

Cliff Kincaid visit to the Frank Marshall Davis Collection

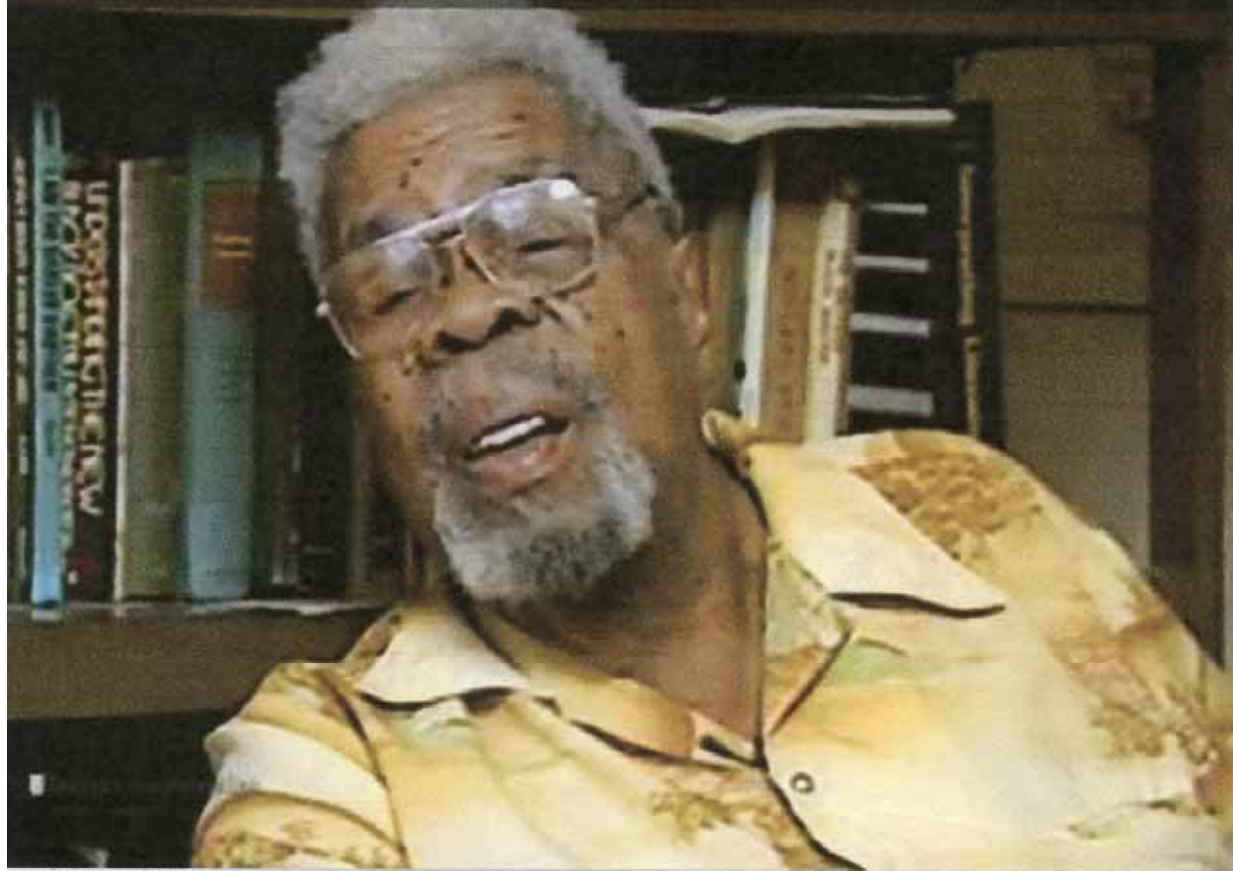
Washington University
St. Louis



Frank Marshall Davis



Frank Marshall Davis Interview



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Davis is mentioned in President Barack Obama's book "Dreams from My Father: A Story of Race and Inheritance" as a drinking buddy of his grandfather and an African-American that made an impression on Obama as a young man growing up in Hawaii.

CLEAR has transferred all the Frank Marshall Davis materials to Washington University's Film & Media Archive, where they complement existing holdings on civil rights, labor, democracy and 20th-century African-American artists.

The Frank Marshall Davis Collection is fully searchable in the Film & Media Archive catalog. Clips from Davis' interview can be viewed online at library.wustl.edu/units/spec/filmandmedia.

Red Faces over “Frank”

- Davis interview conducted by Chris Conybeare and Dr. Kathryn Takara
- Takara of the University of Hawaii, who knew and interviewed Davis and wrote a dissertation on his life and career, confirmed to Cliff Kincaid that the “Frank” is, in fact, Frank Marshall Davis. (After CPUSA writer Gerald Horne had said “Frank” was Davis). She said Obama had been introduced to Davis by his grandfather, Stanley Dunham, who considered Davis a “strong black male figure” and thought he exerted a “positive” influence over the young man in his high-school years. “His grandfather was one of Frank’s closest friends,” she said. “They played chess or cards together.”
- Conybeare denounced Kincaid for bringing to light the facts about Davis being a communist and Obama’s mentor.

Asked why she thought Obama didn't identify Davis in his book by his full name, she replied, "Maybe he didn't want people delving into it." She said that this could have had something to do with Davis's lifestyle, rather than his politics. "Frank's was a place where you could have drinks," she said. Yet, Obama has been open about some things – such as his past drug use. It is difficult to understand why he would not name "Frank" as Frank Marshall Davis simply because "Frank" drank or hosted people who did.



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

August 20, 2008

MR. CLIFF KINCAID



Request No.: 1117603- 000
Subject: DAVIS, FRANK MARSHALL

Dear Mr. Kincaid:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your check or money order number 3640 in the amount of \$50.10 for documents regarding your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request stated above.

Enclosed are 601 pages of documents you requested along with a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions form (OPCA 16a).

**Obama's Communist Mentor
Frank Marshall Davis Was
Under Investigation by the
FBI for 19 Years and Wrote
Autobiographical Sex Novel**

The **FBI file on Frank Marshall Davis** covers the years 1944-1963, meaning that he was under investigation or surveillance for at least 19 years. One document refers to Frank Marshall Davis having CPUSA affiliations dating back to 1931. America's Survival, Inc. also has evidence showing that Davis was involved in communist activities in the 1970s, during the time he mentored Obama. Davis was included in the **FBI's security index**, meaning that Davis could be arrested or detained in the event of a national emergency. The FBI material documents Davis's anti-white and pro-Soviet views, infiltration of the Hawaii Democratic Party, and other activities.

The communists targeted Hawaii because of its strategic location and importance to the U.S. defense effort. One of the most disturbing FBI documents refers to information that Davis “was observed photographing large sections of the [Hawaii] coastline with a camera containing a telescopic lens.” The FBI information states:

“Informant stated that DAVIS spent much of his time in this activity. He said this was the third different occasion DAVIS had been observed photographing shorelines and beachfronts. Informant advised that it did not appear he was photographing any particular objects.”

Davis archives:

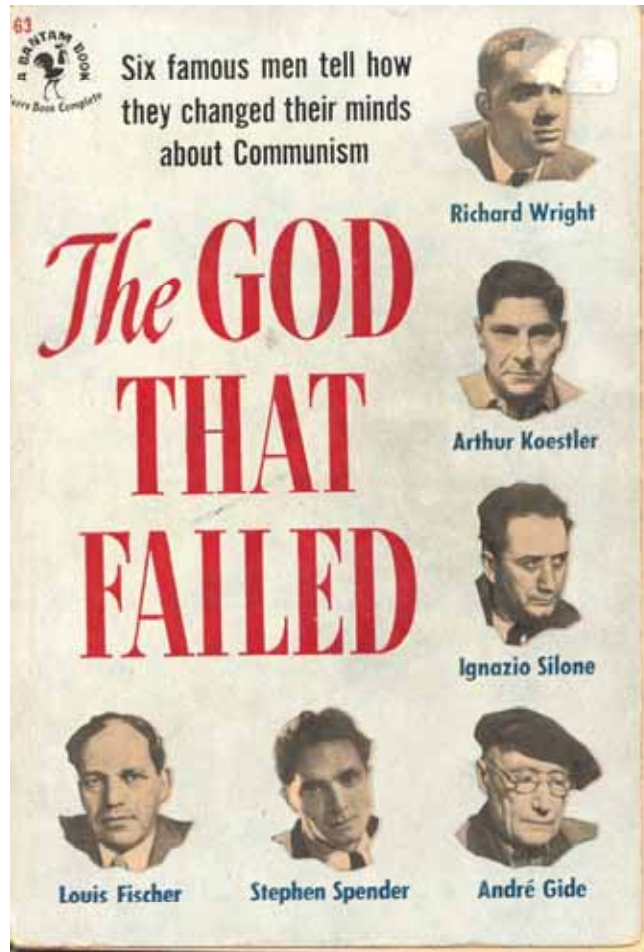
Interview confirms Davis relationships with Paul Robeson and Harry Bridges, both secret members of the CPUSA.

- Tape 6: Robeson “influenced me to come over here” – Hawaii. Bridges also suggested he move from Chicago to Hawaii.
- Davis knew Bridges in Chicago. Both involved in the Abraham Lincoln School, “the progressive school.” Davis met Bridges through school.
- Robeson and Bridges suggested that Davis get into contact with the Honolulu Record.

Findings:

- Davis says he was subpoenaed by a congressional committee headed by Senator James Eastland and ultimately was dismissed as a “hostile” witness.
- Doesn’t discuss his CPUSA membership but says he became involved with people “going the same way” and had the “same goal.” Davis says he “would go along and support anybody interested in the same things I was.”
- Adopted “more of a proletarian approach.”
- Claims Martin Luther King, Jr. was killed when he spoke in opposition to the Vietnam War and began to lead people in support of jobs.
- Portrait of Richard Wright

Richard Wright denounced communism. Davis called Wright's decision to leave and expose the party "an act of treason."



SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE
UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 5 AND 6, 1956

PART 41

Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1957

Mr. MORRIS. We have information and evidence you were a member of the faculty of the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago. Is that information accurate, Mr. Davis?

Mr. DAVIS. I decline to answer that, also on the same grounds.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, the Abraham Lincoln School was one of the Communist schools.

Are you a Communist now, Mr. Davis?

Mr. DAVIS. Same answer.

Mr. MORRIS. I have no further questions at this time, Senator. I ask that you order the witness to stand by.

Senator WATKINS. Stand by. That means you will report to the open hearing room.

[End of Davis testimony taken in executive session.]

Davis's lawyer was Harriet Bouslog, identified as a CPUSA member in the 1959 House Committee on Un-American Activities report, "Communist Legal Subversion. The Role of the Communist Lawyer."

Davis photos and clippings

- Nude woman in pose
- Seated nude
- Kneeling nude
- Reclining nude

Obama's "Sex Rebel" Communist Mentor: The "Naked Truth" About Frank Marshall Davis

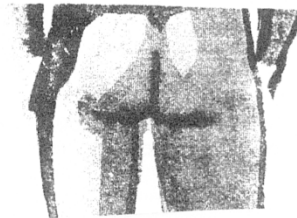
BLACK

memoirs of a gash gourmet



Autobiographical candor reaches new heights as Bob Greene details with devastating graphic power this story of a fantastic Negro's four decades of bedroom adventures. Psychologically revealing and socially significant, Greene's masterful narrative has an impact that naked truth alone can produce.

BLACK



This report is published and distributed by America's Survival, Inc.
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www.usasurvival.org

Davis archives:

- Describes his involvement with the League of American Writers, support for Ben Davis, Jr. and the National Negro Congress (Angelo Herndon case), and the Lens Camera Club.
- Davis started out as a Republican because the Democratic Party was perceived as a party of bigots. But FDR's New Deal attracted black support.
- He was involved with the Chicago Star newspaper.
- Displays photo of Paul Robeson, described by Davis as "one of the most influential men in the entire world."
- Says the "struggle" is "far from over."

PAUL ROBESON

Eloise Greenfield
illustrated by George Ford



LEE & LOW BOOKS Inc.
New York



He helped to start groups that worked for black freedom. He wrote articles for magazines.

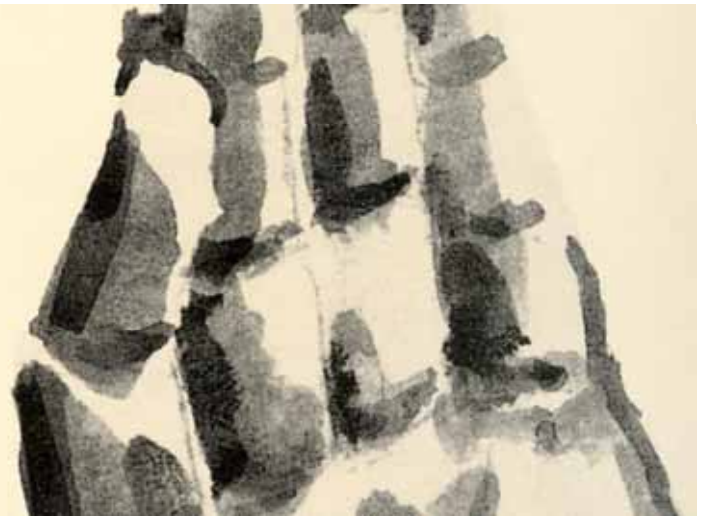
Often Paul went to large peace meetings held by communists. Communists believe in a different kind of government than the one in the United States. Many Americans did not like communists and were afraid they would make the United States a communist country.

In the 1940s and 1950s, some members of Congress in Washington, D.C., where laws are made, began to punish communists and their friends. The communists lost their jobs or had to go to jail. The people who wanted Paul Robeson to stop talking about problems began to punish him for having communist friends.



Paul Robeson kept fighting. He kept fighting for freedom for all human beings, and he kept fighting for himself. He had to go to court many times to get back his right to travel. Finally, in 1958, after eight years of trying, he won. He could travel again.

In the years that followed, millions of



The CPUSA exploits social problems to
confuse rather than correct them

THE
AMERICAN NEGRO
IN THE
COMMUNIST PARTY



DECEMBER 22, 1954

Prepared and released by the
Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

CPUSA plan for a separate black state

Former CPUSA member Louis Rosser said that the CPUSA line during the Hitler-Stalin Pact “sought to dissuade American Negroes from answering a draft call in the event a draft were ordered, on the alleged ground that the Army was segregated.”

Robeson's working class, Communist legacy

By Jarvis Tyner

This article was reprinted from the April 18, 1998 issue of the People's Weekly World.

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of Paul Robeson. To commemorate the anniversary, hundreds of events are taking place, not only in the United States, but all over the world.

The ruling-class effort to exorcise Robeson from the collective memory of humanity is failing - Paul is back by popular demand.

Because of the extreme repression of the McCarthy period, Robeson was not able to publicly announce the nature of his association with the Communist Party.

During the House Un-American Activities Committee's hearing, Robeson joined thousands of others and refused to answer the infamous "are you now or have you ever been" question.

Jarvis Tyner, CPUSA



Tyner: Stick with Obama's "dream."

Jarvis Tyner of CPUSA

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0:11 / 0:27 360p

This video is public

*Below is the full text of a tribute by Paul Robeson to Joseph Stalin upon Stalin's death on March 5, 1953. It was published in **New World Review**, April, 1953, and reprinted in **Paul Robeson Speaks**, edited by Philip Foner, pp. 347-349. We are exhibiting it in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Paul Robeson's birth on April 9, 1898.*

To You Beloved Comrade

by Paul Robeson

But, as he well knew, the struggle continues. So, inspired by his noble example, let us lift our heads slowly but proudly high and march forward in the fight for peace - for a rich and rewarding life for all.

In the inspired words of Lewis Allan, our progressive lyricist -

*To you Beloved Comrade, we make this solemn vow
The fight will go on - the fight will still go on.
Sleep well, Beloved Comrade, our work will just begin.
The fight will go on - till we win - until we win.*