY?")

There is one person who has taught, or ought to teach us all, and whom we really honor here tonight. His 125th birthday fell on May 5th. Unfortunately, it was not publicly celebrated in the United States of America. But it deserves to be. We are all immensely indebted to him—Karl Marx.

I want to read just a couple of words from Marx on this subject, on human freedom. After discussing in a section in Volume 3 of his *Capital* how human history is really just about to begin, in the sense of a conscious, deliberate clear plan of men to build their world after their own image—after discussing its relation to freedom, Marx says:

"Beyond this solution of our problems of living, of getting a living from the earth; of having food, clothing and shelter; beyond the solution of those problems, on the highest level possible for men to solve those problems, begins that development of human power which is its own end—the true realm of freedom."

That, I submit, is the highest ethical conception of the ages. The conception of man as the end of man. The conception of man's unlimited possibilities, which have never been allowed to be adequately released. And when released at all,

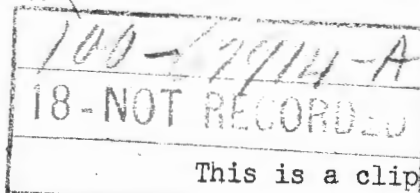
only for a chosen few. This indicates Marx's fundamental, passionate humanism; his love for man as man. That development of human power which is its own end. That men shall live like men.

Once, in France, when it was proposed to have a tax on dogs, Marx exclaimed, "Poor dogs, they're going to treat you like men."

But I'm afraid that all too many men in the world's history have been treated like dogs, and have not been given an opportunity to develop their own human, natural potentialities in every field of human endeavor that we have envisioned, or which we are not yet able to envision.

That is the ethical goal that Marx sets before us. And it's that which I have tried to incorporate in this book.

Marx finally concludes this page with a significant sentence which brings us sharply back to earth—the shortening of the working day is its fundamental premise.



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DAILY WORKER

Date June 7 1943
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52 JUN 11 1943

Lewis Is a Menace, Says Unionist

Why John L. Lewis, the defeatist, has called a coal strike is described in a letter to the New York Herald Tribune of April 30, by George Squier, trade union director of the School for Democracy. The Daily Worker is glad to reprint the letter:

To the New York Herald Tribune:

In your recent editorial "Lessons of the Celenese Strike" you point out that Lewis is moving toward a head-on clash with the government and the people. One can agree with much that the editorial states, but there are omissions which obscure the basic motivation of Lewis and distort the position of the miners.

The significant point is that Lewis does not support the war and is part of the isolationist camp which has been more and more overtly disruptive during recent months. Lewis gives lip service to the war. (Who would be so bold as to urge our defeat?) But his actions and his policies are something entirely different. It is this anti-war position of his which brings him into conflict with the government and the people and, in the long run, with the miners as well.

The miners support the war. They want to do whatever is best for the nation. They understand as well as the next person what is at stake. Their sons and brothers are part of the armed forces. Many have relatives and friends who have suffered untold agonies under the Axis boot. The miners are no different from the vast majority of our people in their desire for victory.

Lewis and his machine in the United Mine Workers spend most of their time sniping at the specific issues and proposals concerned with the winning of the war. The Celenese strike is only the latest evidence that disruption of production, interference in a plant organized in accordance with the rules of the Wagner Act and playing into the hands of those who seek any excuse for anti-labor legislation are all part of the Lewis game.

Maiding of organized plants is a regular part of the arsenal of disruption used by Lewis. Since he does not support the war, it is small wonder that he uses the excuse of a trumped-up jurisdictional controversy to stop production and hinder the war effort.

In my opinion the miners, in their current negotiations, are entitled to a wage increase. But Lewis's refusal to utilize the War Labor Board means that he is willing to undermine and disrupt the entire war effort since coal production is so basic to all other production. He demagogically plays upon the very real needs of the miners and the President's recent wage and price order to convince the men that only through strikes, through rejection of peaceful War Labor Board procedures can they get relief from their pressing economic problems.

Lewis does not put forth proposals to increase production and wages by giving workers more pay for stepped-up production. Nor does he have any program of price control, rationing and fair taxation of a sort that would give the miners relief from their economic problems. He has slammed the door on the possible release of men for work in other areas and in other industries where there is danger of labor shortage. Lewis has not made such proposals because he does not support the war and is unconcerned whether production is stepped up or stopped.

The plan projected by Secretary of Labor Perkins has been rejected by the operators. This plan, by establishing a guaranteed year's work to the miners and time and one-half for the sixth day worked, would

meet both the miners' and the nation's needs. It would require a more organized and rational approach, which is demanded by the war's production needs. The plan would also give the miners a greater and more stable annual income.

Lewis, while accepting the proposal of Secretary Perkins, has done so solely on the grounds of giving the workers a pay increase. He has disregarded the basic issue of obtaining production increases and releasing men for work elsewhere. His disregard of this fundamental point stems from his anti-war position and has seriously weakened the miners' case before the public. The operators, by rejecting the proposal of Secretary Perkins, have played into the hands of Lewis. They equally have disregarded the production issues and turned the controversy into a conflict over profits and wages.

In order to impose his will upon the miners in relation to wages as well as general wage issues Lewis has destroyed every vestige of democracy in his union. It is today estimated that more than 70 per cent of the members are denied any local autonomy, which really means any right to speak for themselves. Without his machine and undemocratic methods Lewis could not continue as an anti-war, isolationist leader of the miners. His efforts to dominate the CIO were frustrated, and in the face of unanimous support by the CIO of the war and of win-the-war policies, he had to use the pretext of debts of the CIO to the United Mine Workers as an excuse for withdrawing from the CIO.

To view the latest tricks of Lewis as merely a jurisdictional conflict and as a disagreement over a single wage issue is to underestimate the

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~~role that~~ Lewis is trying to play in the labor movement. He represents in the labor movement the same set of America First ideas that Representative Fish, publisher McCormick and a handful of industrialists represent in their respective fields. Lewis will seek other pretexts, and manufacture them if necessary, in order to create a confusion both inside and outside the ranks of organized labor. A firm hand is needed with him, not the patriotic rank and file of the miners, just as it is needed with the Fishes, McCormicks and others of their stripe.

Lewis stands as a great menace to the whole country and especially to the labor movement. He is a menace to labor in so far as his disruption serves as an excuse for attacks upon the labor movement which, both leadership and membership, wholeheartedly support the war.

GEORGE SQUIER,
Trade Union Director,
School for Democracy.

mk

John Berry to Teach at School For Democracy

John Berry, last seen here in the revival of "Native Son" which he directed, will take the place of Alfred Saxe, now in the United States Army, as director of the Rehearsal Group in the Theatre Workshop of the School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place. The group will start work on Wednesday, April 14th at 7:30 P. M.

Mr. Berry was with Orson Welles in the Mercury Theatre for five years, playing in such productions as "Five Kings," "Danton's Death," "Julius Caesar," "Shoemaker's Holiday" and others. He has been with the Theatre Guild and the Shuberts, as well as directing stock repertory at Westerly, Rhode Island and the production of "Cry Havoc." Registration is still open for the Rehearsal Group.

ADDITIONAL INDEXING
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DAILY WORKER
Date April 15, 1943
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FILE

MAY 1943

FILE

Walter MacCarter

**New Courses Feature
School of Democracy**

The School for Democracy, 13
Astor Place, New York, enters upon
its third year with the announce-
ment of 48 classes in economics,
current events, literature, music,
art, politics and religion, to begin
the week of Sept. 27.

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page 5 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date Sept. 17, 1943
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Stars Join School for Democracy

Canada Lee, Phoebe Brand, Don Oscar Becque and Lajos Egri are among the distinguished instructors and guest lecturers who will conduct classes at the School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place, in the coming Spring Term which begins April 12th. Mr. Lee will lecture in the class on "Life and Culture of the Negro People" conducted by Gwendolyn Bennett. Other lecturers in the class will be Charles Collins, W. C. Handy, Hulan E. Jack and Edward E. Strong.

Miss Brand, best known as one of the founders of the Group Theatre and for her performances in such plays as "Golden Boy" and "Awake and Sing," will conduct a class in "Popular Acting," a course in the new Theatre Workshop. Alfred Saxe, director, remembered from "One Third of a Nation," "Johnny Johnson" and "Native Land" will conduct a group in "Rehearsal Technique."

Don Oscar Becque, who organized and directed the Federal Dance Theatre, and is now teaching at the Mills School for Teachers, affiliated with Adelphi College, will offer a course in "Music and Dancing for the Nursery School Child." This is part of the Nursery School Teaching Division, in which Dr. Rosemary Lippitt will again conduct two courses in the "Principles of Nursery School Teaching" as well as a new course in "Psychological Tests and Measurements for Pre-School Children."

Playwriting Workshop

Lajos Egri, author of "How to Write a Play" will conduct a Playwriting Workshop as part of the Writers Workshop which will include Poetry with Joy Davidman, Short Story, Elementary and Advanced with Louis Lerman, Pulp and Confession with Jean Karsavina and Radio Writing with Helen Bergovoy.

William Mandel, Lecturer and writer on Soviet affairs, member of the Research Staff of the American-Russian Institute and consultant on Soviet affairs to the United Press, will give a course on "The Soviet Union Today." "The Colonial Countries in the War and After" will be conducted by Kumar Goshal with guest lecturers including Frederick V. Field, Kate L. Mitchell, Frieda Neugebauer and Dr. Max Verman.

Dr. Howard Selsam, Director of the School for Democracy, will conduct three Philosophy classes: "What is Philosophy," "Growth of American Democratic Thought" and "The Philosophy of Hegel and Marx." Dr. Joseph Wortis of New York University Medical College and Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital, will again give a course in "Psychiatry, Behavior, Personality, and their Disorders." Francis Bartlett, author of "Sigmund Freud" will conduct "Psychology and the Social Order" and Dr. Henry Hensburg will conduct "Behavior and Development of the Pre-school Child."

Other instructors in economics, history, literature, trade unionism and the sciences include Bertha C. Reynolds, Dr. Philip Foner, Morris U. Schappes, Ingram Bander, Sergei Kournakoff, Dr. Charles Obermeyer, Harold Kirschner, George Souler, Arthur Goldway, Rebecca Bearman, Eugene Stein, Arnold Shankoff and Roslyn Held.

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| Mr. Tolson | |
| Mr. E. A. Tamm | |
| Mr. Clegg | |
| Mr. Glavin | |
| Mr. Ladd | |
| Mr. Nichols | |
| Mr. Rosen | |
| Mr. Tracy | |
| Mr. Carson | |
| Mr. Coffey | |
| Mr. Hendon | |
| Mr. Kramer | |
| Mr. McGuire | |
| Mr. Quinn Tamm | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |

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ENDORSE SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY

The Executive Board of the Greater Newark Industrial Union Council, CIO, unanimously endorsed the School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place, New York City, and has instructed Miss Katherine Hoffman, secretary-treasurer, to notify the various unions affiliated with it to that effect.

In a letter to Dr. Howard Selsam, director of the School for Democracy, Miss Hoffman said: "Participants in the training course for women which the Council is now giving are enthusiastic about the calibre of the instructors."

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DAILY WORKER

Date April 13, 1943

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Noted Poets to Lecture At School for Democracy

Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes and Alfred Kreymborg, internationally known American poets, head the list of writers, educators and civic leaders who will lecture at the School for Democracy, during the Winter term, beginning Jan. 4. Mr. Cullen and Mr. Hughes will lecture in the

course "The Life and Culture of the Negro People," and Mr. Kreymborg, president of the American Poets Society, will conduct a Poetry Workshop Course.

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In addition to some forty courses in history, economics, politics, science, philosophy, psychology, anthropology, child behaviour, nursery school training, trade unionism, the arts, music and languages, all planned to serve as a basis for an understanding of the world today, the School includes several practical courses in writing which were formerly taught at The Writers School, now incorporated into the School for Democracy.

Also included in the list of instructors and guest lecturers are Francis Bartlett, Frederick V. Field, W. C. Handy, Vladimir D. Kazakov, Leo Huberman, Dr. Rosemary Lippett, Kate L. Mitchell, Bertha C. Reynolds, Elie Siegmeister and Dr. Max Yergan.

The School for Democracy, founded in October, 1941, and addressed, "to all those who are concerned with a courageous and forthright examination of the world we live in," has taught more than four thousand students, given more than one hundred extension courses in

union halls, local clubrooms and the homes of students, and has had a highly successful summer school in the country, where study and play were combined for short term vacation periods.

To meet the requirements of specific training to fill needs created by the war, the School for Democracy has added several courses of immediate practical value. "Mathematics Refresher" is a course designed for those who wish to regain a working knowledge of mathematics for use in some branch of military service or in industry. "Principles of Nursery School Teaching" will train teachers and interested parents to meet the demand for trained nursery school teachers. (The School for Democracy maintains a job information service for students in this course.) "How to Make a Dress" under the direction of Minerva Wolfe, dress designer, offers the opportunity for practice in home dressmaking which, with probable restriction of consumer goods and rationing, may become a necessity in the near future.

Registration for the Winter term begins December 21 and continues daily from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. at 13 Astor Place, N. Y.

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CIO Here to Train Women For Leadership at School 5

A school to train women for leadership in trade unions was announced yesterday by the New York CIO.

In announcing the school, Rebecca Bearman, chairman of the CIO Women's Committee, said the object was not only to furnish replacement of men entering the armed services, but to draw women into leadership in greater proportion to their numbers in industry.

The classes will be conducted each Monday and Wednesday night at the School for Democracy, 13 Astor Pl. The courses will run for six weeks beginning Oct. 5, and classes will be conducted between the hours of 7 P. M. and 9 P. M.

The courses are designed, Mrs. Bearman said, to give active trade union members historical background of the important role women have played in the labor movement, to solve practical trade union problems, and to train women to conduct similar classes in their own trade unions.

Students of the school will be members of affiliated unions of the CIO having women among their membership.

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A Wonderful Bunch," Says Howard Selsam Of Students at School for Democracy

1000 Expected In Trade Union Classes Alone

By Ann Rivington

The School for Democracy is out to help New York City trade unions accomplish one of their biggest war jobs, Dr. Howard Selsam, the school's director, told the Daily Worker.

That job, he explained, is the training of new people—especially the training of women—for leadership, to take over union executive posts left vacant by men leaders who go into the armed forces.

Trade Union Classes Expect 1,000

That's the wherefore of the school's greatly - expanded trade union department, where at least a thousand students are expected this fall. And it's the reason that the School for Democracy has added four full-time teachers to its staff.

Dr. Selsam introduced two of these to this reporter: George Squier who resigned from City College, where he taught Government to City firemen and policemen last year, to become full-time director of the School for Democracy's Trade Union Division; and Barbara R. Tabb, who has had wide experience as a labor journalist, union publicist and teacher.

The two other new full - time teachers will be Ingram Bander, formerly of City College, and Dr. Philip Foner, whose History of American Labor will be published this fall. Both have previously taught in the school on a part-time basis. Dr. Foner will give a course on the Role of Women in the American Labor Movement, both for the State, County and Municipal Workers—at their own headquarters—and for the regular students at 13 Astor Place.

Classes in the Trade Union Department are usually held, Mr. Squier said, in union halls or other places arranged by the unions themselves. Such classes have been arranged for both AFL and CIO unions.

But it is not enough to serve

trade unionists in or near New York City, said Dr. Selsam, so the school is developing correspondence courses for some of the national unions to use throughout the country. Such courses, he explained, will be aimed to fill the needs of defense workers in small towns or

in areas remote from trade union offices in which classes can be held.

There courses can be taken by individuals or by study groups, he said.

Dr. Selsam is elated over the growth of the school he directs—now just one year old. Youthful

and eager, he discusses it with zest.

"Yes, in addition to the 1,000 in the trade union department, we're expecting 1,500 students this fall, in regular classes," he says. And then, earnestly, "That's because our program is really adapted to the needs of a democratic people, fighting to

Handwritten signatures and initials:
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Wonderful Bunch," Says Howard Selsam Students at School for Democracy

Expected le Union Alone

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School for Democracy is out
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**School for Democracy
Begins Classes Today**

The School for Democracy begins classes today for its May-June term with a curriculum of 31 courses taught by Lyle Dowling, Dr. Bella Dodd, Dr. Herbert Morais, Vladimir Kazakevich, Sergel Kournakoff, Morris U. Schappes, Dr. Howard Selsam, Ferdinand C. Smith, Francis Bartlett and others. Registration will be accepted all day at 13 Astor Place.

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PEOPLE'S SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY

53 Courses Taught by Specialists Makes Education Available to All

By Ann Rivington

It's not at all surprising that the School for Democracy should arise and flourish during this particular winter, when the United States is joining battle with the Axis powers, says Dr. Howard Selsam, the school's director. "It only shows people's overwhelming need to understand their world," he explains.

Sitting behind his desk in the school's new and enlarged headquarters at 13 Astor Place, Dr. Selsam told a Daily Worker reporter of the sensational growth of this unique educational institution since modest beginnings last Oct. 6.

The school's director, in spite of his boyish appearance and shy manner, is himself an outstanding scholar, former Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Brooklyn College, and author of "What Is Philosophy?" which was brought out two years ago by International Publishers. He is now completing a second book on the "Ethics of Socialism," to appear in the spring.

But Dr. Selsam was not interested in discussing his own attainments. His talk was all of the school for Democracy, its growth and significance. Last term, he explained, 19 courses were given by 17 instructors. Four hundred thirty-two students were registered in the school, with 200 more taking extension courses, which Dr. Selsam said were held in little halls and centers "all the way from Croton to Brighton Beach."

1,500 Start Classes in Jan. 26

For the new term—registration is going on now, and classes will start the week of Jan. 26—facilities are being prepared for 1,500 students. Fifty-three different courses will be offered by a regular faculty of 35, plus 50 guest lecturers. In addition, extension courses will be continued and expanded.

"The school already envisions branch centers in a number of other cities, such as Philadelphia, Boston and Washington," said Dr. Selsam with his shy, quiet smile. "And incidentally," he added, "we've received requests for correspondence courses from places as far off as the Virgin Islands and Honolulu." We asked the director to explain the great popularity of the School for Democracy.

"The most exciting feature of the school," he answered enthusiastically, "is the trained teachers who are looking for an audience, is just as eager for knowledge of

adults in every walk of life. Some of our students haven't been in school for years. They seem to have received an intellectual awakening by taking a course, and now they're going to take more.

"The school obviously fills a deep need for inexpensive but authoritative education in history, the arts and sciences, labor problems and the contemporary world. I think we could say that the very critical situation we're in as a nation—our historic battle against the Axis powers—has made men and women aware that they need to understand social forces, the nature of fascism, international politics and history, if the American people are to emerge victorious."

Stefansson, Marcantonio Among Teachers

The school's listing of instructors and guest speakers is a roster of distinguished scholars, artists, labor leaders, men of culture. Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, noted Arctic explorer, and Dr. Bernhard J. Stern of Columbia University will be among guest lecturers in the course on "Race, Race Theories and Politics."

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Civil Service Commission President Paul Kern, and Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representative of the New York Teachers Union will each deliver one lecture for a course entitled, "Legislation, Lobbying, and the People's Program."

Herbert Aptheker, research scholar and historian, will teach "History of the Negro in America." Students who take the course on "Trade Unions in the War," will hear lectures by such prominent union leaders as Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers Union, Katherine Earnshaw of the American Newspaper Guild Auxiliary, and Ruth Young, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

Louis Budin, Osmund K. Frankel, Edward Kunz, Lee Pressman, are among the speakers scheduled

for the course in "Labor Problems and the Law."

William Blake, author of "An American Looks at Karl Marx," and of this season's distinguished historical novel, "The Copperheads," will teach a course in the "History of Modern Economic Thought."

Gwendolyn Bennett, distinguished Negro artist, formerly of Howard University, and Josephine Truslow Adams, who recently taught art at Swarthmore College, will be on the art faculty. Earl Robinson, Mordecai Bauman and Horace Grenell will give courses in music and music appreciation. Morris U. Schappes and Seymour Copstein will teach literature. Dr. Selsam himself will give courses in philosophy and ethics. Robert Stebbins, producer of "China Strikes Back," will deliver a series of lectures entitled, "The Movies Come of Age."

Students From 16 to 60 Active for Democracy

The school is receiving the closest cooperation from the organized labor movement. Clifford T. McAvoy, legislative representative of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, has personally urged union leaders to support the school, Dr. Selsam stated.

He quoted Mr. McAvoy as saying, "Courses at the School for Democracy

are given with the objective of bringing political and labor education within reach of the rank and file union member. There is no other educational center in the city which achieves this desirable end."

Although the charge for most courses at the school is \$8 for the series of 12 hour-and-a-half sessions, trade union members are entitled to a 50 per cent reduction. The New York CIO Council is giving out 10 free scholarships to members of its various unions, Dr. Selsam added.

Asked about the type of students who are registering for classes, he said, "Registration's only beginning, really, but I can give you a good idea by describing last term's students. They were 50 per cent trade unionists, 60 per cent women. A great many college students were among them. They varied in age from 16 to 60, and included doctors, professional people, middle-aged housewives, and high school boys and girls."

Students at the School are active in their defense of democracy, not satisfied with merely learning about it, Dr. Selsam said. "Our student council has been very active in organizing defense work among the students. We have a Red Cross class in first aid, free to every registered in the school."

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JAN 21 1942

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Ousted Teachers Run 'Democracy School'

Teachers expelled or suspended from tax-supported schools on charges of Communist activity have opened a "School for Democracy," Russian export brand, at 13 Astor pl., it was learned today.

Chief among the courses to be taught is "Life, Literature and Culture in the U. S. S. R." Seven faculty members will give the course, three to teach it and four to watch them.

Among the teachers is Seymour A. Copstein, who was dismissed as an English tutor at City College for indoctrinating his students with shots of Stalinism.

He will discourse on "Poetry:

What It Is and How to Read it," having qualified for the work as a teacher of "Principles of Communism" at the Communist Workers School in the free and easy days when the city was paying his salary.

Other faculty members are Morris U. Schappes, appealing from a prison sentence of 18 months to 2 years for the capitalist crime of perjury; Walter Scott Neff, Saul Bernstein, Philip S. Foner, David Goldway, Max Yergan, Morris U. Cohen, Sidney Eisenberger, Jack Foner, Maxwell Weisman and Max L. Hutt.

Invest in Victory!
Help buy a bomber!

13 Astor Place, N.Y. City

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