



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C. 20535

May 7, 2021

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.  
SUITE 1203  
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD  
CASTAIC, CA 91384

FOIPA Request No.: 1496128-000  
Subject: STRONG, ANNA

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed 32 pages of records were determined to be responsive to your subject and were previously processed and released pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Please see the selected paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

- ☒ In an effort to provide you with responsive records as expeditiously as possible, we are releasing documents from previous requests regarding your subject. We consider your request fulfilled. Since we relied on previous results, additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail to **Initial Processing Operations Unit, 200 Constitution Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, or by fax to (540) 868-4997**. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence.
- ☐ Please be advised that additional records responsive to your subject exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you must advise us that you want the additional records processed. Please submit your response within thirty (30) days by mail to **Initial Processing Operations Unit, 200 Constitution Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, or by fax to (540) 868-4997**. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence. **If we do not receive your decision within thirty (30) days of the date of this notification, your request will be closed.**
- ☐ One or more of the enclosed records were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession.

If this release of the previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may file a FOIPA request with NARA at the following address:

National Archives and Records Administration  
Special Access and FOIA  
8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500  
College Park, MD 20740-6001

- ☐ Records potentially responsive to your request were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and they were not previously processed pursuant to the FOIA. You may file a request with NARA using the address above. Please reference file number 100-HQ-7888] in your correspondence.

- ☐ One or more of the enclosed records were destroyed. Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) , Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.
- ☐ Records potentially responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) according to Title 44 United States Code Section 3301, Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 12 Sub-chapter B Part 1228, and 36 CFR 1229.10.
- ☒ Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia) website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at [ogis@nara.gov](mailto:ogis@nara.gov); telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing [foipaquestions@fbi.gov](mailto:foipaquestions@fbi.gov). If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

Sincerely,



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

Enclosure(s)

## FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

### Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the [www.fbi.gov/foia](http://www.fbi.gov/foia) website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

### Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Records for Incarcerated Individuals.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any incarcerated individual pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

### Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. A standard search normally consists of a search for main files in the Central Records System (CRS), an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include references, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files. For additional information about our record searches, visit [www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa/requesting-fbi-records](http://www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa/requesting-fbi-records).
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at [www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks). Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at [www.edo.cjis.gov](http://www.edo.cjis.gov). For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.
- (iv) **National Name Check Program (NNCP).** The mission of NNCP is to analyze and report information in response to name check requests received from federal agencies, for the purpose of protecting the United States from foreign and domestic threats to national security. Please be advised that this is a service provided to other federal agencies. Private Citizens cannot request a name check.

## **EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS**

### **SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552**

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information ( A ) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, ( B ) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, ( C ) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, ( D ) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, ( E ) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or ( F ) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.


### **SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a**

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

This document is made available through the declassification efforts  
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

# The Black Vault

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**Discover the Truth** at: **<http://www.theblackvault.com>**

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# Memorandum



To : SAC, HONOLULU

Date 11/8/83

From : SA [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

Subject : FREEDOM OF INFORMATION -  
PRIVACY ACTS (FOIPA)  
FILE DESTRUCTION

Re: 190-1-Sub E-67

The following has been reviewed pursuant to an FOIPA matter and should not be destroyed until indicated.

<u>File</u>	<u>Serial(s)</u>
100-4891	Entire File

DO NOT DESTROY UNTIL 11/88

MAINTAIN AS TOP SERIAL





DATE PCVD

1. NEWS RELEASE OF ALLIED LABOR NEWS DTD 10-3-47  
FROM PYONGYANG, KOREA (RUSSIAN ZONE) BY  
SUBJECT,

10-8-47

100	4891	10
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
U. S. D. JUSTICE		
OCT 12 1947		
HONOLULU DIVISION		
ROUTED TO		

EDITOR'S NOTE: Concurrently with a nearly-completed series of articles on U.S.-occupied south Korea by ALN correspondent Hugh Dean, ALN now offers a series on Soviet-occupied north Korea by Anna Louise Strong, first American reporter to visit the area. These parallel surveys are designed to serve as background to the current United Nations discussion of Korea.

NORTH KOREA 'WAGNER ACT' GUARANTEES WORKERS' RIGHTS

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

10-2-47 10-8-47 WED

PYONGYANG, Korea-(ALN)-When strikes occur in the American zone of south Korea, one demand is usually for a labor code like that in the northern Soviet zone. It raises the question: What are labor conditions in the Soviet zone?

I spent four days in a health resort in the Soviet zone where I went swimming on one of the finest beaches in the world. Warm water, smooth, gently-sloping sand, all the advantages of a tropical beach with none of the dangerous sea plants or animals. Two years ago this beach and the villas along it belonged to the ruling Japanese. Today they belong to the North Korean Labor Dept. and are used for workers only under the social insurance law.

Five shy but self-possessed women came to my room when I asked for an interview with some of the women workers. There were two weavers from Hamheung Textile Works, a young worker from the silk mill of Pyongyang and a 15-year-old orphan who lives in a factory dormitory, working six hours a day and spending two hours at the factory school. But chiefly I remember a woman of 36 who sat demurely looking at the ocean in a white silk gown.

She looked like a typical housewife and I postponed interviewing her, figuring she was the wife of some successful engineer. I got a shock when I put my first question to her. She was a skilled miner in the gold mines, working 300 feet underground.

"Isn't that heavy work?" I asked.

She smiled and said it is "But it isn't as heavy as it used to be," she added. "Under the Japs I loaded ore and pushed the cars, I worked 13 hours and more a day. Now I am a skilled driller with a pneumatic drill. I work seven hours and get very good pay."

Lee Mai Hwa was her name. She had worked many years in the mines. Only one year has she been a driller for under the Japanese women were not allowed to learn skilled jobs. She is proud of her work. The gold mine where she works has 206 women among its 2,500 workers but only two of the women are drillers.

"How did you get your job? Did you replace a man?" I asked.

"I got my job because they are expanding production," she explained. "The mine has more drillers than before." Women aren't hired as a source of cheap labor, she assured me. The law guarantees equal pay to men and women for the same work.

I asked Lee about her standard of living. Under the Japanese, she said, she had very bad food. Now she gets 750 grams of grain daily and so does her husband, who also works at the gold mine. The grain, chiefly rice, costs five yen a kilo, so the basic food costs 220 yen monthly from a joint family wage of six thousand yen.

"We have a good house now," she added. "It belonged to a former Jap official. It has a warmed floor (the Korean method of heating good houses). We have two big rooms and four closet-rooms and a little hall."

Lee Mai Hwa was more or less typical of the workers I found in my visits to factories in North Korea. According to Minister of Labor Oh Ki Sup there are some 430,000 employed workers in north Korea of whom 250,000 are industrial workers, 50,000 transport workers and 130,000 white collar workers. Union membership is 380,000, about 80% of the total labor force.

Most of the workers are in publicly-owned industry for 90% of all big industry formerly belonged to the Japanese and has been turned over by the Russians to the Korean people.

The present labor law was passed in June 1946. It provides an 8-hour day (seven hours in heavy work) with two weeks paid vacation a year (one month for young workers and for those in heavy industry). Under the Japanese, the work day sometimes ran to 15 or 16 hours and there were no vacations. The new law forbids child labor, guarantees equal pay and includes a safety code. These are the conditions which have aroused the envy of Korean workers in the American zone, where union leaders are in jail for the crime of holding meetings.

206 Dillingham Building  
Honolulu 16, T. H.  
July 11, 1946

Commander James C. O'Neil  
Acting District Intelligence Officer  
6th Floor, Alexander Young Hotel Building  
Honolulu, T. H.

Re: ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

Dear Commander O'Neil:

There is set forth below, as per your request, a summary of information available in the files of this office respecting Anna Louise Strong:

Anna Louise Strong, with aliases, Mrs. John Shubin, Mrs. John Shubin, Mrs. Joel Subin, Mrs. Joel Shubin, and "Anise," has been a contact of Gregory Kheifets, Vice Consul of the USSR Consulate, San Francisco, California, who arrived in the United States to assume that post on December 2, 1941. Kheifets was observed visiting Strong's residence on October 5, 1943.

Confidential sources reveal that Strong is a frequent and well-known visitor at the Russian Consulate in San Francisco. She is likewise a contact of Louise Bransten and Rose Isaak. She frequently confers with officials of the Communist Party, the "Peoples World" newspaper, and is on the board of the American-Russian Institute at San Francisco. She is also utilized as a disseminator of Russian propaganda.

Anna Louise Strong resides at 872 Partridge Avenue, Menlo Park, (Palo Alto), California, and is reportedly employed as a writer for the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio, California. She is a member of the American League of Writers and has frequently made speeches under the auspices of the American League Against War and Facism, the American League for Peace and Democracy, the American Peace Mobilization Organization, and similar groups such as the American-Russian Institute, Russian War Relief, New Dealers' Victory Forum, and The American Council of Soviet Affairs. She was very active for the Loyalist cause in the Spanish Civil War of 1936-1938, and she is believed to be an important Party member.

Anna Louise Strong was born on November 24, 1885, at Friend, Nebraska, and claims a long lineage of American ancestors. She is the daughter of a late Seattle Congregational minister, and was recalled from a position on the Seattle School Board in 1918 on charges of "Red activity."

100-4891-2

Letter to Comdr. James C. O'Neil  
Acting District Intelligence Officer  
Honolulu, T. H.

July 11, 1946

Re: ANNA LOUISE STRONG

She married Joel Shubin, a Soviet official, in 1932, and at one time claimed a Moscow, Russia address. Her husband, Joel Shubin, has been reported as possibly a Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture in the USSR. She is reported as having spent a number of years in Russia and during those years taught the Soviets considerable concerning the American system of economics and farming.

In July 1944, Anna Louise Strong was reported as planning to travel to the Soviet Union as a correspondent for the "Atlantic Monthly" magazine. She was reportedly in contact with Kheifets on April 22, and May 5, 1944, for the purpose of arranging for her transportation to the Soviet Union.

In conjunction with the proposed trip of Anna Louise Strong to the Soviet Union, confidential sources during the latter part of May of 1944 reported that she had received permission to take with her certain "cultural equipment." These sources stated that this permission was undoubtedly received from the Soviet Consulate and that the American-Russian Institute and Louise Bransten took the initiative in attempting to secure such equipment to be carried by Strong to the Soviet Union and there to be distributed. Confidential sources stated that Louise Bransten endeavored to secure contributions of parts of musical instruments, drafting tools, art equipment, etc.

According to the above informants, it was arranged that Anna Louise Strong would probably travel to the Soviet Union by boat during the early part of June, 1944.

It would be appreciated if you will advise this office of the results of any action undertaken by your office in connection with Anna Louise Strong's present trip to Shanghai, China.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES D. GOOD  
Special Agent in Charge

JSA:lmd  
100-0

## Woman Writer, Lecturer, Center of Many a Controversy, Here Briefly

Not so many years ago she was denounced as a Communist, a Bolshevik, dangerous to America. Now she is traveling by navy transport plane across the Pacific, with state department credentials which say that her journey to China and Russia is in the national interest.

Anna Louise Strong, internationally known author and lecturer, was in Honolulu for a few hours yesterday, bound for China, Siberia and European Russia.

She will be 41 years old, next November 24. But she faces with no uneasiness and with obvious zest, the prospect of a journey of some difficulty and danger through mid-China, north China, Siberia and on to Moscow.

These dangers, she emphasizes, are not from people but from the physical hazards of journeys through—or over—wild, mountainous valleys and sparsely settled plains. And she is inclined to dismiss the dangers with a shrug.

For the people of the Asian countries this feminine adventurer has no fear. Robust and realistic, she enjoys jaunting about the world.

She has been a newspaper correspondent and magazine writer or just a curious traveler in many countries of the world, including China and Russia.

At 24 years old, this American-born woman organized the Moscow Daily News, the first newspaper in English in Russia. She is used to being called everything from a visionary to a Bolshevik or a "pink" or "red" or a subversive agent or that crazy Strong woman.

Five years ago, Miss Strong was in Honolulu, also en route to Russia via the Far East.

After that she returned to the U. S., went on a lecture tour, wrote three books, did some work for the movies in Hollywood and made a flight to Soviet Russia over the "top of the world" by way of Seattle, Fairbanks, Alaska and far northern Siberia.

Her three latest books—she has written many—are *The Soviets Expected It*, *Wild River*, a novel and *The Peoples of the USSR*.

The latter is a high school text book or book for supplementary reading, published by MacMillan & Co.

On her last previous jump into Russia by way of the far north she spent some time in Moscow, then traveled in Poland, Yugoslavia and other countries.

Miss Strong was born in Friend, Neb., November 24, 1883, studied in Germany, at Bryn Mawr, Oberlin, and took a degree Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 1908.

For a number of years she was in child welfare work, directing exhibits in many American and Canadian cities. She lived for a time in Seattle working for a labor union newspaper, went into politics and was the center of many stormy controversies.

Now living at Palo Alto, she has lost none of her anticipation of adventure to come on this trip. Miss Strong will write about what she finds in central and northern China—of American business and its problems in the Far East and of the attitude of China toward foreign enterprises.

She expects to go to the "Communist country" in north China and later—just how, she doesn't know, to proceed to Moscow via Siberia.

She will write of the Chinese Nationalists, the Chinese Communists and of affairs in the Soviet Union.

Miss Strong has traveled by almost every known means of conveyance—not only the familiar planes, trains, autos, passenger ships or freighters at sea—but by camel, buffalo, droshky, ricksha, half-wild Russian ponies and dogsled.

She left Honolulu last evening by navy plane. Characteristic of her breathless dashes hither and yon, she was at the Young hotel lobby 15 minutes before her plane was to leave for the far Pacific. A dapper navy driver dashed up in a station wagon and she was off again—blue eyes shining under her graying hair as she heads for Moscow.



ANNA LOUISE STRONG

100-4891-3  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
JUL 10 1946  
HONOLULU, HAWAII  
ROUTED TO FILE

Director, FBI

August 9, 1946

SAC, Honolulu

ANNA LOUISE STRONG, was.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

ANNA LOUISE STRONG, subject of a security investigation in the San Francisco Office, arrived in Honolulu on June 30, 1946, via the Naval Air Transport Service. Miss STRONG was travelling on a USAAF ATC revenue ticket, the type authorized for civilians in areas where there is no coverage by commercial airlines. It is a space available, non-priority ticket. Travel authority for Miss STRONG was issued in San Francisco by Priorities Officer [redacted] Department of State, and approved by Lt. (jg) [redacted] USN, Assistant Officer in Charge, Air Traffic Control Office, 12th Naval District. The certificate states that subject is a correspondent for "The Blade," "Chicago Times," and other newspapers, and is to proceed to Shanghai where she will write articles on UNRA, Red Cross activities, and American business. Subject's permanent address was listed as 664 Creek Drive, Menlo Park, California.

Upon arrival in Honolulu, subject was refused accommodations at the Navy officers' quarters, Naval Air Station, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to provide her with hotel reservations. Thereupon, subject contacted friends in Honolulu and left word with Ensign [redacted] Watch Officer, that she could be reached at 3571 Pahoa Avenue. It is noted that this address is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN E. REINECKE, subjects of a security investigation in the Honolulu Office. Both Mr. and Mrs. REINECKE are considered two of the outstanding Communist suspects in Honolulu, and it is known that great quantities of Communist literature are disseminated through REINECKE's residence. Further, he is believed to be custodian of party membership records in this area.

On the evening of Miss STRONG's visit to REINECKE's residence, a "discussion meeting" was held, attended by Mr. and Mrs. REINECKE, Miss STRONG, Dr. and Mrs. [redacted] T/4 [redacted] AUS, [redacted] AUS, enlisted man, [redacted] AUS, enlisted man, and [redacted]. All of these individuals are prominent in local communist activities. [redacted] and [redacted] spoke of their experiences in Korea and stated that they were sent back to Honolulu because they were communist suspects.

Miss STRONG discussed her previous experiences in Russia and announced that during her present trip she would visit Shanghai, North China, Moscow, and return to New York City where she is scheduled for a series of lectures beginning January 15, 1947.

Information respecting this "discussion meeting" was obtained by the Office of Naval Intelligence through a reliable informant.

100-4871-5

Letter to:  
Director, FBI

August 9, 1946

Prior to Miss STRONG's departure via MATS Flight #115902, on July 2, 1946, she revealed to Lt. [ ] Naval Air Station, that her ultimate destination was Russia; that, however, she planned to spend some time touring different areas in China and indicated her means of travel would probably be in some General's plane. She stated she intended to take a few snapshots of interesting subjects during her trip and would visit France before returning to America. It is noted that subject was driven to the Naval Air Station to board her plane, departing for Guam on her scheduled flight to Shanghai, by [ ] an officer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO) in San Francisco who was in Honolulu on a temporary visit.

b6  
b7C

On July 30, 1946, information was received through Fleet Intelligence that Miss STRONG was held up in Yonabaru, Okinawa from July 4 to 6, 1946, at which time she was cleared to proceed on her trip to Shanghai, China.

Captain R. R. LYONS, District Intelligence Officer, reports that appropriate Naval activities in the Far East have been made cognizant of Miss STRONG's tour through that area.

cc - San Francisco

JSA:lmd  
100-0

## Terrorism In China Described By American Woman; Factions Feud

By ANN LOUISE STRONG

(Note: the author is an American woman, a traveller, lecturer and writer. For many years she has been a controversial figure—assailed as a Communist, defended as a "liberal." She once edited a newspaper in Moscow in the English language, under the Soviet government. Recently she passed through Honolulu with state department authority to go to the Far East, Siberia and Soviet Russia, and was provided transportation by a U. S. navy plane. Her articles appear in The Star-Bulletin and a group of mainland newspapers.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek still has some popularity—he would be first president in any democratic set-up—the rest of his regime has none at all.

Most Chinese regard them as a gang of corrupt bureaucrats looting the people. Patriotic citizens all over China denounce their corruption and their "military dictatorship", and especially their launching of civil war.

The "Democratic League" is one of these voices.

The government cracks down on all protests. A reign of terror has begun. People are kidnaped, jailed, assassinated for denouncing civil war, or even for "anti-American ideology."

Last week 500 police with tommy-guns and machine-guns roared at dawn into Fu Tan University, made a spectacular search of students and arrested the two presidents of two student organizations, charging them with "opposing them with civil war." Two executives of the Shanghai Telephone Company Guild, kidnaped from their residences, were later found in the police station. They



Miss Strong

were neither brought to trial nor released. An official casualty stated that they were suspected of "anti-American ideology."

Two political assassinations have recently taken place in the interior. Both victims—Li Kung-po and Wen Xi-to—were brilliant popular educators. It is taken for granted that they were killed for their progressive views. Hundreds more are said to be on the blacklist for assassination.

Madame Sun Yet-sen's appeal against civil war, so widely noticed in America, was suppressed in all Chinese newspapers, except for one strong paper which printed its

"least objectionable"  
The people in the  
Third of China—  
north of the Yellow  
the terror and disorder  
ernment-ruled areas  
thanks".

They have a cool, lean regime reported by all observers as much more honest and democratic than the Kuomintang. They don't want to import Kuomintang officialdom. But they are quite willing to unite with the rest of China under representative federal government.

Last January hopes rode high for

**MODEST MA**

Trademark Registered U. S. Patent

100-14891-6  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
AUG 16 1946

Law Rec



## Two Ways to Unity in China: By Popular Consent Or By Force

By ANN LOUISE STRONG

(Note: the author is an American woman, a traveller, lecturer and writer. For many years she has been a controversial figure—assailed as a Communist, defended as a "liberal." She once edited a newspaper in Moscow in the English language, under the Soviet government. Recently she passed through Honolulu with state department authority to go to the Far East, Siberia and Soviet Russia, and was provided transportation by a U. S. navy plane. Her articles appear in The Star-Bulletin and a group of mainland newspapers.)

SHANGHAI, China, Aug. 3. — There are two ways in which China might be unified: By democratic consent or by military suppression.

For twenty years Progressives all over China urge the first method.

Chiang takes naturally to the military way.

What lies ahead then? Some of Chiang's generals talk of cleaning up the Communists in a matter of weeks. The Communists, however, seem cool and confident.

General Chou. En-lai told me: "They may take some areas, but they cannot destroy us. If they attack us deeply, it is they who will be annihilated, not we."

Just now the Communists are suffering severely in Kiangsu. Chiang has great superiority in weapons, while the Communists possess neither planes, ships nor large guns. No responsible person here has ever charged that they got any direct help from the Soviet Union.

They did, however, get some side of the Communists. Govern-



Miss Strong

Chiang's strategy is obvious. It is to clean the Communists district by district, concentrating overwhelming force in one place after the other. Correspondents here tell me that this was originally "Wedemeyer's strategy", and that he opposed the "premature dissipation of forces" when Chiang went into Manchuria.

The Communists have only one possible answering strategy, if they are too hard pressed: It is to tear up railways and highways all over North China and attack Chiang in a hundred scattered places, in the guerrilla manner.

"We shall hate to do this", said one of them to me. "We shall be called barbarians if we do it. But the railways and highways are used only for one purpose. Not for trade, not even for UNRRA. They are used for Chiang's troops against our villages. If pressed, we must destroy communications, making it hard for Chiang to get through."

Meanwhile time works on the side of the Communists. Govern-

ment-ruled China is bankrupt under its present economic regime. (Other articles by Miss Strong will follow.)

100 4891-7  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
AUG 16 1946  
ROUTED TO  
Crane  
FILE

## China's Civil War Making Vast Areas Desolate, Millions Suffer

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG  
(First of two articles by a widely known American woman writer who has been in China for the past year.)

SHANGHAI, China—The populous province of Shantung is being turned to a desert by airplane strafing, according to UNRRA investigators who have just returned.

Over vast areas no farmer dares go out to plough by daylight because of the threat from the sky.

Wide-spread famine this summer appears the doom Chiang Kai-shek destines for this province in his long range plan of killing the Communists.

To this may be added this summer one of the worst floods in China's history when the UNRRA Yellow river project—an originally good idea now used as a tool by the military—pours high water down on Shantung's defenseless peasant folk.

The diversion of the river before lower dykes are repaired was done by military orders at Chengchow.

Already the river runs clear to the sea through Shantung in a channel where no water has been for nine years.

It is low water now, barely four feet deep, but even this effectively divides Shantung in half, since no swimmer can live in its turbulence while there are no ferries or boats for five hundred miles.

For months any attempt by Shantung peasants to repair their dykes

has been prevented by airplane strafing. Chinese government pilots brag to foreign correspondents of their success in killing these unarmed folk.

One of them said: "I flew so low that the blood splashed on me." That, of course, was sheer symbolic brag. It indicates the vengeful "no quarter" policy of Chiang Kai-shek towards the people of Shantung.

These Shantung peasants have all ready borne the brunt of the hand to hand fighting of the Japanese war. UNRRA representatives report town after county town, three fourths destroyed by the Japanese, now the last quarter of it is shot up by Chiang's planes.

They report hospital after hospital—civilian hospitals—that are hiding in dugouts in the hills, since in any city they are sought out by planes and destroyed.

The first of these examples was the International Peace hospital taken by UNRRA doctors last August from Madame Sun Yat-sen's China Welfare Fund to the peasants of north Kiangsu.

Its intended location and every step of its journey was reported personally and officially by UNRRA to Chiang Kai-shek.

When Chiang's reconnoitering planes flew over several times and very low, the UNRRA doctor in charge took it for granted that this was routine confirmation. Then for two days the hospital was systematically riddled with bullets in a half-hour of what the UNRRA doctor called "a careful, deliberate, methodical strafing."

He was horrified at this violation "of all law of humanity and even of war."

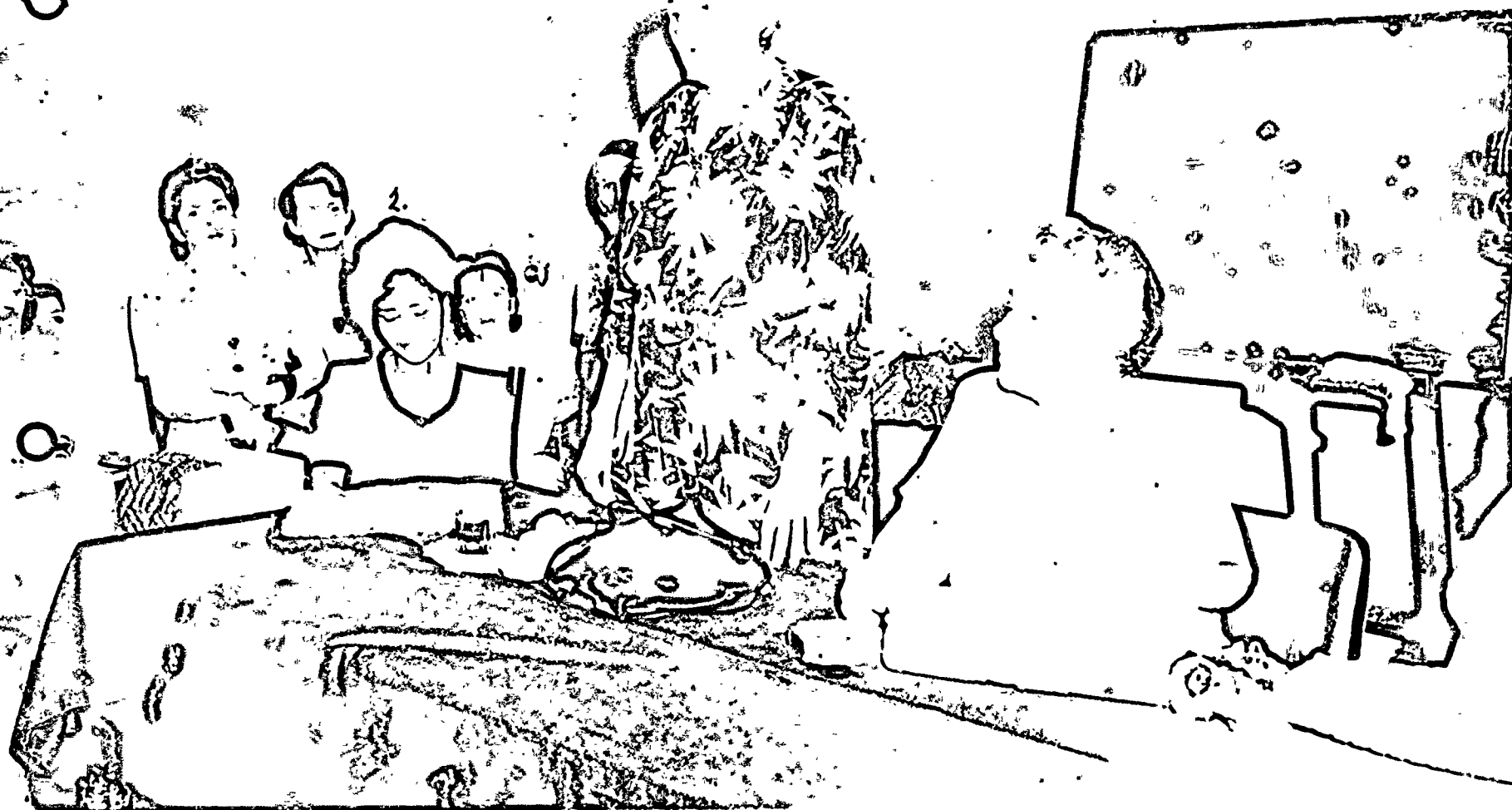
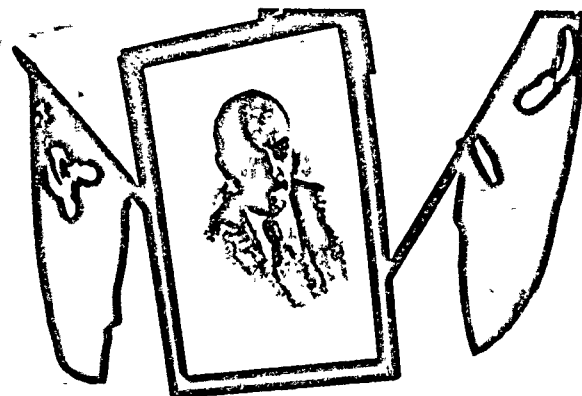
NEXT: Civil war strikes down the innocent.



Miss Strong

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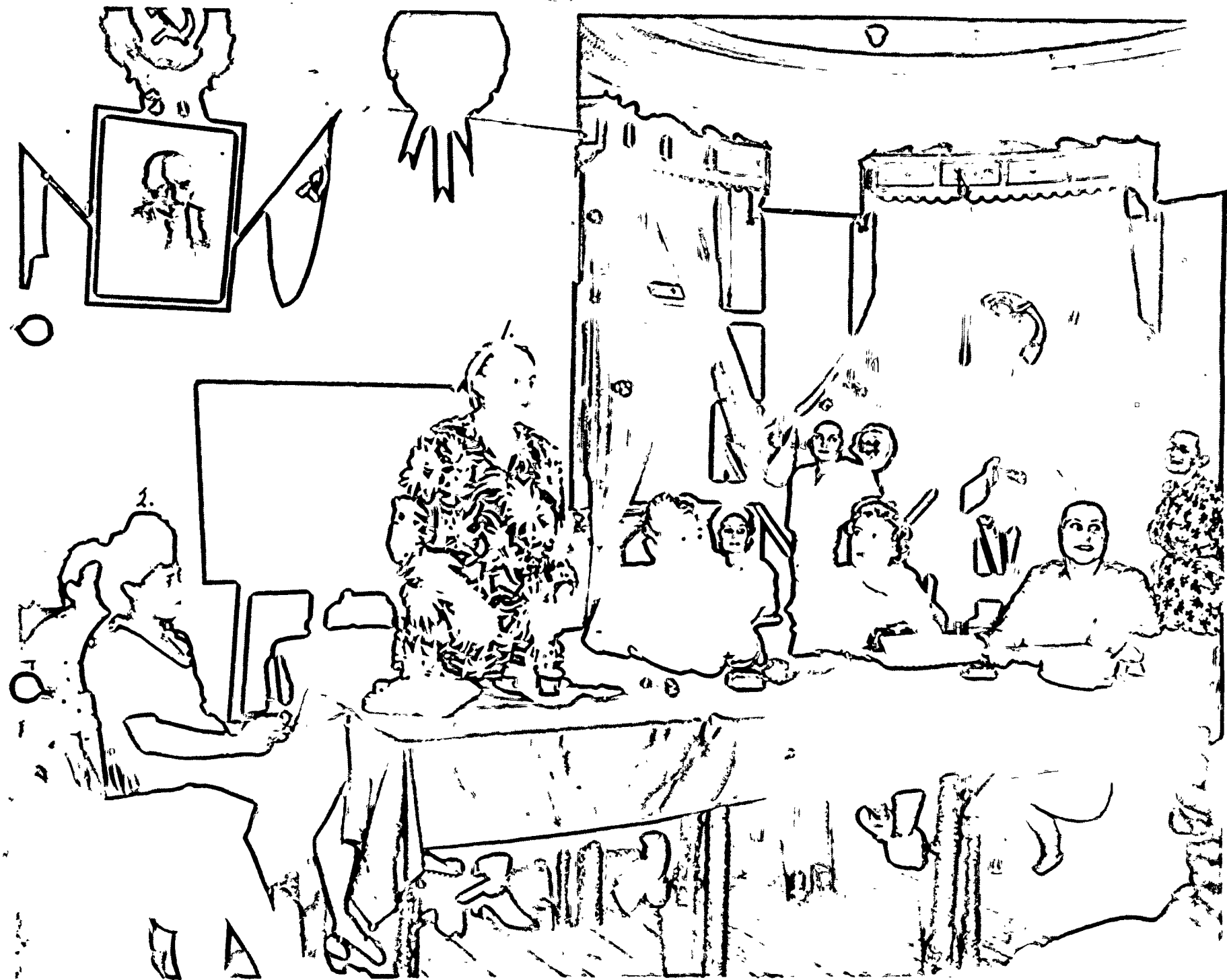


#1 - ANNA LOUISE STRONG

#2 -  of former Chinese Minister

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Pictures taken by China Press photographer - STRONG's speech delivered  
in Russian - pictures made in Soviet Embassy - delivered to Soviet's Women's Assoc.,  
"One-Fifth of Mankind" - Shanghai, China July 25 1946.



SAC, San Francisco

October 22, 1947

SAC, Honolulu

ANNA LOUISE STRONG, with aliases  
Internal Security - C

Re my letter of August 9, 1946.

Transmitted herewith is a summary report forwarded to this office by the 401st Counter-Intelligence Corps Detachment, G-2, Honolulu, T. H., under date of August 29, 1947. This report, which contains photographs of the subject speaking in the Soviet Embassy at Shanghai, China, and tells of her activities in that area, is being forwarded at this time for your information.

Encl.-1  
WFD:PB  
100-4891

100-4891-10

# Famous Journalist Condemns American Policy In China

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

A National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East was held on January 24 and 25, 1948, at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York City, under the chairmanship of T. A. Bisson, former Special Advisor to Government Section of Supreme Command Allied Powers in Japan; Dr. W.E.B. DuBois of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Hon. Stanley M. Isaacs, New York City Councilman. One hundred and eighty prominent individuals from every walk of life joined the chairman in sponsoring the Conference.

The following is an abstract of address delivered at the Conference by Anna Louise Strong, journalist recently returned from 1½ years in China, Manchuria, and Korea.

It was just about a year ago in Yenan that Dr. Magdalen Robitzer, an UNRRA dentist, went into a kindergarten to prepare the children's teeth for their evacuation into the deeper hills. Her white skin started a panic. The children clung to their teacher or rushed shrieking into the cold outdoors.

"The American! The American!" they cried in terror.

How has it happened that the word "America" has become a name that frightens children. Perhaps you are horrified. Perhaps you say, "Those ignorant Chinese peasants! They should know better."

But perhaps it is we ignorant American who should know better. The basic reality, as seen today by several hundred million people, is that American planes, bombs, and bullets are killing hundreds of thousands of civilian Chinese. All over North China and Manchuria, America has ceased to be the beloved ally and became the source of the planes that bomb and strafe.

We are here tonight not out of sentimental regard for Chinese children. We are here because American foreign policy is making enemies. We are here because we, ourselves, want peace. I am among those who believe that such peace is attainable, that it is possible for the world to prevent the occurrence of any Third World War.

India is studying China and Indonesia is watching China and all the peoples of the East are watching China and America's policy there. Well, what do they see in China? First of all they see that a new China has arisen. It is a lean, hard, sinewy China of farmers and workers. Secondly they see that this new China is powerful. Third, they see that this China gets no help from any outside nation. I spent a lot of time all the way through Manchuria, trying to see if I could find any connections, any aid of any kind from Russia to the Chinese Communists. Now here is the incredible fact I found. The Russians are so afraid of being involved in China's war, that they went home and pulled their border shut behind them and maintain an iron blockade against the Chinese Communists.

The fourth thing that the peoples of Asia are asking is: "What makes this China so strong? What makes it grow? How can it beat Japan? and Chiang?" I can give tonight only a glimpse at the methods. I wrote a whole book to tell how the

Chinese people do it. First of all they give the land to the men who tills it. Second, they organize the farmers and stimulate production drives, better farming, irrigation, killing of grasshoppers, and other pests. Third, they encourage all kinds of native industry—free enterprise. Fourth, they have elections that all the people can take part in.

That's the country America has chosen to pick quarrels with, chosen to needle steadily by dropping bombs and strafing with bullets. Nor are these people even afraid of our atomic bomb. Mao Tse-tung says, "The birth of the atom bomb was the beginning of the death of the American imperialists, for they began to rely on the bomb and on the people. In the end, the bomb will not destroy the peoples of the world. The people will destroy the bomb."

*Strong's file.*

100-48911

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APR 21 1948

HONOLULU DIVISION

*Blair*

## Anna Louise Strong Arrested in Moscow as Spy; Faces Deportation

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (P)—The Moscow press announced today that Anna Louise Strong, 63, well known American author and correspondent, has been arrested on charges of spying and will be deported.

Miss Strong, who has been in Russia most of the time since 1921 writing books and articles which

reflected a strongly pro-Soviet viewpoint, is one of the seven American correspondents in Moscow. (She was listed as representing the Allied Labor News).

The Soviet newspapers disclosed her arrest in the following announcement:

"The well known intelligence operator, the American woman journalist, A. L. Strong, who got into the USSR as a consequence of the carelessness of certain foreign relations officials, yesterday, was arrested by state security organs.

"Miss Strong is accused of espionage and undermining activity against the Soviet union. They report that in the next few days she will be sent outside the boundaries of the Soviet union."

She is the author of a number of articles and books on Russia, including "The Soviets Conquer Wheat," "I Change Worlds," "This Soviet World," "The Soviet Constitution," "The Soviets Expected It," and "Peoples of the USSR."

(In past years, some of her special feature series of articles have appeared in The Star-Bulletin).

100-4891-12
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 15 1949
HONOLULU DIVISION
ROUTED TO



DIRECTOR, FBI

July 15, 1952

SAC, HONOLULU (100-4891)

ANNA LOUISE STRONG, WAS.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

Re Honolulu let to Bureau 8-9-46.

In relet it is noted that when subject came through Honolulu on June 30, 1946, she was unable to secure local hotel accommodations. As a result, she contacted friends and secured a place to stay. She advised the Watch Officer at the Naval Air Transport Service that she could be reached at 3571 Pahoa Avenue, Telephone 76002. This is the private residence of Dr. JOHN E. REINECKE, one of the seven Honolulu Smith Act defendants.

On the evening of June 30, she gave a talk on her trip to Russia at the REINECKE residence, at which a few local Communist Party members were present, including Dr. and Mrs. JOHN REINECKE, [redacted] and [redacted] all important Party members. On July 1, 1946, she attended a luncheon with the REINECKES at which [redacted] and HENRY SCHMIDT, ILWU leader and co-defendant with HARRY BRIDGES and J. R. ROBERTSON in the 1949 BRIDGES case, were present.

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It is requested that the Bureau authorize the Los Angeles Office, in which area subject is presently believed to be residing, to interview subject concerning her knowledge of the Communist Party activities of Dr. REINECKE, and also the other Honolulu Smith Act subjects if she is cooperative.

It is suggested that this interview might be productive in developing additional information on Dr. REINECKE, and also afford an opportunity to develop through direct contact the present sympathies of subject.

ITW:mel

2cc - Los Angeles

*W*

*Re - a  
a  
J. Wash*

*100-4891-13*

SAC, Los Angeles (100-17337)

July 25, 1952

Director, FBI (100-78-8)

ANNA LOUISE STRONG, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R;  
REGISTRATION ACT;  
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Reference Honolulu letter July 15, 1952, requesting that the Bureau authorize the Los Angeles Office to interview Anna Strong for information concerning the activities of the Honolulu Smith Act subjects.

Bureau authority is granted to conduct the requested interview. This interview should be conducted by two agents thoroughly experienced in security investigations.

In view of the imminence of the trial date in Honolulu, this interview should be conducted promptly and the results furnished to the Bureau and Honolulu.

2 - cc Honolulu (100-4891)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 30 1952	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*J. Weeks*

100-4891-14

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-7888)

August 11, 1952

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-17337)

ANNA LOUISE STRONG, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R;  
REGISTRATION ACT;  
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950.

ReBulet July 25, 1952, granting authority to interview ANNA LOUISE STRONG regarding Dr. JOHN E. REINECKE and other Honolulu Smith Act defendants.

As reflected in the current report of SA ANATOLE N. OSSIPOFF dated August 11, 1952, captioned "UNSUB, was Borodin, Barusov, Cruzenberg, Grossenberg, ESPIONAGE - R, (Bufile 65-58053)", ANNA LOUISE STRONG was interviewed on August 1, 1952, in accordance with prior Bureau authority granted on May 26, 1952. Latter authority limited the questioning of STRONG to the sons of MICHAEL BORODIN unless she should be unexpectedly cooperative.

As indicated above, ANNA LOUISE STRONG was accordingly interviewed at her residence, 2314 Los Amigos St., La Crescenta, California on August 1, 1952, by SA'S ANATOLE N. OSSIPOFF and [redacted] without prior appointment or arrangements. The interview lasted from 11:00 A.M. to 11:55 A.M. during which time STRONG appeared to be cooperative and evidenced no outward indications of any hostile attitude toward interviewing agents or the Bureau.

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At 11:35 A.M., however, and prior to any questioning regarding other subjects known to her of the Honolulu Smith Act defendants in particular, STRONG expressed a desire to terminate the interview. She explained that she had engaged the services of a stenographer until noon of that day, and desired to give her some dictation prior to her departure. Although the interview was, of course, conducted in private in an adjoining room, it is pointed out that on arrival the interviewing agents found ANNA LOUISE STRONG in her office in the rear of her residence and that a stenographer was then also engaged at another desk. It is further known from previous investigation that STRONG does in fact engage secretarial help on an hourly or part time basis in connection with her publishing her monthly newsletter "Today". Her reason to terminate the interview could, therefore, have been sincere. Further, she also indicated that she would consent to further interview at another time, and pointed out that between the hours of 5:00 and 6:00 P.M. is usually more convenient for her.

In view of the instructions set forth in SAC Letter No. 24, Series 1952, dated March 4, 1952, pertaining to "Interviews with Active Communists" prohibiting subsequent interviews at a subject's residence after an initial surprise interview, the Bureau is requested to advise the Los Angeles Office as to procedure in conducting future authorized interviews with STRONG. Although the above instructions particularly refer to "Active Communists" for which STRONG may not qualify, it is recalled that she currently is on

JPA:mm

cc: Honolulu (100-4891)

100-4891-15  
1952  
J. L. [signature]  
100-4891-15

LA 100-17337

the Security Index of this office. Further, she is one who from her known pro-Soviet attitude for many years, her former association in Communist front groups and current interest in possible approval of Red China, is in a position and could possibly be of a frame of mind to attempt to embarrass the Bureau. It is felt, therefore, that the above stated limitations would apply to STERCKO.

As to the possible suggestion that STERCKO be invited to appear at the Los Angeles Office of the FBI for any subsequent interviews, it is pointed out that subject currently is about 67 years of age and resides about 15 miles from the office. It would be necessary for her to drive her personally owned automobile in view of inadequate public transportation. It is believed, therefore, she would most likely refuse to appear at this office.

The interview of ANNA LOUISE STRONG regarding the Honolulu Smith Act defendants is, therefore, being held in abeyance pending instructions from the Bureau.

SAC, Los Angeles (100-17337)

August 22, 1952

Director, FBI (100-7888)

ANNA LOUISE STRONG, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R;  
REGISTRATION ACT;  
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Rebulet July 25, 1952, authorizing an interview of the subject for information concerning the Honolulu Smith Act defendants and urlet August 11, 1952, advising that a recontact of Strong at her home might possibly be used by her as a means of embarrassing the Bureau.

The Bureau does not desire that Strong be recontacted at her home for information concerning the Honolulu Smith Act subjects. If she refuses to appear at your office and it is not possible to interview her at any place other than her home the interview should not be conducted.

✓ 2 - cc Honolulu (100-4891)

SEARCHED <i>42</i>	INDEXED <i>42</i>
SERIALIZED <i>42</i>	FILED <i>42</i>
AUG 27 1952	
FBI - HONOLULU	

*J. Weeks* *DM*

100-4891-16

Director, FBI (100-7888)

September 25, 1952

SAC, Los Angeles (100-17337)

ANNA LOUISE STRONG, was.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R;  
REGISTRATION ACT;  
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950  
Origin - Los Angeles

Rebulet to Los Angeles, 8/22/52.

ANNA LOUISE STRONG was telephonically recontacted on 9/23/52 and invited to appear at the Los Angeles FBI Office at her convenience for further interview and possible assistance. STRONG refused and explained that she has been "pretty tired" recently, very rarely comes in to the downtown Los Angeles area even on matters she likes, and particularly did not care to come in on this occasion on a matter that she did not like. In addition, she felt that she had no information that would be of any value to this Office.

STRONG also now stated that she did not care to be recontacted in person at her residence either. She advised that although she "did not have any feeling one way or the other" regarding the work the FBI is doing although perhaps it is a necessary activity, she believed that she has no information that could assist this organization. She preferred, therefore, not to be recontacted in the future.

STRONG reflected too on the occasion of the recent interview with her regarding MICHAEL BORODIN on 8/1/52, she had allowed herself to be interviewed in private instead of in the presence of her secretary, resulting in two corroborating Government witnesses against her uncorroborated statements. She indicated that she did not intend to repeat that circumstance. STRONG was informed that the only purpose of a private interview with her at that time was to avoid any possible embarrassment to her as a result of discussing a personal matter in the presence of an outsider. STRONG then agreed that the procedure then taken was entirely proper. She added, however, that she has always been in the field of publicity and normally when she has anything to say it is available and can be said in the presence of anyone. It is recalled that on the occasion of the above-mentioned interview STRONG readily consented to an interview in private in an adjoining room to her office without any persuasion whatever.

In view of STRONG's current attitude, no further attempt will be made by this Office to interview her.

JPA:MSD

cc: (2) - Honolulu (100-4891)

*Dore*

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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SEP 29 1952	
FBI - HONOLULU	

*J. W. [unclear]*  
*Knapp*  
*100-4891-17*

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (100-5013)

DATE: November 17, 1952

FROM : Special Agent [REDACTED]

SUBJECT : HONOLULU RECORD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Security Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, orally furnished the following information to the writer on 11/3/52:

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She advised she arrived at the HONOLULU RECORD at about 9:40 a.m. on 10/30/52 and remained there until approximately 2:20 p.m. She said there was a note on the bulletin board to [REDACTED] telling him to be there at 3 p.m. that date. However, it was not signed. There was another note for ED to call a name which informant thought to be DISON at phone 53128. The Cross Reference Telephone Directory reflects that this number is issued to a [REDACTED]

When informant arrived, the following were present: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CHARLES FUJIMOTO and [REDACTED]. The men were all in the back room but shortly after arrival, CHARLIE FUJIMOTO and [REDACTED] left. CHARLIE was carrying four large tapa-bound volumes which appeared to be back issues of the HONOLULU RECORD.

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b7C

[REDACTED] arrived around 11 a.m. and put two issues of "New Times" in [REDACTED]'s desk and presented informant with a copy of "Labour Monthly" for October, 1952. At the same time she placed on the bulletin board an envelope addressed to DONALD JONES containing a number of pieces of Communist literature.

She stated that she had just returned from the airport after seeing her [REDACTED], return to the Mainland. She stated that her [REDACTED] was the son of a woman who later married her brother. She said she became angry with him because he would not indicate to her his sympathies and whether he agreed with her views or not.

WEK:MEM

100-5013

cc [REDACTED]

61-5 (JOHN REINECKE)

61-14 [REDACTED]

61-72 [REDACTED]

97-10K (Political Activities)

100-1463 ([REDACTED])

100-1477 ([REDACTED])

100-2024 (ILWU)

100-4063 (CHARLES FUJIMOTO)

100-4128 [REDACTED]

100-4465 [REDACTED]

100-4891 (ANNA LOUISE STRONG)

100-4899 (AIKO REINECKE)

190-5082 [REDACTED]

100-5084 [REDACTED]

100-5132 [REDACTED]

100-5696 (DONALD JONES)

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100-4891-18

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
NOV 17 1952	
FBI - HONOLULU	

It was ascertained through United Airlines that the individual in question was [redacted] who left on 10/30/52 for Sacramento, California. He gave as his address in Honolulu, [redacted] which is the address of [redacted].

Informant stated that [redacted] commented that he had two wire recordings of speeches made by [redacted] which he was going to use on the other islands for political campaign ammunition.

AIKO REINECKE came in and stated that she had been canvassing for DELBERT METZGER.

[redacted] stated that ANNA LOUISE STRONG had written to ADLAI STEVENSON about "their policies" and the Korean War situation and had sent copies of the letter for those here. She instructed them to write STEVENSON practically the same thing but in their own words.

[redacted] stated that on the previous night, 10/29/52, she had taken some new literature which she had received from England to JOHN REINECKE. She remarked that it had been sent in plain envelopes to disguise it. [redacted] stated that if they continued to confiscate the mail, they will have to have editors cut out important articles and send them separately.

In commenting on the election, AIKO REINECKE said that Governor LONG was not active enough for METZGER. [redacted] said that he could not understand this as he had sent several groups to talk to Governor LONG.

AIKO related how she and JOHN REINECKE were to meet a lady at the airport one day and did not have anything to go on except that she would be carrying a hat in her hand. She stated that it seemed that practically every woman who left the plane had a hat in her hand. [redacted] asked if she had met the lady and AIKO said that they had been successful in doing so.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] had been driving her around in his Cadillac while she was canvassing for Judge METZGER in the Kapahulu district. She said that following this, they went to the Melting Pot where she sent "Aloha" to the owner but she did not see him. (Informant has previously advised that the crowd at the HONOLULU RECORD appear to be friendly with the owner of the Melting Pot, who, according to the Directory is [redacted].



[redacted] arrived and went to the back room for a short time. When he came out, [redacted] inquired about his [redacted]'s health and he replied one of his [redacted] was in the hospital. After he had left, [redacted] remarked that [redacted] was not a good mother as she kept her children in the house all the time.

[redacted] stated that Mrs. [redacted] is a court reporter. She said that DONALD JONES used to be a playboy but now he practically lives at the HONOLULU RECORD. She said that he had driven [redacted] and herself home on the previous night. JONES arrived while informant was there and [redacted] gave him the envelope which she had placed on the bulletin board for him.

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b7C

[redacted] was printing announcements for a "Winter Frolic" sponsored by Local 142, ILWU, on December 13, 1952.

[redacted] was just arriving at approximately 2:20 when informant left.

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (100-5013)

DATE: December 30, 1952

FROM : Special Agent [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: HONOLULU RECORD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - Cb2  
b6  
b7C  
b7D

Security Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, furnished the following oral report to the writer on 11/21/52:

She advised that she arrived at the HONOLULU RECORD at 9:45 a.m. on 11/20/52 and remained there until 12:35 p.m. She stated that upon her arrival the following were present: [REDACTED] AIKO REINECKE, [REDACTED] and several other Japanese. Informant asked AIKO why [REDACTED] was not in the courtroom and AIKO replied that she had not been feeling well. When informant then asked if [REDACTED] would be called on to testify as PAUL CROUCH had mentioned her name, [REDACTED] said, "Absolutely not." AIKO stated that she was going to write to ANNA LOUISE STRONG and instructed [REDACTED] to be sure to wrap her issue of the HONOLULU RECORD as instructed.

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Informant stated that AIKO REINECKE introduced a new Japanese employee from one of the other islands to both [REDACTED] and herself. However, she was not able to catch his name.

[REDACTED] was selling tickets to another showing of slides by [REDACTED] and sold two to informant. These disclosed that this showing was to be held on December 5, 1952, at the ILWU. The price was twenty-five cents and it was noted on the tickets that the showing was sponsored by the Hawaii Committee for Smith Act Defendants. The slides are of a five-thousand mile Alaska journey apparently taken by [REDACTED]. The following notation appears on the back of

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100-5013

WEK:MEM

cc [REDACTED]

61-5 (JOHN REINECKE)

61-14 ([REDACTED])

61-17 ([REDACTED])

97-10X (Brief)

100-1463 ([REDACTED])

100-1477 ([REDACTED])

100-1495 ([REDACTED])

100-4465 ([REDACTED])

100-4891 (ANNA LOUISE STRONG) ✓

100-4899 (AIKO REINECKE)

100-4975 ([REDACTED])

100-5084 ([REDACTED])

100-5237 ([REDACTED])

100-5118 ([REDACTED])

100-5696 (DONALD JONES)

100-5476 (HCSAD)

100-5735 ([REDACTED])

121-461

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....  
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....

DEC 31 1952

FBI - HONOLULU

HON File 100-5013

these tickets: "These pictures have been shown to four houses at the Library of Hawaii and at the Kaimuki and Waikiki-Kapahulu Branch Libraries during November." They are being filed in 61-17-1A.

[ ] said that his infected elbow was coming along pretty well. He stated he had not been at the trial and doubted that he would be "until one of our boys is on as a witness."

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In commenting on the confiscation of issues of the CHINA REVIEW, [ ] [ ] said he was going to pick out some anonymous address and have it sent to him there and see whether it would come through. [ ] asked him if he thought they would use [ ] as a witness. [ ] said that he doubted they would as he was granted a perjury immunity the last time but he was not satisfied with the agreement.

[ ] stated that [ ] had fixed up [ ] with two girls. She said one is from the University and the other is a teacher at Kamehameha School. [ ] said she was unaware of their races.

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[ ] told informant that PAUL CROUCH has been trying to date waitresses where he eats. She said that they had it fixed up with one of them to take him to her room and have a tape recorder there. She was to kid him about his testimony and say it must be "bunk" and that it could not all be true and then to record his reply. SAAG JOHN WALSH was advised of this information.

DONALD JONES arrived at the RECORD and went to the back room to work. [ ] and [ ] arrived at noon, following the recess of the trial. [ ] made the comment that he knew some of the jurors knew CROUCH was lying.

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The bulletin board contained a note, "Professional informers, Volume 5, No. 10, page 5, October 9, 1952, CROUCH." There was also a note from AIKO REINECKE to [ ] and [ ] stating, "Please send thirty-five copies of the RECORD to Magazine Center at liquor store. Call [ ]"

[ ] lent informant copies of the May and August, 1952 issues of "Soviet Union."

HON File 100-5013

Informant furnished a receipt received from AIKO REINECKE dated 11/14/52 for \$5. donation to the Hawaii Committee for Smith Act Defendants together with a thank-you note. These are filed in 134-18A-1A.

## INDICES SEARCH SLIP

TO CHIEF CLERK:

DATE April 22, 1956SUBJECT ANNA LOUISE STRONGALIASES Mrs. Joel Shubin; Mrs. John Shubin; Anne L. Strong; Mrs. John Schubin;  
Mrs. Joel Subin ; "Anise"ADDRESS 2314 Los Amigos St., La Crescenta, California (Aug. 1952)DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH Nov. 24, 1885, Friend, Nebraska☐ Exact Spelling☐ All References☐ Subversive References☐ Main File - - - - - 100-4891\*☐ Restricted to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_

Consolidated 4/22/56

by 

FILE &amp; SERIAL NO.

REMARKS

FILE &amp; SERIAL NO.

REMARKS

ANNA LOUISE STRONGANNA LOUISE STRONG (Con't)61-5-1B3 p.87

b6

61-5D-47 p.2

b7C

61-5D-56 p.2

b7D

61-14A-8761-14A-10461-38-35~~61-38-35~~61-76-1;261-185-136 pages 80; 8662-259A-65 pages L-4; DD-7; 1066-292A-209100-3739-42 pages 8,10,103,116100-4791-180 page 5100-4792-38 page 2100-4805-51100-4808-93100-4809-99100-4819-1100-5013-1B6 p.3 (1/6/49)100-5013-1B6 p.7 (2/3/49)100-5013-1B6 (3/3/49)100-5013-1B6 p.8; Col.3 (8/10/50)100-5896-1B1 page 9100-5896-1B3 pages 3;14pages 3;6;9;31(See Index)100-1601-143 page 5; 159 page 2100-2024-238 page 16100-3739-8 page 4; 19 pages 3,58Searched by H.J.B.

Clerk

Agent

References Reviewed by HJBSquad HJB INDEXEDSERIALIZED HJB

APR 23 1956

FBI - HONOLULU

100-4891-20

*file stripped  
12-16-65  
no*

## INDICES SEARCH SLIP

TO CHIEF CLERK:

DATE April 22, 1956SUBJECT ANNA LOUISE STRONG (Con't.)ALIASES "Anise"; Anne L. Strong; Mrs. Joel Subin; Mrs. Joel Shubin; Mrs. John Shubin;  
Mrs. John SchubinADDRESS 2314 Los Amigos St., La Crescenta, California (Ang. 1952)DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH 11/24/85, Friend, Nebraska☐ Exact Spelling☐ All References☐ Subversive References☐ Main File - - - - - 100-4892\*☐ Restricted to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_Consolidated 4/22/56by b6  
b7c

FILE & SERIAL NO.	REMARKS	FILE & SERIAL NO.	REMARKS
<u>Anne L. Strong</u>		<u>Mrs. John Schubin</u>	
<u>100-4808-91 page 41</u>		<u>100-3739-19 pages 3; 58</u>	} <u>Ident.</u>
<u>"Anise"</u>		<u>100-3739-42 page 116</u>	
<u>100-3739-19 pages 3; 58</u>			
<u>100-3739-42 page 116</u>			
<u>Mrs. Joel Subin</u>			
<u>100-3739-19 pages 3; 58</u>	} <u>Ident.</u>		
<u>100-3739-42 page 116</u>			
<u>Mrs. Joel Shubin</u>			
<u>100-3739-19 pages 3; 58</u>			
<u>100-3739-42 pages 116</u>			
<u>Mrs. John Shubin</u>			
<u>100-3739-19 pages 3; 58</u>			
<u>100-3739-42 pages 116</u>			
Searched by <u>H.J.B.</u>			

Clerk

Agent

Squad

References Reviewed by HJB